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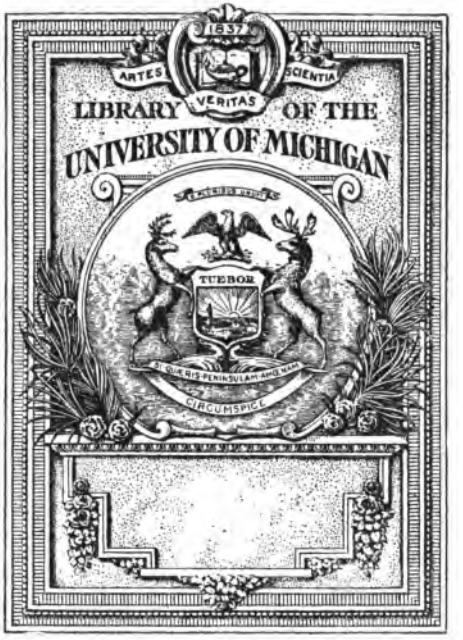
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SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.
JULY, 1898.

A BROWN & CO.,
ABERDEEN.

SCOTTISH

NOTES AND QUERIES

EDITED BY

JOHN BULLOCH

VOL. XII.

JULY, 1898, TO JUNE, 1899

ABERDEEN

A. BROWN & CO., 83 AND 85 UNION STREET

1899

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KING'S COLLEGE.

By SIR GEORGE REID, *P.R.S.A.*

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.
JULY, 1898.

A BROWN & CO.,
ABERDEEN.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

VOL. XII.] No. 1. JULY, 1898. REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d. PER POST 4d.

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ABERDEEN, JULY, 1898.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF SOME PARTICULARS THAT HAVE BEEN DONE OF LATE YEARS IN ABERDEEN.* By WALTER ROBERTSON, Baillie, 1685.

"HAVING given an account of the Constitution and Govern of Aberdeen in the former chap: it may seem expedient to set down some few things worthy of remark over and above the ordinary affairs in Council, that have been done thir few years lately past, for the due commendation of these magistrates yet living, and the encouragement of these that are to succeed in the Government of this City. And for that end I will begin with the latest and so a little backward, as most obvious to the memory of beholders. If this were, or carefully had been set down, we might have had an excellent and perfect account of all that was worthily done by our predecessors.

"Formerly, I did observe the great burdens and debts this town was lying under, when this present Provost was first elected to this his charge. For our Common Treasury is mostly exhausted with Stipendiaries and other incidencies; and such have been our losses and givings out since the late troubles first began, upon public and particular accounts, that we were necessitate to take up the several sums of money which were mortified to our Bursers in Schools and Colledges, to the Poor and to the Hospitals, etc. which extended to vast sums, as the Counts of our several Office-bearers do evidence. Yea, our Cess and Excise hath come so short of the total that is set upon us, that at some years all that was or could be collected from the several Brewers came but about to the half of the sum. Whereby our Town's Treasurers were constrained to make up the Excise out of their own private estates, to prevent parties from coming to quarter upon the town. Whereby it came to pass within thir few years, that the town was found resting to one of our Treasurers at the ballance of Compt. 22,000 lib.

"Upon which account it was like there should have been no way left to any person to be Magistrate or Treasurer, if some extraordinary course had not been taken; if we had not been resting the vast and great sums we are still lying under, to our Mortifications and Hospitals, it had been thus with us 30 years ago.

"This present Provest* first saw a necessity to lay on great taxations of more than ordinary sums, to help to pay a part of such principal sums and annual-rents as were most pressing. This bred great grumblings and protestations among the inhabitants, and much hearing before

* This is the suppressed Chapter VII. of *A Succinct Survey of the Famous City of Aberdeen*, by Philopoliteious. Aberd., 1685: from the Macfarlane MSS. in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, vol. iii., p. 92, et seq. See *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 158-160.

* Sir George Skene of Fintray and Rubislaw, Provost, 1676-85.

the Lords of Session. But to help this and to take away that ground, he prosecutes a project that had been long in agitation ever since the King's restauration, and had cost very considerable sums in prosecuting as may be seen in former compts, from the year 1660 to that time, but all without success, the cause of which needs not to be mentioned.

"But this Provest being much concerned and burdened in his mind to perceive that this Ruine was likely to fall under his hand, by power and moyen having got an Act of Council impowering him to do his uttermost, whereby to obtain any signature for the passing of the Seals for imposing an Excise for freeing the Town of its burden, he went with all diligence about it, till he brought it to a period as it stands this day. Which, though it also have raised a grumbling amongst the Brewers and others concerned at first, yet it may be evident that the inhabitants in after-times, yea, and all that have a due regard to the standing of the publick weal, will be found to acknowledge that he hath acquit himself as a worthy magistrate, and one that hath made conscience of his oath at his election on doing so much to set Aberdeen free from such pressing burdens.

"It is a hopefull and promising beginning that he and the Council have purchased the lands of Shedockley in the freedom-lands, and the lands of Gilchonstoun near the ports of the Town, by the money that is already come in, to be forthcoming for some of the mortifications to pay the rent of some sums so far.

"In his time also the Town has recovered the privilege of being Admiral Deputes betwixt the rivers of Dee and Ythan inclusive. In his time there is a comely and strong stone and lime windmill, newly built, at the south entry of the Town, which is and may be of eminent use to the Town.

"It's not to be omitted, the Town hath set up at every entry of the Town, seats of hewn stone, for the accommodation of old men and women going to horse, which is very useful, and a comely thing.

"In his time is a house and accommodations with a boat built for a Ferry man at the mouth of the river Dee, near our Blockhouse, whereby the inhabitants are greatly eased in not wanting or calling for a boat from Torrie as formerly they behoved to do.

"In his time even in this year, the Causey of the most beautiful Street in the Town called the Castle Gate, which is long and broad as any Mercat Place in the Kingdome, which was so hollow, that the dubs and rain stood in pools, not being repaired when the rest of the streets were of new causeyed about 50 years ago. It is now raised, and though at a considerable expense, is causeying of new.

"These things I do not ascribe allenarly to the Provest, but to the whole Magistrates who may be equally instrumental in motioning and promoting good and commendable things with the allowance of the Council.

"In Provest Petrie's* time the Town's house, wherein the high and low Council houses, and the Head Court house were commendably repaired by him, enlarged, and rendered far more spacious than ever before. In his time the Seasin feasts were converted into money for the use of the magistrates, that when need requires they meet anent the affairs of the Town, they may call for any refreshment upon that account without any kind of grudge from the Inhabitants, they being free to make use of that money to any public use they please.

"In Provest Jeffrey's† time the shore was greatly lengthened and enlarged as it now stands. In his time the ordering of the Visitation of the Schools was set up. The ancient laws, or Leges Scholar, revised, altered, and reprinted, and a great Paper book for inserting the Visitations given in to be kept by the master, that they that gained the praemium, whether by making a theam, interpretation of Latine Authors, analising or making of verse, etc. may be insert with the Scholar's own hand, the names of the Visitors, and the day and date being first set down.

"In George Cullen‡ his time, John being eldest Bailie, the Provest dying in his time, the Justice of Peace Court was set up by the Bailies with Constables: those out of every quarter of the Town for punishing and fining whoremongers, and such as were drunkards, swearers, and Sabbath-breakers. And this was so diligently prosecuted by the magistrates, and by sending the Constable with the Town Sergeants or Officers through the Town every weekly market day, that before six moneths ended which closed that year, for the next election approached, one would not have heard the meanest oath in the streets on a mercat day, though there would have been several thousands of Countrey and Town's people on the streets."

* Mr. Robert Petrie of Portlethen, Provost, 1664-66, 1667-71, 1674-75.

† John Jaffray of Dilspro, Provost, 1657-60.

‡ George Cullen, Provost, 1656-57.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

778. *Rae, George.* A younger brother of 773. A well-known and eminent banker. For many years manager and managing director of the North and South Wales Bank (Liverpool); now retired. Author of the *Country Banker* (John Murray, 1885), and various pamphlets on Banking and Finance.

779. *Ramage, John:* Constructor of Telescopes. This remarkable man was a native of Aberdeen, and was born some time in the fourth decade of this century. He gained considerable distinction as a constructor of telescopes.

780. *Ramsay, Edward Bannerman Burnett (Rev.):* Dean of Edinburgh and Prolific Author. Born in Aberdeen, 31st January, 1793, the second son of Sir Thomas, who was Sheriff of Kincardineshire, he graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and after taking orders in the Church of England and serving some time the curacy of Rodden, Somersetshire, he was transferred to Edinburgh, where he became incumbent of St. George's Episcopal Chapel. Thence he was transferred to St. Paul's Church, Carubbers' Close, and thereafter was appointed assistant minister of St. John's, becoming also, in 1846, Dean of Edinburgh. He was offered, but declined, the dignity of Bishop in New Brunswick, Glasgow and Edinburgh. Dean Ramsay published, among other volumes, *Advent Sermons*, 1850; *Canon Law*, 1861; *Memoir of Chalmers*, 1850; *Genius and Works of Handel*, 1862. His most popular work, however, is his well-known volume entitled *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*, which has gone through a vast number of editions, and is still as popular as ever. Dean Ramsay was one of the finest specimens of a Scottish Episcopalian that this century has seen. He was not only an earnest and devoted minister, but a broad and cultured and gentlemanly scholar, whose shrewd appreciation of his country's humour made him one of the most popular Scotsmen of his generation. "Broad" enough for Dean Stanley's friendship, Ramsay was "High" enough to appreciate Bishop Wordsworth, and yet so evangelical that Chalmers found in him one of his most appreciative biographers. Dean Ramsay died in 1876. For notices see Memorials, by Dr. Rogers, and Biography prefixed to *Reminiscences*, by Cosmo Innes, 1874. For list of works see Robertson's *Handlist of Aberdeen Bibliography*, and K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 73.

781. *Ramsay, Gilbert, D.D.:* Episcopal Divine and Benefactor of Marischal College. A native of Birse, where he was born in the seventh decade of the seventeenth century, he was educated at Marischal College. Having received orders in the Church of England, he became Rector of Christ Church, Barbadoes. Having amassed a competent fortune, he bequeathed considerable sums for educational and charitable purposes, both to his native parish and to the Senatus of Marischal College. He died prior to 21st February, 1727. For notice of the above benefactions see P. J. Anderson's *Records of Marischal College and University;* also *S. N. & Q.*, x., 7, 83.

782. *Ramsay, James, M.A., (Rev.):* Philanthropist and Early Advocate of the Abolition of Slavery. Probably the first who ever systematically wrote against the slave trade. He was born on 25th July, 1735, at Fraserburgh, and educated there, where he was apprenticed to a local medical practitioner. He entered himself as a student at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1750, and five years later studied surgery and pharmacy under Dr. Macaulay. He obtained a surgeon's appointment in the Royal Navy, but in consequence of an accident he turned his thoughts to the Church, and was admitted to holy orders by the Bishop of London. He laboured for a time in the island of St. Christopher's, and afterwards in England, dying in London in 1789. Besides other works, he wrote an *Essay on the Treatment and Conversion of African Slaves in the British Colonies*, 1785, which involved him in serious controversies. For his other writings see Robertson's *Handlist of Local Bibliography*, and K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 73.

783. *Ramsay, John, M.A.:* Journalist, Author and Poet. Born 18th September, 1799, in London, but brought, when an infant, to Aberdeen, to which his parents belonged, he was educated at the Grammar School and King's College—not Marischal, as Mr. Munro has stated in *S. N. & Q.*, iv., 211—and graduated in 1817. Up till 1834 he acted as a teacher, but in that year he became editor of the *Aberdeen Journal*, a position he retained till 1848. In 1851 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Mathematical Chair in his Alma Mater. Mr. Ramsay continued to contribute to the local press after 1848, though no longer the head of Aberdeen's oldest newspaper. His works, which were numerous and varied, are recorded in A. W. Robertson's *Handlist of Local Bibliography* and K. J.'s Notes in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 73. He died in 1870, and a posthumous volume of selected writings, with a biography prefixed, was published in 1871, by Alexander Walker, LL.D., his literary executor.

784. *Ranken, Arthur, D.D.:* Dean of Aberdeen and Author. A native of New Pitsligo, the son of a carrier, born 1806, he graduated at Marischal College, 1826, became incumbent of Portsoy Episcopal Church, 1826, and St. Drostan's, Deer, 1835. A strong High Churchman, his *Sketches of the History of the Church of Scotland* reached a second edition in 1894. His other works are *The Church of England in Scotland*, 1853, and *The Prayer Book: a Guide*, 1885. He was Synod Clerk from 1835 to 1880, succeeded Dean Wilson as Dean of Aberdeen, 1880; D.D., 1884, and died 1885. Dr. Ranken was also a geologist and antiquary.

785. *Rannie, John:* Poet, Song Writer, Dramatist. An Aberdonian, probably born in the sixth decade of the 18th century. When he first became known in London, he was butler to Mr. Allardyce of Allardyce. He possessed a good literary gift, and published a volume of miscellaneous poems and another of pastorals, both of which reached a second edition. The first of these volumes was published in 1789 and the second in 1791. K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 71, says that Rannie is now best known by his pastorals, which he says may still be picked up on old bookstalls. In his own day, however, it was as a writer of popular songs that this author had any vogue. He wrote the well-known song of "The Post-Captain," and many others not so good. Many of these songs were set to music and published by John Ross of Aberdeen. A full list of these songs, which K. J. affirms have more musical than poetical merit, will be found in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 154. Rannie's songs introduced him to the players, and he became a rhyming hack to the theatres. He published *The Highland Lassie* in 1803, and his Dramas appeared in 1806. He became dissipated, and died in distress, probably about 1810.

786. *Rattray, Robert Gordon, M.D. (Prof.):* Born in 1810, in Aberdeen, he studied there and in London, where he received the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons about 1830. Some years after he was appointed Lecturer on Materia Medica in King's College, Aberdeen, of which College he was M.D., 1845. In 1849 he was appointed Medical Resident at the Infirmary, an office he held till 1882, when he retired. He died in 1885.

787. *Ray, Ann Cuthbert, Mrs. Knight:* Minor Poet and Author. A native of Aberdeen, this lady published a volume of verse entitled *Home: a Poem*, in 1815, and a year later she issued a volume of travel, entitled *A Year in Canada*, 1816. See K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 41, and A. W. Robertson's *Handlist of Local Bibliography.*

788. *Read, Alexander (Reid), M.D. (Prof.):* One of the earliest of Aberdeen's notable doctors, and a prolific author on medical subjects. He was either the third or fourth son of Rev. Robert Reid, and was probably born in Birse during the period of his father's incumbency of that parochial charge from 1576 to 1582. He was regarded in his day as a skilful anatomist, and was the first medical teacher who lectured on Physiology in the metropolis under the sanction of the Corporation of Barber Surgeons. His writings were standard medical works until the close of the seventeenth century. Dr. Reid was for years Physician to Charles I. K. J. gives a long list of his works in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 73. From this list it appears that his first work, *A Description of the Body of Man*, appeared in 1616, while his more important works on Anatomy and Surgery were issued between 1634 and 1639. Speaking of his contemporary fame Professor Smith has written, "Inter medicos Londinenses sui temporis primus habitus, splendide vixit. Immensas congessit opes, et stupenda reliquit pietatis suae monumenta." He left many legacies, among the rest 4000 merks for a Grammar School in Banchory. He was a benefactor both to King's and Marischal Colleges. He died 1641. See P. J. Anderson's *Records of Marischal College*, 226-9, also Scott's *Fasti*, &c.

789. *Reid, Archibald D.:* Younger brother of Sir George Reid; a native of Aberdeen, born in the fifth decade of the present century. Though not so famous a painter as the present President of the Royal Scottish Academy, Mr. Reid has gained a good reputation as an artist, both in portraiture and landscape. Mr. Reid excels in black and white work, and exhibits in the principal art galleries.

790. *Reid, George (Sir), P.R.S.A., LL.D.:* Distinguished Artist. Born on 31st October, 1841, in Aberdeen. After being trained as a lithographer, he studied art in the Royal Scottish Academy, Edinburgh, under Yvon in Paris, and under Mollinger in Utrecht. Elected A.R.S.A. in 1870, R.S.A., 1877, he succeeded Sir W. F. Douglas as *P.*R.S.A. in 1891. One of the best portrait painters of his generation, his works are remarkable for their truthfulness, vigorous handling, and thorough modelling. There is a virility of style about all Sir George's pictures that is very noticeable. Among his more important portraits are Lord President Inglis, H. Wellwood Maxwell of Munches, and John Mackenzie. He has also produced many rich, finely-painted flower pieces, as well as landscape of considerable excellence. His book illustrations prove him one of the most accomplished of living draughtsmen. For list, see K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 87, 102. The new President was knighted, 1891.

791. *Reid, George, M.D.:* Writer on Sanitation. A native of Aberdeen, where he was born in 1854, and where he was educated. Dr. Reid early turned his attention to sanitary questions, on which he is now a recognised authority. He settled at Stafford, in England, after taking his degree, and has been Health Officer for Staffordshire since 1890. For list of his writings see K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 87.

792. *Reid, Hugh Gilzean, M.P. (Sir):* Journalist and Author. Born in the parish of Cruden, 11th August, 1837, he began life as a farmer's boy, afterwards became a teacher, then studied for the ministry, and finally drifted into journalism. He started the *Buchan Observer* in January, 1863, acting as its editor, but in 1865 he disposed of his share in that newspaper to a young man, James Annand, who subsequently became a successful journalist, proceeding himself to England to conduct the *Stockton and Middlesborough Gazette*, which he had purchased. He proved a great success in England, and was the first President of the Royal Institute of Journalists. He is the chief proprietor of the *North-Eastern Daily Gazette* (Yorkshire), the *Northern Daily Telegraph* (Lancashire), and other newspapers. As President of the Reform Association, in the north of England, he took a leading part in organising and promoting Liberal movements. He was M.P. for

Aston Manor, 1885-6, and was knighted in 1893. He is also a J.P. for Warwickshire, in which county his residence, Warley Hall, is situated. He has been a prolific author. Among his publications are the following:—*Past and Present, or Social and Religious Life in the North: a Life of Rev. John Skinner; Middlesbro' and its Institutions; Housing the People; 'Tween Gloamin' and Mirk*, &c., &c. For full list see K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 87, and Robertson's *Handlist of Local Bibliography*. Sir Hugh began his journalistic life on the *Edinburgh Evening News*, on which he was engaged from 1859 to 1862. He is a deacon of a Baptist Church, and an earnest Christian worker.

793. *Reid, James, M.D. (Sir):* Physician to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and Medical Writer. Born on 23rd October, 1849, he is a native of Ellon, and educated at Aberdeen. Dr. Reid, who is author of several medical treatises and papers, was lately knighted by the Queen in recognition of his services as her physician in the north of Scotland.

794. *Reid, John:* Minor Poet. Born in 1838, at Glengairn, near Balmoral, Crathie. He has written a good deal of verse, and figures in Edwards's *Modern Scottish Poets*.

795. *Reid, Robert William, M.D. (Professor):* Distinguished Anatomist and Medical Professor. A son of the manse of Auchindoir, where he was born, 14th May, 1851, young Reid was educated for the medical profession, at Aberdeen, Leipzig, and London. Dr. Reid first made his position as a teacher in St. Thomas's Hospital, London, where he lectured on Anatomy from 1873 till 1889. His writings on his own subject while there placed him in the front rank of scientists. In the year 1889, when Professor (now Sir John) Struthers retired from the Chair of Anatomy in Aberdeen University, Dr. Reid was selected from a large and distinguished list of candidates to fill the chair he now occupies. Since he settled in Aberdeen he has devoted much study to the science of Anthropology, and has founded an Anthropological Department in the University.

796. *Reid, Samuel:* Poet and Artist. Brother of Nos. 789 and 790. He was born at Aberdeen in 1854, and has published, in 1892, a volume of verse entitled *Pansies and Folly Bells*. Mr. Reid has done a good deal of work for book illustration.

797. *Reid, William:* Minor Poet. A native of Peterhead, where he was born in 1827, Mr. Reid, who has published *The Lord of the Warlocks*, 1864, and *Auld Ronald and Other Rhymes*, 1873, has a place in Edwards's *Modern Scottish Poets*.

798. *Rettie, Thomas Leith:* Minor Poet. A native of Aberdeen, where he was born in 1854, he has published several volumes of verse, among them *Shadow on the Hearth*, 1876; *The Crown of Charity: an Ode*, 1883; and *Plays and Poems*, 1884.

799. *Robb, Alexander:* Minor Poet and Local Politician. Born in 1781, in Aberdeen, he was bred a tailor, and ultimately became Deacon of the Tailors' Craft, and was long one of the leading merchant tailors of his native city. A great enthusiast in music, he was clerk of St. Andrew's Chapel, 1840-51. He was also addicted to verse, and published a volume of poetry, 1852. He was an active local politician. His death occurred in 1854.

800. *Robb, Alexander, D.D.:* Distinguished African Missionary. He is a native of Old Machar, born in the third decade of the present century. He studied at King's College, where he graduated in 1848, with distinction, having won the Simpson Greek Prize for the year. He studied at the U.P. Divinity Hall, and became missionary to Old Calabar. Here he did splendid work for a good many years, having, among other achievements, translated the whole of the Old Testament into Efic, a translation said to be very well done. Subsequently he proceeded to Jamaica to act as Theological Professor to the United Presbyterian Church there. He is now resident in Australia. He has written *Life and Labours of Rev. William Jameson*, 1862, and *The Heathen World and the Duty of the Church*, 1863.

A CORRECTION.

770. It has been kindly pointed out to me that the date of Dr. J. B. Pratt's death is 20th March, 1869, and not as stated last month.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

THE EARL OF LEVEN AND MELVILLE.—He was the "Celebrity at Home" in the *World* of May 25, 1898. The Earl, who is married to the daughter of the second Lord Portman, is the head of the banking house of Melville, Evans, & Co., and is a director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and was a director of the Bank of England. He has been a representative peer for Scotland since 1892, is a Lieutenant for the City of London, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for Nairnshire. He owns nearly nine thousand acres of land in Scotland, and is a thorough sportsman, being very fond of deer-stalking, grouse-driving, skating, curling, bowls, boating, and he also "bikes." Lord Leven is a man of wide and varied accomplishments. He is an expert in music and painting, and many excellent water-colours from his brush are to be seen on the walls of his beautiful residence at Roehampton, where he passes much of his time. Lord Leven is also very keen on politics, but does not deny that the commercial instinct which his business training has given him makes financial questions connected with them the most interesting to him.

REGISTER OF INDENTURES OF THE BURGH OF ABERDEEN.

(Continued from Vol. XI., page 150.)

1669. Dec. 24. Wm. Levingstoun sone to David Levingstoun in Dunlope, p. to Robert Cruikshank, yor., merchant, 5 years.

James Smith late servant to James Smith gunesmith burges of Montrose, p. to Robert Lindsay, gunsmith of Aberdein, 4 years.

1670. Feb. 11. Androw Hay brother to William Hay, merchant burges, p. to the said William, 3 years.

Feb. 17. Robert Strachan sone to vmqll. Wm. Strachan in Gilcomstoun, p. to William Strachan, smith, 5 years from January, 1669.

William Gerrard brother german to Robert Gerrard burges, p. to the said Robert, 4 years from 10th August, 1668.

Alexr. Mershall sone to vmqll Alexr. Mershell at Barkmill, p. to Walter Archbald, flesher, 5 years from 6 June, 1668.

Feb. 22. Alexander Leslie sone to the deceast Robert Leslie of Edintor, p. to John Crystie, merchant, 5 years from 11 March, 1669.

Andro Hay sone to James Hay induellar in Aberdein, p. to George Fyfe, baxter, 5 years and 1 year from 22 Feb., 1669.

Sept. 29. George Lindsay laull. sone to the deceast Wm. Lindsay sometyme at the Kirk of Keig, p. to George Lindsay, merchant, 4 years and 1 year.

Johne Weir, laull. sone to Williame Weir, merchant in Elgine, p. to Williame Gray, merchant, 5 years and 1 year from 11 September, 1669.

George Sangster sone to William Sangster, meassone, p. to Alexander Charles, wright, 6 years and 1 year from 17 March, 1669.

James Collinsone sone to Gilbt. Collinson, burges, p. to Wm. Thomsone, couper, 5 years and 1 year from 9 May, 1668.

Nov. 3. Jon Buchan sone to Patrick Buchan, brother german to Gilbert Buchan in the Hospitall of Old Aberdein, p. to James Hill, cordoner, 4 years and 1 year from 10 July, 1669.

1671. Dec. 1. Arthor Simpsone laufull sone to James Simpsone in Ardo, p. to George Robertsone, cordoner in Spittell, 4 years and 1 year from 13 October, 1668.

John Forbes sone to John Forbes in Elrick, p. to John Souper, merchant, 5 years from 23 Nov., 1670.

Dec. 19. James Smith eldest laull. sone to the deceast Andrew Smith sometyme at Heughheid of Finzeans, p. to James Blenshell, weaver, 5 years.

1672. Jan. 10. Androw Burnett laull. sone to the deceast Alexr. Burnett in Newtoune of Premnay, p. to James Byres, burges, 5 years from Marts., 1670.

James Forbes sone to Wm. Forbes in Watsone, p. to Androw Chopman, baxter, 5 years and 1 year from February, 1670.

Feb. 12. Alexander Pyper laull. sone to vmqll. Andrew Pyper in Fordyce, p. to Alexander Pyper, merchant, 4 years and 1 year.

Hew Tailior sone to James Tailior, p. to Alexr. Charles, wricht, 6 years and 1 year from 19th October, 1671.

July 5. Mr. James Burnet sone to Mr. Wm. Burnet minister at Inshe, p. to Mr. Mathew Mackale, appothecar, 5 years.

Alexr. Troup laull. sone to Alexr. Troup, saidler, p. to Wm. Peirie, merchant, 4 years from 20 Janry., 1670.

1673. Jan. 20. Jon Cattenach sone to the deceast Robert Cattenach, sometyme at the milne of Ardlair, p. to Alexander Cragmyll, couper, 5 years and 1 year.

Wm. Mathewsone, sone to George Mathewsone in Abd., p. to Andro Matthewsone, weaver, 8 years and 1 year from 1 January, 1669.

Oct. 31. Alexr. Forbes sone to William Forbes of Tombege, p. to Adam Smith, merchant, 3 years.

Alexander Forbes second laull. sone to Alexander Forbes of Auchorthies, p. to Johne Skeen, merchant, 6 years.

Alexander Shand brother to James Shand, couper, p. to the said James, 5 years and 1 year.

1674. Jan. 29. Alexr. Orum laull. sone to the deceist John Orum in Dulaye, p. to Robert Gerard, merd., 5 years.

Feb. 17. James Scott laull. sone to Alexr. Scott, barbar, p. to John Scott, carpenter, 6 years and 1 year.

Alexr. Orem sone to William Orem in Blairdaffe, p. to Patrick Chrystie, yor., merchand, 5 years.

March 25. Alexander Simpsone sone to vmqll. Alexr. Simpsone in Horscruik, p. to James Schand, couper, 5 years and 1 year.

George Stivin sone to Wm. Stivin fermorer in Abd., p. to Gilbt. Tailyor, 5 years and 1 year.

May 13. John Fans sone to vmqll. Alexander Fans in Belskewie, p. to Jon Archbald, merchant, 5 years and 1 year.

1675. April 7. Alexander Bartlet sone to Wm. Bartlet in Robslaw, p. to James Bartlet, merchand, 6 years.

July 2. Alexander Tellie sone to John Tellie laxfisher, p. to Alexander Cragmyll, couper, 6 years and 1 year from Candlmes 1674.

Adam Mark, p. to Alexr. Charles, wright, 4 years and 1 year from June, 1674.

1678. March 27. David Ochterlony sone to Mr. David Ochterlony minister at Fordone, p. to Charles Dune, late Deane of Gild, 5 years.

July 4. Alexander Fergussone sone to Mr. Jon Fergussone minister at Glenmuick, p. to Patrick Crystie, elder, merchant, 5 years and 1 year.

Andrew Coutts, p. to Alexr. Annand, wricht, 5 years from 15 January, 1677.

1678. Sept. 11. James Forbes youngest laull. sone to Jon Forbes of Leslie, p. to Robert Cruikshank, yor., merchand, 5 years.

David Archbald sone to Wm. Archbald, somtyme in Gilcomstoun, p. to Walter Archbald, flesher, 6 years and 1 year.

1679. Feb. 20. George Willox sone to Mr. James Willox minister at Kemnay, p. to George Willox elder, mert., 5 years.

May 7. Alexr. Meassone sone to Gilbt. Meassone horshyrer, p. to John Clerk, baxter, 5 years and 1 year.

Patrick Gellie sone to Mr. John Gellie minister at Kinkell, p. to James Bartlet, merchant, 4 years.

Patrick Forbes sone to William Forbes of New, p. to John Archibald, merchand, 5 years from June, 1678.

1680. July 13. David Cheine laufull sone to the deceast Mr. Wm. Chein minister at Skein, p. to Mr. Mathew McKaile, chirurgine, 6 years.

Alexr. Leonard sone to Walter Leonard at the Bridge of Die, p. to Alexr. Gellan, flesher, 7 years and 1 year from November, 1673.

John Catto, onlie laull. sone to William Catto at the midle milne of Kintoer, p. to Alexander Craigmyll, couper, 6 years from March 1679.

George Philp laull. sone to George Philp in Brae of Pittfoddels, p. to James Shand, couper, 6 years from May 1679.

1679. Dec. 2. Alexr. Smith laull. sone to Wm. Smith at the milne of Gourdas, p. to Wm. Gerard, burges, 5 years.

1682. May 10. Charles Ross, second laufull sone to Francis Ross elder of Auchlossen, p. to Adam Smith, merchant, 4 years.

1683. June 21. Alexr. Troup sone to Wm. Troup in Kinkorth, p. to Jon Webster, mert., 6 years from Whitsonday, 1681.

1684. Feb. 14. James Abercrombie sone to vmqll. James Abercrombie, late Baillie of Edr., p. to Mr. Mathew Mackaill, appothecar chirurgeon, 5 years and 1 year.

May 30. James Leslie sone to vmqll. Wm. Leslie of Warthill, p. to James Byres, mert., 5 years from 1 January, 1680.

Nov. 19. George Stewart, sone to Walter Stewart of Outlaw, p. to John Innes, merchant, 4 years.

A. M. M.

LORD ROSEBERY AND LADY STAIR'S HOUSE IN EDINBURGH.—Lord Rosebery has done a patriotic thing in restoring the house in the Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, where Lady Stair (who had been previously married to Viscount Primrose, 1680-1706), lived till her death, in 1759. The house, which has been restored under the direction of Mr. G. S. Aitken, architect, stands in an alley in Lady Stair's Close, midway between the Lawnmarket and the Mound. It was built by Sir William Gray, of Pittendrum, and the initials of the original proprietor and his wife figure on a sculptured stone over the doorway along with a small coat armorial, the initials W. G. and G. S., the date 1622, and the motto, "Fear the Lord and depart from evil." This same legend has been repeated on one of the panels in the large hall inside, along with another over the main fireplace, "Blissit be God for all His gifts." A special feature are the richly-carved wooden mantelpieces, from which the paint and white-wash have been scraped. The arms of the family of Primrose, Stair, Rothschild, are in evidence, and an inscription tells of the restoration by Lord Rosebery in the Jubilee year of 1897. There are portraits of George Buchanan, John Knox, Sir Walter Scott, and Robert Adam, the architect. The printers and publishers are also memorialised. The names of Myllar, Nelson, Lekprevik, Creech, Constable, and Chambers, are specially in evidence. The bedrooms and kitchen have also been thoroughly restored, so that there is nothing to prevent the house from being a comfortable and commodious residence, save its position and rather sordid surroundings.

THE EARL OF DUNDONALD AS AN INVENTOR.—A striking case of inherited ingenuity is exhibited by the present Earl of Dundonald, commanding the 2nd Life Guards, the descendant of the great Admiral. He has invented a galloping gun-carriage, which is built of steel, its weight, inclusive of gun and ammunition, being less than 400 lbs., whereas that of the ordinary Maxim carriage is upwards of 9 cwts. As a result of the lessened weight only one horse is required, instead of two, while a single man can, if necessary, move the carriage for a considerable distance with very little fatigue. A notable feature of the invention is a rotary ammunition carrier, which has capacity for 1250 rounds, while all-round fire is possible without changing the position of the carriage. A light squadron cart has also been designed by Lord Dundonald as supplemental to his more important invention.

THE GORDONS IN POLAND.

SINCE the appearance of the note on this subject, based on the transcript which Mr. Finch, the British Envoy to Poland, sent to the Duke of Gordon in 1727, I have discovered a mass of new facts, by which I am able to reconstruct the story of the Gordon Family in Poland.

According to a manuscript genealogy of the Gordons, compiled by "R. M." about 1707, and formerly in the Skene library—which by the way has wandered into the fourpenny boxes of Holywell Street!—Lady Catherine Gordon and her twin brother, Lord Henry, were born in France, and were taken to Poland by Dr. William Davidson, an Aberdeen alumnus, who was physician first to Field-Marshal Lubomirski, and then to John Casimir, the King of Poland, who died in 1672. Davidson, who started life in Paris, was a follower of Paracelsus. He is biographed in the *Book of Bon-Accord*. Lady Catherine at anyrate became maid of honour, along with a daughter of "the Cardinall of Arquien," to Mary of Gonzala, the Mantuan princess, who had married Ladislas IV. of Poland by proxy in Paris in 1645. Among the retinue sent by the king to fetch his bride was John Andrew, Count Morsztyn (born 1620), a very clever but unscrupulous statesman and poet, who was Great Treasurer of Poland at the time. To this courtier the Queen married Lady Catherine in 1659. As I have pointed out elsewhere, three Catherine Gordons married aliens of dubious character—

Catherine, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Huntly, married Perkin Warbeck about 1495.

Catherine, daughter of the 2nd Marquis of Huntly, married Count Morsztyn, 1659.

Catherine Gordon of Gight married Captain John Byron, 1785.

It is worth noting that Lord Byron, the son of the last, is said to have had the subject of Mazeppa suggested to him by the Polish poet, Malczewski, a literary descendant of Count Morsztyn.

Count Morsztyn ultimately (1683) had to flee to France for the maladministration of public funds, having bought the barony of Chateau Villain in a department of Haute Marne. The Chateau Villain, which to-day is a tiny town of 1700 inhabitants, originally belonged to the Dukes of Vitry. On the extinction of that family, the estates were bought (with the public funds of Poland) by Count Morsztyn, who was afterwards known as the Comte de Chateau Villain. They were bought from his heirs by the Comte de Toulouse (1678-1738), the son of Louis XIV. They now belong, I think, to the Prince de Joinville.

Morsztyn died about 1700, while his wife was certainly alive in 1687. She is described as "ane active woman," who "had as much credit among the nobility of Poland as over her husband's mind," anent the election of the Prince of Conti to be King of Poland. Count and Countess Morsztyn had one son and two daughters:—

I. *The Count of Chateau Villain*, who was killed at siege of Namur in 1692. He had married a daughter of the Duke of Chevreuse, and had two daughters (Gordon MS., by R. M., 1707).

II. *Louisa Maria Morsztyn*, married Casimir Louis Bielinski (who died in 1713), Great Marshal of the Crown of Poland. According to Finch, they had the following children—

1. A son was Palatine of Culm.
2. Another son was Cup Bearer of the Crown.
3. The eldest daughter married (1st) ——? (2nd) M. Buranval, Captain of the Swiss Guards.
4. The third married M. Lubinski, a Palatine.
5. The youngest married a Castelan Malagoski, but retired into a convent.
6. The second daughter, *Maria Bielinski*, married (1st) Count Boguslaw Ernest Denhoff, Grand Chamberlain of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania; and (2nd), in 1718, "after she had been separated from him by divorce," Prince *George Ignatius Lubomirski* (died 1753), of Rzeszow and Cudnow, Great Standard Bearer of Poland, and got the Crown Customs for life and £8000 a year from the King.

LUBOMIRSKI FAMILY.

The Lubomirskis have played an important part in the history of Poland. They came from Galicia, and were created Counts of the Holy Russian Empire in 1598, receiving their princely title in 1647 in the person of Stanislas Lubomirski, Palatine of Crackow. His son, George Sebastian (died 1667), was Grand Marshal of the Crown, and the latter's son, Stanislas Heracleivs (1640-1702), was a most distinguished statesman and man of letters. His book on the "Vanitate Consiliorum" is still remembered. His son, Jerome Augustin, died in 1706, founding the Rzeszów or main line of the family. I think (though I am not quite sure) that the Prince whom Mdlle. Bielinski married was the son of this Jerome. At all events she bore Prince George two children—

Prince Jerome Theodor Lubomirski, who married a Malachowska, but died, without issue, in 1761.

Princess Maria Anna Lubomirska, who married Adam Jordan, Castelan of Wisnicz.

Prince George, after the death of his wife (*née* Bielinski), married a lady of the Saxon Court, Jane von Stein, and had one son and two daughters. It is through this second marriage that the family has been carried on, by

Prince Theodore Jerome Lubomirski (died 1812), who, by Anna Dobrganska, had

Prince Adam Lubomirski (died 1874), who married a Princess Poninska, and had

Prince Jerome Adam Lubomirski (d. 1895). He married the Countess Framoyska, and had

Prince George Ignatius Lubomirski, now head of the house. He lives in Warsaw.

CZARTORYSKI FAMILY.

III. Count Morsztyn's second daughter, *Isabella*, married *Prince Casimir Czartoryski*, Chancellor of Lithuania. The Czartoryskis are a very old family. Originally Grand Dukes of Lithuania, they became Princes of Czartoryski and Dukes of Klewan and of Zudow about the middle of the fifteenth century. By this marriage Prince Casimir had three sons and two daughters.

Prince Frederick Michael Czartoryski succeeded his father as Chancellor of Lithuania. He did his best to keep the country together. Finch says he "was married to a German lady bred in Poland, and a relation of the Wallenstein family." It is interesting to remember that one of the great Wallenstein's assassins in 1634 was Colonel John Gordon, who was descended from the Gight family. Prince Frederick left three daughters, and died in 1775.

Prince Augustus Alexander Czartoryski also had a distinguished political career. Besides a son, Stanislaus, who died without issue, he had

Prince Adam Casimir Czartoryski (1734-1823), married the Comtesse de Flemming, and had a son, *Prince Adam Constantin*, who founded the younger branch of the Czartoryski family, the line of Rokosow, the head of which is *Prince Antoine*, born in 1845. The main line was carried on by Prince Adam's elder son,

Prince Adam George Czartoryski (1770-1861). He was the most distinguished of his race, taking a leading part in the risings of 1794 (under Kosiuscko), and of 1830. He married the Princess Sapieha-Kodenska, and had a son,

Prince Ladislas Czartoryski (1828-1894), who had by his second wife, Princess Marguerite of Orleans (died 1893), daughter of Prince Louis, Duc de Nemour, two sons, Witold and

Prince Adam Louis Czartoryski, born at Paris, where he resides, on Nov. 5, 1872.

Prince Theodor Czartoryski became Archbishop of Posen.

Princess Louisa Czartoryska entered the Order of Visitation.

PONIATOWSKI FAMILY.

Princess Constance Czartoryski married the Comte Poniatowski (1678-1762), a member of an old family, and had ten children, among whom were

Casimir Poniatowski (1721-1800), Chamberlain to the Crown, who had

Stanislas Poniatowski (1754-1833), a soldier, and a Privy Councellor of Poland, who had

Joseph Poniatowski (1816-73), once Minister of Tuscany in London: member of the French Senate, 1854: went to London in 1870, and supported himself by teaching music. He composed several operas, and a well known wedding march.

Joseph had a son,

Joseph, who took part in the rising of 1830, and died in 1855. He married the Marquise Montecatine, who died at Lucca last April, *aetat* 90.

Andrew (1735-73), a Field-Marshal in the army of Austria. He had a son,

Joseph (1762-1813), a distinguished soldier, who became one of Napoleon's Generals in 1806, and a Marshal of France. He covered Napoleon's retreat from Leipzig, and was drowned in the Elster when trying to escape from the Prussians. He has been immortalised by Béranger.

Michael Poniatowski (1736-94), became Primate of Poland.

STANISLAS AUGUSTUS PONIATOWSKI, born at Wolczyn, Lithuania, 17 January, 1732, became King of Poland in 1763: resigned his crown in 1795: and died at St. Petersburg, unmarried, in 1798. He was the *last King of Poland*. A longish article about him appeared in the Aberdeen *Free Press* of May 3, 1898.

J. M. BULLOCH.

THE CROWNING OF THE SCOTS GIPSY KING AT YETHOLM.

THE gipsies on the Scots border once more have a king, for on 30th May, Charles Faa Blyth was crowned amid great rejoicings at Yetholm. For several years King Charles has kept a lodging-house in Kirk Yetholm—the gipsy side of the water, where, with the assistance of his consort, he has furnished tramps on their way through the Border country with beds at fourpence and sixpence a night; but on Saturday (May 28) he retired from commercial life, as unbefitting his royal state, and took up his abode in what is known locally as the Palace—a small white-washed house, containing "a but and a ben," and not very much of either. The Palace in earlier times was a thatched abode, but the advance of civilisation has put his new majesty under a slated roof, with a tiny grass plot and a railing before his door, to give distinction to his residence. His kingship, while even yet in perspective, had begun to bring him its reward. The Rev. W. Carrick Miller, the parish minister, was the convener of the Coronation Committee, and the leading spirit in the promotion of the revelries.

Very soon after six o'clock on the morning of the coronation day, visitors began to drop in from surrounding districts, and before nine o'clock they came in thousands. They journeyed in all sorts of vehicles, from the donkey cart to the charabanc, but the favourite method of locomotion was the cycle. The Scottish Border towns were in a large measure responsible for the size of the gathering, but there was a very considerable representation from the other side as well, and all had come out with the avowed intention of making holiday. As twelve o'clock drew near the crowds made their way to the green in Kirk Yetholm, where the coronation was to take place, and where, with the view of making the affair a financial success, a barricading had been erected and money-takers stationed. A platform about a couple of feet high was placed against the whitewashed gable of the Old Border Inn, and some eight or ten arm-chairs, that seemed to have come straight from the ingle-nook of the "best room" in one or other of the old-fashioned houses overlooking the green, were ranged in a row thereon, with a little round table for centre piece, on which a faded cushion lay. To this platform came the Rev. Carrick Miller, dressed in his gown and bands, his trencher on head; and to it also came, to the great diversion of the gathering, a motley crowd of Yetholm lads in tinselled robes and theatrical trappings. A Glasgow costumier, accustomed presumably to supply the stage, furnished the dresses, and very much like circus performers the garishly-habited company looked in their rusty finery as they strutted about or squatted on the grass awaiting the commencement of proceedings. Interested in the ceremony, some of the neighbouring gentry appeared, among them Lady Stratheden and Campbell, the Hon. Mildred Campbell, some members of the Ker family, and Lord Douglas.

The ceremony began with the singing of the first two verses of the 100th Psalm, to which an accompaniment was furnished by the Coldstream Brass Band, after which the parish minister engaged in prayer. Then in a brief speech he addressed the gathering, announcing that the coronation ceremony had nothing of the nature of a speculation in it, and that any balance after expenses were paid was to go to King Charlie. After him came Baillie Gibson, Leith, who claims to have a strain of gipsy blood in his veins, and he glanced briefly at the gipsy peoples' connection with Scottish history and the share they had taken in the country's battles. The band having played "Rule Britannia," a couple of heralds in fancy costumes, remarkable for their inappropriateness, read the following proclamation:—

Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! It having been found that the royal and ancient people of Little Egypt are in trouble, and are becoming scattered from the royal villages of Yetholm from having no ruler to guide and direct their kingdom, they, with the help of the people of the old villages of Town and Kirk Yetholm, have declared for a king, lest they should become a forgotten race. Having considered the hereditary rights of Charles Faa Blyth, whose mother, Esther Faa Blyth, did hold sway for many years over this people, they have agreed that this same Charles Faa Blyth shall be crowned king of the Yetholm gipsies with all the honours due to a prince of royal gipsy blood. Challenge who dare!

At this point a surprise was sprung upon the gathering, numbering now some six or eight thousand. Mr. Miller, with an air of mystery, announced he had a letter to read as soon as the ironical cheering that followed the proclamation had ceased. It ran as follows:—

8 Salamander Street, Leith. Sir,—I humbly protest against the claimant, Charles Rutherford, to the estate and title of gipsy king. He has no right to claim the title. The lawful heir is David Blyth, Chirnside, my father, who wishes to put forward his claim. My grandfather was the former heir, but he objected to the title at that time and handed it over to the late queen, Esther Faa Blyth. My father, David Blyth, and his cousin of Tweedmouth have

expressed their willingness to go to Yetholm and claim their right. Trusting you will kindly give this matter your best attention, and oblige.—Yours truly, WILLIAM BLYTH.

But there was no response to the Parish Minister's call that William should come forward, so after a pause the band struck up "Wha'll be King but Charlie," and amid an outburst of merriment the brass crown, studded with imitation rubies, amethysts, and cairngorms, was produced. "Let the Archbishop be summoned with all convenient speed!" exclaimed Mr. Miller, whereupon the village blacksmith in his leather apron, his sleeves buckled up to his elbows, strode into the enclosure. The prince and his amiable consort were driven to the scene of the coronation in a carriage drawn by six donkeys, tandem fashion. His Majesty, dressed in gaudy robes that have no doubt figured on the stage in some of Shakespeare's plays, his head covered with a soft tweed cap, stepped upon the platform, while his consort, attired in modern costume, with a brass crown upon her head, remained in the carriage. His Majesty stood upon a chair, and, waving his cap, exclaimed, "King I am, and King I intend to be!" Then the blacksmith made the following short speech in Romany:—

As the hereditary archbishop of Yetholm, I hereby crown Charles Faa Blyth as king of the Yetholm gipsies, wherever they may be, and I summon all his loyal people to do him respect and homage. Long live King Charles.

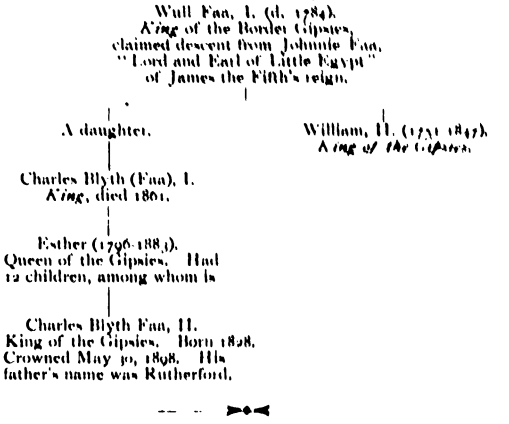
The crown was then placed upon the old man's head, and his first royal message to his people was read by another veteran, in a fearful and wonderful uniform, believed to represent a mixture of a Lord Chancellor, a Lord Mayor, and a City Alderman. He looked very terrible, but it was only Mr. Watt, the grocer. The message he read was on the following terms:—

I am commanded by His Majesty the King of the Yetholm gipsies to thank his loyal subjects for the honour conferred on him this day, and to say that it will be his earnest endeavour to rule his people wisely and well, and he trusts that his subjects in the royal villages of Town and Kirk Yetholm will live in peace and prosperity under his sway.

This concluded the ceremony, there was a frantic rush to shake hands with the horny-handed monarch, and several ladies who succeeded in getting a shake, were seen to kiss their fingers afterwards, "for luck," it was said. His Majesty was then got once more into the carriage, and a procession was formed, in which such characters as Henry VIII., Buffalo Bill, Robert Burns, Robin Hood, Tam O'Shanter, a mailed knight, a cowboy, and a Spanish bull fighter appeared on horseback, and were followed through the two hamlets by a laughing crowd. His Majesty went back to his palace, where he held a sort of levee during the day. A dinner in a marquee on the haugh, and a programme of sports, brought the day's entertainment to a close.

A good account of the Yetholm Gipsies will be found in a thirty-two page pamphlet, entitled *The Gipsies of the Border*. Dedicated to Her Majesty, Esther Faa Blyth, the Gypsy Queen. By R. Murray, Hawick. Galashiels: T. F. Brockie, 1875.

The King traces his ancestry thus:


Will Faa, I. (d. 1784).
King of the Border Gipsies,
claimed descent from Johnnie Faa,
"Lord and Earl of Little Egypt"
of James the Fifth's reign.
A daughter.
William, II. (1751-1847).
King of the Gipsies.
Charles Blyth (Faa), I.
King, died 1861.
Esther (1796-1884).
Queen of the Gipsies. Had
12 children, among whom is
Charles Blyth Faa, II.
King of the Gipsies. Born 1858.
Crowned May 30, 1898. His
father's name was Rutherford.

OUR SUPPLEMENT. We give as a supplement this month a fine drawing by Sir George Reid, P.R.S.A., of the west gable of King's College Chapel and the Crown Tower.

BARONESS GRAY. In the May number of the *Woman at Home* a portrait of the Baroness Gray, a peeress in her own right, appeared. She succeeded on the death of her uncle, the Earl of Moray, in 1895, her claim being upheld by the House of Lords in 1896.

AN ABERDEEN MEDICAL GRADUATE IN FICTION. It is worth recording that Mrs. Coulson Kernahan's novel, "Trewinnot of Guy's," published by John Long, London, 1898, is based on the experiences of the late Arthur Culver James, who, though partially educated at Guy's, took his medical degree at Marischal College in 1874. He afterwards became an actor, under the name of Arthur Dacre, in 1878, married Miss Amy Roselle in 1884, and the two committed suicide at Sydney in November, 1895.

THE TEACHING OF BOTANY IN ABERDEEN, 1778-1860.

(Concluded from page 179, Vol. XI.)

XI.

"Botanical Lectures.

"That this day Mr. Memess, from Stonehive, proposes to open a class in Dr. Hamilton's School in the Marischal College, and to give a course of Lessons on the Theory and Practical part of Botany, to continue till the end of August. Proposals to be seen at Dr. Livingston's and Dr. Skene's shops."—Advt. in *Aberd. Journ.*, 15th May, 1787.

XII.

"Botany.

"A Botanical Class will be opened on Monday, May 21st, in one of the Class Rooms of Marischal College, by Mr. A. Smith,* to whom, at Mrs. Smith's, Broadgate, application may be made for further particulars."—Advt. in *Aberd. Journ.*, 14th May, 1792.

XIII.

"15 Aug., 1793.

"The said day, upon an application from Mr. Alexander Smith, son of the deceased William Smith, Merchant Burgess of Aberdeen, and Teacher of Botany, the Council agree to pay him at Martinmas next the sum of Ten Pounds sterling as an encouragement and assistance to him for teaching a Botanical Class."—Town Council *Min.*, lxvi., 249.

27 Jan., 1795.

"Ten pounds again granted."—T. C. *Min.*, lxvii., 56.

XIV.

"Professor James Beattie, junior, attempted a class in 1800, but could not obtain students. In 1801 he taught his first class, and continued till 1810 inclusive, the year of his death. Numbers small (10, 12), seldom more than 20."—Knight's *MS.*

XV.

"1811, 1812, 1813, 1815, 1816. A Botanical Class taught by W. Knight;† the first year in the Magistrand Class Room; the rest in his Lecture Hall, Castle Street."—Knight's *MS.*

XVI.

"Botany and Materia Medica.

"Dr. Brine* proposes to deliver a Course of Lectures on the above subjects this summer. Particulars may be known by applying either to Mr. Leslie, stationer, Union Street; or to Mr. Clark, stationer, Broad Street; or to Mr. Strachan, Schoolhill."—Advt. in *Aberd. Journ.*, 18 Mar., 1812.

XVII.

"Mr. Collie,† having been solicited by a few young men to deliver a Course of Lectures on Botany, would be happy to comply with the request, if he could ensure a sufficiently numerous attendance. Gentlemen, therefore, desirous of attending, are requested to leave their names, before the 20th curt., with Mr. Mortimer, bookseller, Broad Street, where particulars may be learned."—Advt. in *Aberd. Journ.*, 14 May, 1817.

XVIII.

"Botany.

"Mr. Mackey's‡ Lectures on Botany, with Practical Demonstrations, will commence in the Room above the Athenæum, on Monday, the 18th of May, at 7 o'clock, a.m. Particulars may be learned from Mr. M.

Mrs. Booth's Lodgings,
Foot of Long Acre, April 28.

N.B.—Mr. M. proposes also to open a Class for the Instruction of Ladies in the Science of Botany, at any hour most convenient for those wishing to attend."—Advt. in *Aberd. Journ.*, 29 April, 1818.

XIX.

"Botany.

"William McGillivray§ will deliver a Course of Lectures on Botany in the ensuing season. The plan comprehends the following subjects:—

"1st. The Terminology and Classification, with the exposition of the most approved Systems.

"2ndly. The examination of the greater number of the Phaenogamous Plants growing in the vicinity of Aberdeen.

"3rdly. The Anatomy and Physiology of Plants, including the functions of Nutrition, Respiration, Secretion, Propagation, and the Diseases to which they are liable.

4thly. The History of Plants, and their uses in the economy of Nature.

"And lastly, the History of the Science.

"The economical and medicinal uses of the indigenous plants which occur will be described in the

---

* Alexander Smith, M.A., 1790, gave a summer course yearly till 1799. His classes were small, but regularly taught. (Knight's *MS.*). In 1800 he became Minister of Chapel of Garioch; D.D., 1814; died, 1817; author.

† William Knight, M.A., 1802, taught the Semi Class of 1810-11, during the vacancy caused by the death of Professor James Beattie, junior. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Academical Institution, Belfast, 1816-22; and in Marischal College, 1823-44; LL.D., 1817; author of, *inter alia*, *Outlines of Botany*, Aberd., 1813, and 1828. The numbers of Botanical students in the five summers named were 34, 48, 13, 17, 20.

* John Brine, M.D., Mar. Coll., 1806. Class never commenced. (Knight's *MS.*).

† James Collie. ‡ Rev. A. B. Mackey.

§ M.A., King's Coll., 1815; LL.D., 1844; Professor of Civil and Natural History in Marischal College, 1841-52; the well-known ornithologist.

course of their examination, and the natural affinities which lead to a knowledge of their properties pointed out. Besides these, numerous miscellaneous subjects connected with the various departments of the science will be treated in the course of the Lectures: For example, the formation of Herbaria, the localities of rare plants, the qualifications requisite in a Botanist, the advantages likely to result from a minute investigation of natural objects. Short excursions will be made for the purpose of examining plants in their native situations.

"The course will commence on Monday, the 3rd of May. For farther particulars application may be made at the Public Library, Mr. Brown's, Broad Street."—Advt. in *Aberd. Journ.*, 17 Mar., 1819.

"Do. do."

"The Lectures will be delivered in Professor Stuart's Classroom, Marischal College."—28 Apr., 1819.

XX.

"Botany.

"Mr. Mackey will commence his Lectures on Botany in one of the Class Rooms of Marischal College, on Monday, 10th May, at 7 o'clock, a.m. Those who took out tickets for Mr. M.'s course last year have now the privilege of attending *gratis*. Particulars may be learned by applying to Mr. Robertson, at the New Public Library."—Advt. in *Aberd. Journ.*, 28 April, 1819.

XXI.

"Mr. Collie will commence a Course of Lectures on Botany, at 8 o'clock, a.m., on Thursday, the 17th curt., to be continued at the same hour on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in the Hall of the Medical Society, King Street. For particulars, apply to Mr. Collie; or the officer of the Medical Society, St. Nicholas Street, 14th May."—Advt. in *Aberd. Journ.*, 16 May, 1821.

XXII.

1823-39.

"1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, private instruction resumed by Dr. Knight: students 9, 21, 9, 16. At a meeting on 9 Apr., 1827, of the joint Medical School of both Colleges, the committee agreed to recommend to both Universities the election of Dr. Knight as Lecturer on Botany in the Medical School, expressing their opinion, however, that the election should be made for only one year at a time, to prevent its interfering with the views of the Professors of Natural History, if they or either of them should think fit to undertake a regular course of lectures on the same subject. This was minuted against my wishes, at the request of two of the Old Aberdeen Professors, Paul and Forbes. In 1829 they had forgot it, and it was minuted again, with an understanding that nothing should be done; Dr. Alexander Murray* having made an attempt to get a private nomination from King's College, which failed. The attendance of students, almost entirely Medicals, was very small till 1828.* In 1832 it was announced that certificates of three months' courses of Natural History, and also of Botany, would be required from all candidates for the Medical Department of the Army."—Knight's *MS.*

XXIII.

1840-60.

Knight was succeeded at King's College by George Dickie (M.A., Mar. Coll. 1830; M.R.C.S., 1834; M.D., King's Coll., 1842; Professor of Natural History in Queen's College, Belfast, 1850, and first Professor of Botany in the University of Aberdeen, 1860†). In 1850 the Botanical lecturer was John Christie (M.D., King's Coll., 1858); in 1851 and 1852 Wyville Thomson (Lecturer at Marischal College, 1853; Professor of Natural History in Queen's College, Cork, 1853; of Geology in Queen's College, Belfast, 1854; and of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, 1870); in 1853-60, John Crombie Brown (LL.D., 1858).

At Marischal College, John Shier (M.A., 1831; LL.D., 1845), who had acted as assistant to Professor Davidson (Civil and Natural History) since 1838, became Lecturer on Botany in 1840; but the appointment lapsed next year, when Davidson's successor, Macgillivray, expressed his willingness to take the Botany Class. He died in September, 1852, and the next Professor, James Nicol, preferring not to teach in summer, Wyville Thomson was transferred from King's College. In 1854 the lecturer was William Rhind; in 1855-60, Robert Beveridge (M.A., 1843; M.B., 1847).

P. J. ANDERSON.

* Author of a *Northern Flora*.

* Dr. Knight demitted the Lectureship in 1840, when the joint Medical School came to an end. Attendance for the thirteen summers, 1827 to 1839: 21, 50, 23, 22, 17, 17, 22, 32, 38, 17, 22, 19, 11. Dr. Dickie, in the preface to his *Botanist's Guide* (Aberd., 1860) says: "My respected friend, the Rev. Mr. McMillan, more than 30 years ago studied the plants of Aberdeen, and conducted classes, which were attended by amateurs and students of the medical school. Mr. Morren, about the same period, also gave instruction in this department."

† An "appreciation" of Professor Dickie is to be contributed to *Aurora Borealis Academica* by one of his most distinguished students, Sir George King, K.C.I.E., LL.D., F.R.S., late Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta.

Queries.

1160. "THE LAIRD O' COCKPEN."—Can anyone tell me exactly when this old Scotch song was first published? H. A. C.

1161. "THE CURSE OF SCOTLAND."—What is the origin of the nine of diamonds being so called? H. A. C.

1162. JOHN TURNER OF KINMONTY. —In the church of St. Gluvias (the Parish Church of Penrhyn), which I visited this afternoon, I found a marble tablet to the memory of John Turner of Kinmonty, in the County of Aberdeen. He died (apparently within the parish of St. Gluvias) in 1766, at the age of 73. Who was this John Turner, and where in Aberdeenshire is Kinmonty? G. KING.

1163. PLACE NAME, "THE TENANDRY."—There is near Greenlaw, Berwickshire, a property named "The Tenandry." It appears to have represented a separate landed property in former times. The peculiarity of the name is the *definite article* before Tenandry. Can any of the readers of *S. N. & Q.* furnish examples of the same place name in other localities, and give the meaning and derivation of the name? I have a theory about it, but would like to hear the opinion of others.

Greenlaw. R. GIBSON.

1164. RUTHVEN—locally Riven. A hamlet in Cairnie parish. Ruthven, Botary and—I think—Drumdelgy parishes were united under the name of Cairnie. When was the Church (now ruined) of Ruthven built, who built it, date, ministers' names, &c.? I find it mentioned in Gordon of Straloch's map of 1654 as "Ruffen K.," also what I take to be it in *Collections on the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*, page 230, Spalding Club, as "Ruven, Mr. Robert Smyth exhortar" with a salary of "xxvj lib. vj s. viij d." On the belfry are the initials "M.R.I." Whose are they? Any information as to the history of this church, bell, &c., will be welcome.

58 Catherine Street, Aberdeen. W. GORDON.

1165. PLACE NAME, "BANFF."—Can you kindly help me as to the origin and derivation of this place name? DELLY.

1166. ADMIRAL VAN TROMP. —WAS HE OF SCOTTISH EXTRACTION?—In Gordon's *History of Scots Affairs*, III., 48, it is said that "Martin Harperson Trumpe, the Admirall of Hollande, was the son of a Scottish father, one Harper born at Peterheade in Buchaine." This statement is contradicted in all the biographies of the great Dutchman that I have seen. His name, *e.g.*, in *Chambers's Encyclopaedia*, is given "Martin Harpertzoon Tromp," and he is said to have been born at Briel, in 1597, and to have gone to sea as a child with his father, a commander in the Dutch Navy. There is no hint that he had any Scottish connection. Whence then did the Scottish writer, who was parson of Rothiemay, and a contemporary of the Dutchman, get the idea to which he gives expression in the above quotation? Is this one of the first of the many efforts that have since been made by the natives of the northern county to claim all the world's great men as having some connection with Aberdeen, if not themselves Aberdonian born?

Dollar. W. B. R. W.

1167. KEITH.—"Dr. Jacobus Keith natus Dres Joanne Keith" received his M.D. degree at Aberdeen. It is not dated, but is only a few names later than July 14, 1696. Can anyone kindly inform me who Dr. John Keith was—whether his degree was medical or D.D., and where Dr. James Keith practised?

MACG. G.

Answers.

1135. KINGLASSIE CHURCH BELL (XI., 175-6).—With merely a bare reading of the inscription, it is impossible to say whether the Kinglassie bell is Scotch or English. It is quite possibly Scotch, as a founder named Robert Hog was at work in Stirling at the date in question (1636). Unlike other Scotch founders, moreover, he seems to have imitated English work when casting his bells. Although a gift of three bells to a country church in Scotland at that time is rather unlikely, it is by no means impossible. Small towerless churches in Scotland were provided with unusually large and elaborate belfries, and these were occasionally arranged for more than one bell, as at Turriff in Aberdeenshire and Kinneil in Linlithgowshire, where two are provided for in each case. It would therefore not be at all surprising if Kinglassie of old had provision for three. But if Mr. Hutcheson could give an exact description of the bell, with its size, and an account of the ornaments (if any) and lettering, it would be possible to say more about it. Better still, if he could let me see a rubbing of the inscription, I might be able to tell who the founder was. By the way, I have no claim to the title "Rev."! F. C. EELES.

1135. KENMORE CHURCH BELL (XI., 176).—I am afraid I have failed to express clearly my meaning about the coin impressions on bells. The word "impression" is used with respect to the mould, and not to the bell. The coin is pressed into the soft mould and withdrawn, exactly as a seal is impressed on the heated sealing wax. The metal then runs into the impression, thus forming a counterfeit coin on the surface of the bell. The idea that coins are or can be let into bells is nothing but a myth, and like that other myth about silver improving the tone of bells, dies very hard. Not only is it quite impossible to attach a coin to the surface of a bell, but all doubt on the point has been repeatedly removed when cracked bells so decorated have been broken up for re-casting. In case after case of this kind the supposed coins have been broken through, and the metal of which they were composed shown to be the same as that of the bell, and this not only when the coins were "coppers," but also when they represented silver money. The times of ringing are interesting.

F. C. EELES.

1144. A GORDON AT COPENHAGEN (XI., 157).—The Gordon referred to by Augustus Foster (as quoted in the *Two Duchesses*) was Sir Alexander, third son of George, Lord Haddo, and grandson of George, third Earl of Aberdeen. His mother was the sister of Sir David Baird, who gave him his real start in life as a soldier. Born in 1786, he was educated at Eton, and joined the 3rd Foot (now the Scots Guards) in 1803, rising to a lieutenant-colonelcy ten years later. He was aide-de-camp to Baird at the recapture of the Cape of Good Hope, 1806. He was at the capture of Copenhagen, 1807, and served throughout the Peninsular war, receiving ten medals, and a K.C.B. He was aide-de-camp to Wellington in Belgium, and had his thigh shattered at Waterloo. Sir Alexander is commemorated by an obelisk to the south-west of Haddo House :—

Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant Colonel Sir Alexander Gordon, Knight Commander of the most honourable Order of the Bath, Aide-de-Camp to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, and also brother to George, [4th] Earl of Aberdeen, who in the 29th year of his age terminated a short but glorious career on the 18th June, 1815, while executing the orders of his great Commander in the Battle of Waterloo. Distinguished for gallantry and good conduct in the field, he was honoured with respeated marks of approbation by the illustrious Hero, with whom he shared the dangers of every battle in Spain and Portugal, and France, and received the most flattering proofs of his confidence on many trying occasions. His zeal and activity in the service obtained the reward of ten medals and the honourable distinction of the Order of the Bath. He was justly lamented by the Duke of Wellington in his public despatch as an officer of high promise and a serious loss to the country; nor less worthy of record for his virtues of private life, his unaffected respect for religion, for high sense of honour, his scrupulous integrity, and the most amiable qualities, which secured the attachment of his friends, and the love of his own family. In testimony of feelings which no language can express, a disconsolate sister [the Hon. Alicia Gordon] and five surviving brothers have erected this simple memorial to the object of their tenderest affection.

1153. THE WORD POCRA (XI., 191).—This is a question I long ago put to myself, and, without any authority, the following is the conclusion I came to :—If "Civis" takes another look at Parson Gordon's map, to which he refers, he will see that "pow crick" burn [*sic*] flowing from "Futty myre" joins a "water ditch running from the Packhouse towards futty." This joint stream would no doubt carry the name of Pow Creek, and, flowing into the harbour at a jetty, would give the name Pocra Pier—Powcreek Pier. Some may recollect, as I do, the pow creek burn running down Bannermill Street, as a sort of open sewer, and falling into the harbour at the old Lime basin, at the foot of Church Street—now filled up by the continuation of the quay wall from Regent to Waterloo Quays. W. C.

1155. A STRANGE CLAUSE (XI., 191). — The clause is evidently aimed against smuggling of foreign wines and spirits. The tenants on a seaboard property would be conveniently situated for obtaining such commodities. The following extract from a resolution come to at a meeting of the Heritors of Berwickshire, held at Greenlaw, on June 5, 1744, illustrates the situation. "We, subscribers, heritors of the shire of Berwick, being deeply sensible of the melancholy circumstances of this country by the war for these several years with Spain, and the dangerous and expensive war which we are now engaged in with France, whereby the trade of this nation will be much interrupted, and the taxes must be increased. And that a luxurious way of living has shamefully crept in upon all ranks of people, who, neglecting the good and wholesome produce of our country, are got into the habit of immoderate use of French wines and spirits in Public houses, which are, in a great part, clandestinely imported and smuggled through the country in defraud of the revenue." The use of tea is *similarly* condemned. It then proceeds, "We resolve to promise that from and after the first day of July next, and during the present war with France, we will not drink French wines in any public house, and that we will not henceforth buy any more French wines for the use of nor use them in our families after the said day, excepting what we have at present in stock upon hand" [note the saving clearance clause]. "We will not drink in public houses or use in our private houses, Brandy or French Spirits, and we will moderate and discourage the drinking of tea in our several families and suffer, to our knowledge, none to be used in them which has not paid duty. That we will encourage and assist the officers of the revenue in preventing the clandestine importing of French wines and spirits and of tea, and smuggling and vending them through the country. That we will exhort our tenants, cottars and servants to their duty in the premises. And far from despising the character of informers against smugglers, as we will ourselves be ready to inform against them, we will esteem such as do so to be most faithful friends to their country. And, further make it an article in all leases which we may hereafter grant of our respective lands to our tenants, that their aiding in any way the clandestine importing or smuggling French wines or spirits or tea shall be *ipse facto* a breach or forfeiture of their lease." In addition to the statutory penalties, "They shall pay forty shillings sterling to the poor of the parish for each time they shall be convicted or guilty thereof." It then goes on to say, "that they will encourage the brewing and retailing strong ale, the distilling and retailing of spirits made from our own malt or other grain," and discourage the contrary. Curiously enough, and yet of easy explanation, the farther east the country and nearer the sea coast, the fewer signatures to the resolution were got. Very few in Dunse signed. All the small heritors there, mostly feuars, refused to sign. None in the Ayton district signed. The clause in the lease, prohibiting the use of the foreign spirits referred to, would be framed on the obvious principle, that if the liquors were not drunk, they were not so likely to be smuggled.

Greenlaw. R. GIBSON.

ADAM LINDSAY GORDON (XI., 139). — A very good account of Adam Lindsay Gordon has just been written by Mr. Patchett Martin in a pamphlet, *The Beginnings of our Australian Literature*, published by Sotheran of London. B.

1159. THE MOWATS OF BALQUHOLLY (XI., 191).—Wishart, in the "Deeds of Montrose," ch. xi. (p. 111, Ed. 1893) says in his account of the battle of Alford:—"In this battle Montrose lost not one common soldier, and of gentlemen only two, *Culcholy* and Milton, whose names and families I should be glad to mention, had they been known to me, as they died gallantly in battle, for King, country, liberty, and law." Spalding, in his account of the battle, "gives the names *Mowat of Balwholly* and Ogilvy of Milton, and adds that they were buried in the church at Alford. "Investigation . . . by the Rev. James Gillan, parish minister, has hitherto failed to discover any trace of the burial places of these gentlemen. Balwholly was a small property near Turriff." *Deeds, ib.* note 20. In a subsequent note to p. 295 quotation is made from Calder's "History of Caithness," p. 143, that "*Magnus Mowat of Freswick*, in Canisbay, is styled also 'of Bucholie,' and has been identified with the 'Balwholly,' who fell at Alford. His daughter, *Christina*, was the first wife of *Sir John Sinclair of Dunbeath*. Latheron Churchyard contains curious monuments to the lady and her daughters." Further reference to the parish minister of Latheron might elicit an answer as to the parentage of Christian or Christina Mowat. H. F. M. S.

There was a Catherine Lauder, "Lady Balquholly," resident about Dundee about 1700; then a widow, with at least one child. Probably the family had some local connection with Dundee, as well as with the far north Balquholly. She was connected with the writer's family.

Balinaby, Buxton. A. CAMPBELL BLAIR.

Literature.

(1) *Mrs. Elmslie and Her Female Orphan Asylum.* [21 pp.].

(2) *The History of an Aberdeen Charity, known as The Sick Man's Friend.* Aberdeen: Lewis Smith & Son, 1898. [20 pp.].

DR. ALEXANDER WALKER deserves well of all who love historical accuracy for the pains he has been at in these two pamphlets (as on other occasions) to give a connected narrative of the origin and course of the two charities named. The Sick Man's Friend was instituted as far back as 1792, by good George Moir, a hosier in the Gallowgate—the same zealous and intelligent man who founded the first Congregational Church in Aberdeen. The charity has done excellent, though unobtrusive, work till now, when Dr. Walker has come to think that its funds and functions might with advantage be handed over to the Association for the Poor.

The Kingis Quair and the New Criticism, by ROBERT SANGSTER RAIT. Aberdeen: A. Brown & Co., 1898. [27 pp., 4¼ × 8¾ in.].

WE desire to call special attention to this exceedingly quaint and tasteful reprint of the articles written by Mr. Rait for our pages. Mr. Rait aims at "examining" the theory which Mr. J. T. T. Brown has thrown amongst the scholars, but the verdict is wholly adverse to it. Our readers have now had the advantage of hearing both sides of the question.

Scots Books of the Month.

The Saint-Clairs of the Isles: a History of the Sea-Kings of Orkney, and their Scottish Successors of the Surname of Sinclair, by Roland William Saint-Clair. 2 vols. 4to. £2 5/- (subscription only). *Star Office*, Auckland, N.Z.

Iona: its History and Antiquities, by the Rev. Archibald Macmillan, minister of Iona. Its Carved Stones, by Robert Brydall, F.S.A. 8vo. 2/6. Menzies.

The Literary Life of Edinburgh. A. H. Moncur Sime. 1/-. J. Clark & Co.

Football in Perthshire, Past and Present. Peter Baxter. 8vo. 1/-. Hunter (Perth).

William Dunbar (Famous Scots). 8vo. 1/6, 2/6. Oliphant.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE *Celtic Monthly* announces for immediate issue *Loyal Lochaber: Historical, Genealogical and Traditionary*, by W. Drummond Norie, Member of Comunn na gaidhligann an lunnainn, with Introductory Poem by Alice C. Macdonell of Keppoch, Bardess of the Clan Donald Society. Illustrated by Lockhart Bogle. The price will be 10/6 nett; large paper 25/-, which is limited to 100 copies. 500 of the small edition will be issued.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents will greatly oblige by sending us their full name and address (not necessarily for publication) along with their contributions.

All communications should be accompanied by an identifying name and address. As publication day is the 25th of each month, copy should be in a few days earlier. ED.

Published by A. BROWN & Co., Booksellers, Aberdeen. Literary communications should be addressed to the "Editor," 23 Osborne Place, Aberdeen. Advertisements and Business Letters to the Publishers, 83 Union Street, Aberdeen.

ST. NICHOLAS.

SUPPLEMENT TO SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.
AUGUST, 1898.

A. BROWN & Co.,
ABERDEEN.

the church, excepting three towns that will be a mile and ane half or perhaps two miles some parts of them.

The whole number of inhabitants in the year 1741 old and young were found to be eleven hundred and sixty, and there are of examinable persons eight hundred and fourty.

The parish church of Rayne is distant from that of Auchterless, which lies north of it, five miles: From Fyvie to the north east five miles. From Daviot to the East two miles and ane half. From Chappel of Garioch to the south three miles—From Oyne to the south west two miles, and from Culsalmond to the north west two miles and ane half, all which parishes border with this.

The Manse of Rayne is three miles distant from Chappel of Garioch the Presbytery seat—Sixteen from Aberdeen where the Synod meets and seventy seven from Edinburgh besides ferries.

3. The Tythes of the Parish of Rayne, including the annexed lands, may be reackoned worth two thousand two hundred merks a year, according to which valuation if there be subtracted therefrom the sum of four hundred and thirty four pounds one shilling and four pennies Scots which is all that is just now payd out of the Parsonage Teinds to the Minister as stipend, and twenty four pounds one shilling and eight pennies that is payd for communion elements and grass, There will remain of free tythes the sum of one thousand and eight pounds ten shillings and four pennies Scots yearly.

The tyth of the Parish, excepting the annexed lands of which nothing is known with regard to this particular, do all belong to the King as titular. One of the Heretors commonly gets a Tack of the whole teinds of the Parish from the Exchequer for which he pays so much money and he grants subsetts to the rest of the Heretors and is refunded by them of the expense of procuring the lease according to the respective value of their Teinds. The last Tack was obtained in name of Sir —— Elphinston of Logie about eighteen or nineteen years agoe. It is commonly said the same is expired or near about doing so.

4. The whole parish, excepting the annexed lands and two other towns, held of the Bishop. The Bishop rents paid here amount to the sum of three hundred and fourty pounds Scots, which it is said are appropriated to the University of Aberdeen.

In obedience to the orders of the Committee I Mr. John Mair minister of Rayne have drawn up the above Answers to the Queries proposed by them contained upon this and the two preceding pages. All the particulars contained in the Answers to the first and second Queries are consistent with my knowledge and I assert them to be facts. The answers to the third and fourth are given upon the best information I could have; and I do attest this my report by subscribing the same at Rayne this twenty eight day of July one thousand seven hundred and forty nine. Before witnesses Mr. Alexander Gerard Preacher of the Gospel and Andrew Durno in Lentush.

[Signed] JOHN MAIR.

ALEX^{R}. GERARD witness.
ANDREW DURNO witness.

Wee Alexander Walker in Kirktoun of Rayne and James Leitch in Browsterbog Farmers Do hereby declare that we have compared the particulars in the within report respecting the Stipend of Rayne with the written agreement twixt Mr. Walter Turing late Minister of Rayne and the Heretors of that Parish and have found them exactly to correspond And we do further hereby declare that according to our best skill and knowledge the extent of the Glebe is justly stated and we do hereby attest the value put upon the Bolls sowing to be the rates at which such ground is let in this place. And we have subscribed this our declaration at Rayne this twenty eight day of July one thousand seven hundred and fourty nine.

[Signed] ALEXANDER WALKER.
JAMES LEITCH.

The Committee reported to the General Assembly of 1750 "That ten Chalders of Victual, or the Value of it in Money, according to the usual Conversion in the Sale of Lands, is no more than a moderate Provision for Ministers over Scotland"; but that "of the 833 Benefices of the Church, 65 are under the present legal Minimum of 800 Merks or £44 8s. 10⅔d. Sterling," while of the rest

208	do not exceed	£50
203	are from	£50 to 60
213	„	60 „ 70
65	„	70 „ 80
29	„	80 „ 90
21	„	90 „ 100
5	„	100 „ 110
8	„	110 „ 120
16	are of	£138 17s. 9⅜d.

The total of these Benefices is reported to amount to £50,266 15s. 5⅝d., and the Tithes "not affected by Ministers' stipends" to nearly £60,000.

P. J. ANDERSON.

SIR ROBERT GRIERSON OF LAG.—An illustrated article on the "bloody Lag," the prototype of Scott's Redgauntlet, appeared in *The Sketch* of June 8.

THE CAVE OF AIRLIE.—Mr. David Mac-Ritchie described in the July number of the *Antiquary* (Elliot Stock) this cave, which was discovered about 1794, on the farm of Barns of Airlie, situated near The Bonnie Hoose o' Airlie.

INVERNESS POST OFFICE. — A historical article on this office, based on a privately printed pamphlet by the late Mr. Penrose Hay, and written by the present postmaster, Mr. W. E. Reeves, appeared in the July number of *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, the magazine published by employés of the G.P.O.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

801. *Robbie, Thomas (Rev.):* Jesuit Divine. Rector of Scots College, Douai. I take this name from K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 115-6. He is there described as born at Aberdeen in 1602, and as having been for more than 30 troublous years Superior of the Mission Church of Rome in his native country. He was afterwards promoted to be Rector of the Scots College, Douai, where he died in 1684. K. J. notices only one work of his, *S. N. & Q.*, x., 116.

802. *Robbie, William:* Local Historian, &c. Besides issuing *The Heir of Glendornie*, anonymously at Aberdeen in 1880, Mr. Robbie has published an interesting *Sketch of the History of Bon-Accord Free Church, Aberdeen*, 1887, and *Aberdeen: Its Traditions and History*, 1893. See A. W. Robertson's *Handlist of Local Bibliography* and K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*

803. *Robertson, Alexander:* Artist in United States. The second of three brothers who all acquired fame as painters. He was born in the eighth decade of the eighteenth century, studied at Marischal College, 1786-1788, and early followed his elder brother, Archibald, to the United States, where both are said to have been very successful. See K. J. in *S. N. and Q.*, x., 115-6.

804. *Robertson, Alexander:* Minor Poet. Born in 1825 at Glengairn, Ballater. He has written a good deal of verse. For sketch of his life, see Edwards's *Modern Scottish Poets.*

805. *Robertson, Alexander W., M.A.:* Librarian of Aberdeen Public Library. Mr. Robertson, who is a native of Aberdeen, was born in 1847, and graduated at the Aberdeen University, 1866. He is a valued contributor to this periodical, and is at present engaged, in collaboration with Mr. James F. Kellas Johnstone ("K. J."), in compiling a *Bibliography of the North-Eastern Counties of Scotland*, for the New Spalding Club (see p. 26 of this number of *S. N. and Q.*). He has issued several excellent catalogues of the Library, over which he so efficiently presides. He is brother of the late well-known Professor Croom Robertson, No. 809.

806. *Robertson, Andrew:* Scottish Scholar. For an interesting note on this author, who translated into Latin verse Sir David Lindsay's *Dialogue between Experience and a Courtier, &c., The Dream and other Poems*—from which version a second translation into Danish rhyme was made by James Matheson, Copenhagen, in 1591, see K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 114. There is an Andrew Robertson, a Scottish scholar of this period, two of whose works are catalogued in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. They are as follows:—*Carmen Lugubre in Obitum Andreae Laurentii*, fol., Hafniae, 1589, and *Jacobi Sexti et Annae epithalamium. Item Salutatio ad Christianum quartum*, quarto, Hafniae, 1590. I suspect this is the Andrew Robertson referred to by K. J.; and, if so, Mr. P. J. Anderson is right in saying that it was not he but another, Robertson, who was Regent at King's in 1597.

807. *Robertson, Andrew:* Artist, Miniature Painter. A native of Aberdeen, where he was born on the 14th October, 1777, took the degree of M.A. at Marischal College in 1794, he is said to have been something of an infant prodigy, and to have earned over £1700 by the practice of his art in Aberdeen by the time he was 24 years old. In his boyhood he received help from Sir Henry Raeburn, of whom he draws a charming "pen and ink sketch" in his diary. He was also for a time a pupil of Alexander Nasmyth, the landscape painter. He came to London in 1801, and stepped at once to the front as the leading miniaturist of the day. He obtained a footing at Court, and was appointed miniature painter to the Duke of Sussex. His works, which are numerous, are very delicately painted, and are highly prized by collectors. He died in 1845. His Life, founded on his Diary and Letters, appeared in 1895, and is very instructive and entertaining.

808. *Robertson, Archibald:* Portrait Painter. A native of Monymusk, he was early brought to Aberdeen, where he and his brothers, Alexander and Andrew, were educated, all three being alumni of Marischal College. Archibald was the first to emigrate to the United States, where he settled more than a century ago, and became the father of the art of portraiture in America. His success brought out to the States his brother, Alexander, and the two talented Scots long filled a high social position, which their talents and culture well qualified them to adorn. Archibald's son, Anthony Lipenard Robertson, a lawyer of the highest rank, died in 1868 Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. I have not learned the date of Archibald Robertson's death. He published a *Treatise on Drawing*, at New York, 1796. A sketch of his life appeared in the *Century Magazine* for May, 1890. See *S. N. & Q.*, iv., 55.

809. *Robertson, George Croom, LL.D. (Prof.):* Metaphysician, &c. Professor Robertson was born in Aberdeen, 10th March, 1842. Was educated at the University in his native city, where he graduated in 1861. He also had the honour to win the Ferguson Scholarship, open to all the Scottish Universities. He thereafter prosecuted his studies at Berlin, Göttingen, and Paris. After serving for a time as Assistant Professor of Greek in Aberdeen, he was appointed Professor of the Philosophy of Mind in University College, London, young though he was, obtaining the preference of the curators over no less illustrious a philosopher and scholar than Dr. James Martineau. He was co-editor for many years of the philosophical quarterly entitled *Mind*, and wrote extensively in various directions. His lectures and articles are too numerous for mention, but it may be noted that he wrote the *Monograph on Hobbes* for "Blackwood's Philosophical Classics." He died in 1892, and his *Philosophical Remains* appeared in 1894.

810. *Robertson, James (Professor):* Scottish Scholar. One of the numerous Scots who in the 17th century taught at the Universities on the Continent. He was born in Aberdeen towards the end of the 16th

century, and was Professor at the University of Bourdeaux in the first half of the 17th.

811. *Robertson, James, D.D.:* Leader of Church of Scotland, and Founder of the Church Extension Scheme of that Church. A native of Ardlaw, Pitsligo, and born 2nd January, 1803. Through much self-denial at home he was educated for the ministry at Marischal College, where he took the degree of M.A. Before receiving license, he taught in Pitsligo and was Head Master of Gordon's Hospital, Aberdeen. Having been licensed by the Presbytery of Deer, he was presented to Ellon parish in 1832. He was a member of the Poor Law Commission, and a firm and powerful opponent of the Disruption principles of the party who subsequently formed the Free Church. He was censured by that party in the General Assembly, 1842, for holding communion with the deposed ministers of Strathbogie. He was made a D.D. by his University in 1843. He also succeeded Dr. Welsh in the chair of Church History and as Secretary of the Bible Board, 1843. He was for a good many years leader of the Moderate Party, and was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly in 1862. In 1846, Dr. Robertson entered upon his great scheme of Church Extension, and before his death he had obtained subscriptions amounting to half-a-million pounds, endowing upwards of 60 parishes. For a full list of his writings, see A. W. Robertson's *Handlist*, and K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 117. Delete, however, from K. J.'s list the volume entitled *Old Truths and Modern Speculations*, which is the production of a United Presbyterian Dr. Robertson. See Life, by Dr. Charteris.

812. *Robertson, James Craigie (Rev.):* Canon of Canterbury and Ecclesiastical Historian. Born in Aberdeen in 1813, he studied at Marischal College, 1824-1826, and afterwards graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1834. Having taken orders in the Church of England, he was vicar of Beckesbourne, near Canterbury, from 1846 to 1859, when he was appointed Canon of Canterbury. From 1864 to 1874 he was Professor of Ecclesiastical History, King's College, London. His historical works take high rank. His *History of the Christian Church to the Reformation* is a standard work. For a list of his publications, see A. W. Robertson's *Handlist* and K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 117. He died in July, 1882. See Herzog, *Encyclopaedia.*

813. *Robertson, John, M.D.* Author of a Hebrew Grammar. He took his medical degree at King's College in 1730, and then settled and practised as a doctor in Aberdeen. He published in 1747 a very curious book, entitled *The True and Ancient Manner of reading Hebrew without points, and the whole art of the Hebrew Versification deduced from it, both laid down in so plain a way as to be easily learned in a few days.* See K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 117.

814. *Robertson, John:* Journalist. This London Reviewer was a native of Aberdeen, and second cousin of Dr. Joseph Robertson, No. 817. He was born in Aberdeen in 1811, and studied at Marischal College, 1838-1840. He was educated for the Congregational ministry, but never had a charge. He went to London, and became a friend of John Stuart Mill's, and conducted for some time the *Westminster Review.* There is a notice of him in Froude's *Life of Carlyle*, vol. iii.

815. *Robertson, John Forbes:* Poet and Art Critic. A native of Aberdeen, where he was born 30th January, 1822. He is best known by his excellent work, *The Great Painters of Christendom* (1878), which has gone into several editions. He also published in 1854 a continuation of *The Aberdeenshire Lintie.* For a list of his writings on Art and other subjects, see K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 117, and A. W. Robertson's *Handlist of Local Bibliography.* His son, Mr. Johnston Forbes Robertson, has gained a great reputation in London as an actor.

816. *Robertson, Joseph, LL.D.:* Journalist, Antiquary, and Record Scholar. Judged one of the greatest charter students of his time. Born in Aberdeen on 17th May, 1810, he was educated at the Grammar School and Marischal College, 1822-1825. His literary bias displayed itself early, for, in conjunction with some other students, he started a magazine in his native city, which, however, had only a brief existence. He also contributed to the *Aberdeen Observer.* He afterwards published, under the title of the *Book of Bon-Accord*, a guide book to Aberdeen, which was full of antiquarian information. Robertson proceeded to Edinburgh in 1833, and was for some years engaged in miscellaneous literary work by Messrs. Oliver & Boyd. As a journalist he undertook the editorship of the *Aberdeen Constitutional* in 1839, and thereafter, in 1843, became editor of the *Glasgow Herald and Constitutional*, and passed thence to the editorial chair of the *Edinburgh Courant* in 1849. Here he proved himself a vigorous and learned writer on the Conservative side of politics. His forte, however, was more among black-letter tomes than among newspapers, and from 1853 till his death in 1866 he filled with the greatest efficiency the post of Curator of the Historical Department of the Register House. Few literary men toiled harder. His services to the Spalding, Bannatyne, and Maitland Clubs were invaluable. For a list of his many learned works and articles, see A. W. Robertson's *Handlist*, K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 117, and Dr. Irving's *Book of Eminent Scotsmen.*

817. *Robertson, Joseph Gibb:* Canadian Statesman. Son of the Congregational Minister of Stuartfield, Old Deer, where he was born on 1st January, 1820, he accompanied his father to Sherbrooke, Quebec province, in boyhood. He has been one of the most useful and public-spirited inhabitants of his adopted country. He has been President of the Quebec Central Railway Company, for 20 years Mayor of Sherbrooke, besides filling almost every local public office in the district where he resides. He was appointed a Member of the Executive Council in 1869, and was Provincial Treasurer of Quebec from that time till 1874. He was re-appointed, however, the same year, and held his Treasurership till his resignation in 1876. He was first returned to the Legislative Assembly in 1867, and has been re-elected for Sherbrooke at every

General Election since. He has held the office of Provincial Treasurer in several successive Governments, besides those already specified, and is one of Canada's most trusted public men. A brother of No. 820 and son of No. 811.

818. *Robertson, J. T. Mackay:* Theatre Manager. Born in Aberdeen about thirty years ago, or more, he began life in his native city as a lawyer's clerk. During office hours he attended Minto's class at the University. Then at the age of 18 he passed to London. After holding a position in connection with several exhibitions, his prospects improved, and at 24 years of age he became Manager of the Strand Theatre, the youngest man of his walk in London who had attained such a position. He has kept his position since.

819. *Robertson, Margaret Murray:* Novelist. Born in the Congregational Manse, Stuartfield, Old Deer, in 1823, she emigrated with her father to Canada in 1832. Educated in Massachusetts, she gave herself to teaching in Sherbrooke Ladies' Academy in Quebec. She has written many pleasing novels in a pious strain, some of which, as *Christie Redfern's Troubles*, *The Twa Miss Dawsons*, *The Orphans of Glen Elder*, and *By a way that she knew not*, have been very popular. She died in 1897. For list of writings, see K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 118, 139.

820. *Robertson, Robert, M.D.:* Medical Writer. This distinguished Aberdonian was a medical man of great ability, who spent the best part of his life in India. He received his M.D. from King's College in 1779. A detailed list of his writings is given in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 118.

821. *Robertson, Robert Ross:* Successful Merchant. A notable son of the Granite City, where he was born in 1833, Mr. Robertson proceeded early to London, where he gained fame and fortune by a successful commercial career. He died in 1887.

822. *Robertson, William (Rev.):* Congregational Divine and Author. Long the Congregational Minister at Stuartfield, Old Deer. He has published *The Brazen Serpent* and other works. For notice of him, see *S. N. & Q.*, x., 115 and 139. His daughter is a Canadian novelist.

823. *Robertson, William, M.A. (Rev.):* Minor Poet. Born at Gartly, near Huntly, in 1785, he graduated at King's College in 1804. He became teacher at Clatt, but studied for the Church, and was ordained Minister of Carmylie in 1816. He died in 1836. He is known as the author of *The Baron of Gartly*, a ballad; and other songs. See *Bards of Bon-Accord*.

824. *Robertson, William, D.D.:* Leader of Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa. A native of Inverurie, where he was born in 1805. After studying for the ministry, he proceeded to South Africa, where he became Minister of Swellendam, and one of the most respected ministers of the Dutch Protestant Church. He graduated at King's College in 1828, and is described by himself in the College Album as hailing from *Moray*. I have also seen him claimed for Inverurie, and have inserted his name among Aberdonians, in the belief that the Inverurie birthplace is the true one. He received the title of D.D. from his Alma Mater in 1840, and died in 1879.

825. *Roger, George, M.A. (Rev.):* Original Secession Author. He was born in Aberdeen in 1810, and graduated at Marischal College there in 1827. Trained for the Original Secession Church, he was ordained to the pastorate of the Original Secession Church, Auchinleck. He acted as Clerk to the Presbytery, and is the author of several publications. He died in 1870.

826. *Rose, Sir John, K.C.M.G.:* Canadian Statesman. Born in Aberdeenshire in 1820. Educated at King's College, but proceeded to Canada, where he was called to the Bar in 1840, and became Q.C. in 1849. He represented Montreal in the Canadian Parliament from 1859 to 1869. He has held many important posts, among others, was Finance Minister. He was also Commissioner for Britain in connection with settlement of claims arising out of the Oregon Treaty. He became K.C.M.G. in 1870, and died in 1886.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

THE EARL OF ATHOL IN BUCKS.—David de Strabolge had a holding in Bucks. In the "History of Ardley, Bucknell, Caversfield and Stoke Lyne," by the Rev. J. C. Bloomfield, M.A., Rural Dean of Bicester (1894), the Strabolge right to Caversfield is accounted for thus:—

William de Valence, son of Hugh le Brun, Earl of Marche in Poicto, by Isabel, widow of King John, and mother of King Henry III., was created Earl of Pembroke by his half-brother, Henry III. Died 1296.

- *Aylmer de Valence.* Died 1323, *s.p.*, when the title became extinct.
- *Joan de Valence*, mar. John Comyn of Badenoch, who was murdered by Bruce, 1307.
  - *John Comyn.* d. 1325.
  - *Joan*, mar. David de Strabolge, Earl of Athol. d. 1327.
  - *Elizabeth*, mar. Richard, Lord Talbot.

The fee of the manor then descended to—

David de Strabolge, son and heir. Died 1335.

David de Strabolge, son and heir. Died 1375, leaving only two daughters his heirs.

At the Inquisition after the death of the Earl of Athol, it was found that he and Joan his wife died seized of half a knight's fee in Caversfield, held by the Prior of Berchere and the heirs of William de Wymstre.

THE GORDONS IN POLAND.

(Continued from Vol. XII., p. 9.)

LADY CATHERINE GORDON'S appearance in Poland is only one point in the history of a very interesting connection which Scotland had long had with that hapless land. The subject affords a fascinating field of enquiry for some historian. Let me indicate one or two points.

To begin with, we find (according to Charles Gordon, the historian of the Gordons) that when the Archbishop of Canterbury absolved Lady Catherine's grandfather, the first Marquis of Huntly, from the dread ban of excommunication, pronounced against him by the Kirk of Scotland, among those who witnessed the ceremony in Lambeth Chapel in July, 1603, was "the prince Radzivel's son and another polish nobleman." Now, exactly a hundred years later, Prince Adam Constantin Czartoryski, the descendant of Huntly's granddaughter, Lady Catherine Gordon, married a Princess of the house of Radziwill, and founded the younger, or Rokosow, branch of the Czartoryski family. The Radziwills, who still flourish, were a very influential Polish family.

Several Gordons had doubtless figured in Poland as soldiers of fortune. The younger sons of old Scots families had no other choice. This is clearly shown by a letter of General Patrick Gordon of Auchleuchries (the friend of Peter the Great), written in 1669 to Joseph Williamson, secretary to Lord Arlington, the Secretary of State, and quoted in the *State Papers* published by the Government. He writes while on a visit to this country :—

> I am intending to return to Russia, though the pay there is a bare subsistence. But in Scotland soldiers of fortune can obtain no honourable employment for persons of quality. In England, *aliens are scarcely employed*, so that foreign service becomes a necessity.

Patrick Gordon entered the Swedish army in 1655 as a lad of twenty, under the guidance of Rittmaster Garden, of the Troup family. During the next six years he was frequently captured in the great Protestant struggle which Gustavus was waging against Rome ; but he did not resent being under Poland in the least, for he was a staunch Romanist himself. He was pretty constantly under Polish arms between January and July, 1656, and again from the end of 1658 to 1661, so that it is highly probable that he met Lady Catherine Gordon.

This much at least is certain—he came across the other famous Patrick Gordon, known as "Steelhand," at that time a captain in the Polish cavalry. I should very much like to know what branch of the Gordons "Steelhand" belonged to. In 1647 he was mixed up with the Gordons of Lesmoir, of Newton, of Haddo, and Gight, in supporting the Marquis of Huntly's cause against the Covenant. In April, 1650, he was excommunicated, while in October, 1651, he sought to be released from that ban. Three members of the Presbytery were told off to see him, and they reported that he showed some signs of repentance for his former "guiltiness and gross debordinges." Six years later we find him as a captain of Polish cavalry, meeting his namesake, Patrick of Auchleuchries. In 1659 he is rather concerned about the property of his kinsman, Lieutenant Adam Gordon (apparently also in the Polish army), who had been killed, and about the same time he is concerned in the raising of a new troop in the name of the Holy Roman Empire. He was living in 1667. Did he ever come back to Scotland, and had he any descendants?

To return to the younger Patrick, of Auchleuchries, we find that he first served in 1656 in the Dragoon regiment of Prince Constantin Lubomirski, the Starost of Sandets ; while in 1659 he was quartermaster of the body guard of foot, of Field Marshal George Sebastien Lubomirski, the Grand Marshal of the Crown, who died in 1667, much to Gordon's grief. Gordon went off in 1661 to Russia, where his life work lay, though in 1685 John Sobieski tried to tempt him back to Poland.

There is a certain irony in the fact that soon after the General had left Poland his friends in the North were called on by the Presbytery of Ellon (1664) to give alms to "tua young Polonian students who leive in Aberdeen, and have much need of Christian charitie, and who left ther awin countrie, being trubled for ther profession of ye trew Protestant religion."

Lady Catherine had a kinsman in the Polish army nearer to her than Patrick Gordon of Auchleuchries. This was Paul Menzies, who was her distant cousin, for he was the son of Sir Gilbert Menzies of Pitfoddels and Lady Ann Gordon, the daughter of John, 12th Earl of Sutherland, and Lady Jean Gordon (Bothwell's divorced wife).

Meanwhile there were Gordons galore in a very different stratum of Society—the great class of traders. The Scot had penetrated Poland at an early period. Skene, in his *De Verborum Significatione*, 1597, says :—

> Ane Pedder is called ane merchōd or cremar, quha beirs ane pack or creame [booth] upon his bak quha are called beirares of the puddill be the

Scottesman of the realme of Polonia, quhair I saw an greate multitude in the town of Cracovia. Anno Dom 1569.

Possibly Lady Catherine did not come across this type of her fellow-countrymen. Indeed, they seem to have had rather a bad time of it, and to have sunk low in the estimation of their adopted country, which was probably jealous of their success. I have already noted (May number) that many Polish Jews are called "Gordon" —the transposed form of "Grodno," the town whence they come, but which they cannot pronounce. Until I got this explanation, I was inclined to believe that these Jewish Gordons may have been descendants of our Gentile Gordons. The idea was not so foolish as may appear at first sight, because (somewhere about 1617) Poland came to the conclusion (which is not unknown in Cockaigne of to-day) that Jews and Scotsmen were identical. Thus, the authorities ordained that every Scot resident in the country should pay "tua goodlings [guldings] yeirlie for his head." This, as the exiled Scots complained to our Privy Council, was the same "slavishe toill and impositioun layd upoun the Jewis and quhairwith no utheris Christeanis bot onlie the borne subjectis of this realme [Scotland] wer burdenyit." Some influential Scots at Court intervened, and the susceptibilities of their countrymen were appeased by the word "head" being transformed into "poll." Half a century later Patrick Gordon found a similar prejudice existing in Russia, for he tells us that foreigners were "looked upoun by the best sort as scarcely Christians, and by the pleybeyans as meer pagans."

Among the Gordons who practised the gentle art of merchandise in Poland, the most notable was Patrick Gordon (Joseph Robertson calls him "of Braco"), who was the Scots consul in Poland, the only post of the kind on the continent, save the Conservator of Privileges in the Netherlands, of whom Andrew Halyburton, whose entertaining ledger has been published, is the best example. Gordon made himself quite famous in 1613 by running to earth a German (or Pole), called Stercovius, who had "traduceit the subjectis of all estaites and degreis within this kingdome [Scotland] by ane infamous libell and book divulgat and sett out be him to the ignominie and reprotche of this haill natioun, especiallie of his Majesteis subjectis traffecquing in the East countreyis." Stercovius was hanged, thus washing away by his "infamous deathe ony stayne or blatt, whilk his malicious libell might otherwayes haif importit to the perpetuall disgrace of this his Majesties natioun." Gordon, however, afterwards got into trouble with the Privy Council. It was stated that he had done nothing to get the disabilities against the Scots removed. Furthermore, he was charged by one of his fellow Scots, Gilbert Wilson of Petercow, with having practically blackmailed his fellow countrymen. The Council found that Patrick had "verie fer overseene himselfe," but, as he did not appear before them, the matter dropped. James Gordon, merchant in Posen, is mentioned in connection with the charges made against Consul Gordon.

From the Birth Brieves granted by the Aberdeen authorities (*Miscellany of the Spalding Club*), I note the following Gordons:—

Patrick and John Gordon, merchants in Poland, 1646, were the sons of John Gordon, burgess of Aberdeen, who was the son of John Gordon of Birsemoir (killed at Darnaway), by Margaret, daughter of George Gordon, II. of Lesmoir.

Hew and John Gordon of Vangroba, who emigrated in 1636, were the sons of George Gordon of Bray in Scudarg, who was the son of James Gordon of Tillieangus, a cadet of the Gordons of Craig.

Alexander Gordon of Presneitz and his brother James of Culm, were the sons of Patrick Gordon of Harlaw, who was the son of Alexander Gordon of Kincraigie, who was the son of Patrick Gordon I. of Craig. The first pair were granted birth brieves in 1703.

William Gordon of Vangroba, who emigrated in 1637 at the age of 18, was the eldest son of John Gordon of Ardfork, who was the son of Alexander Gordon at the Bridge of Don. This William had a brother Robert (died in 1649), a merchant in Dantzic; and another, James, minister of Kinow.

William Gordon of "Poltuskie," who emigrated in 1636 at the age of 17, was the son of James Gordon, who was the son of John Gordon of Corridoune by Katherine, daughter of John Gordon of Auchannachie.

Charles Gordon, who went to Dantzic in 1680, and was a merchant in Warsaw in 1697, was the son of Alexander Gordon, son of John of Tillieangus, son of William of Tillieangus, who married Mary, daughter of Alexander Gordon of Arradoul.

Robert Gordon, the founder of Gordon's College, made his money as a merchant in Dantzic at the end of the seventeenth century.

A Chalmers operated at Varso, 1670, and among other families I note Forbes, Maitland, Rait, Buchan, Innes and Clark, at various towns, notably Posen, Lishna, Crackow, and Lublin. It would be interesting to know whether their descendants now flourish under the rule of the Czar. Among other members of Aberdeenshire families trading in Poland, I may note John

Cheyne (son of Pitfichie) at Pitercow, 1646; James Coutts (son of Robert Coutts of Auchtercoul and Jean Gordon of Craig) at Dantzic, 1646; Robert Farquhar of Posen (son of William Farquhar of Dillab), 1642; William Abercomby, son of Andrew, who was the grandson of Alexander Abercromby of Birkenbog, 1648; Robert Duguid (son of Robert of Ruthven, who was the son of Robert Duguid of Auchenhove and Matjorie Gordon of Abergeldie), 1639. When the line of the Counts Leslie became extinct about 1858, part of their Gratz property was adjudged to the Balquhain Leslies as the descendants of Patrick, Count Leslie, whose daughter, Teresa, married Robert Duguid of Auchenhove about 1700. This Robert's son, John Duguid (Leslie), became 22nd laird of Balquhain.

I may add, in conclusion, that there is a great mass of literature in the British Museum on and by the Lubomirskis and the Czartoryskis, but, as it is mostly written in Polish, it remains a sealed book for me. I am indebted for much help in compiling these somewhat complicated descents to Prince Adam Czartoryski (who writes excellent English), to Prince George Lubomirski, who replied through "C. Robertson" (the Scot is still abroad apparently), and to Mr. W. R. Morfill, the Reader in Russian at Oxford University.

J. M. Bulloch.

Statues of Byron.—Apropos of the proposal to erect a statue of Lord Byron in Aberdeen, it may be noticed that the following statues exist:—

A marble bust by Thorwaldsen, 1816. Now in the possession of Lady Dorchester.

A marble bust by Bartolini, 1822. Now in the possession of the Earl of Malmesbury.

A marble statue by Thorwaldsen, finished in 1834, declined by Westminster Abbey, 1842 and 1843. Now in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge. (See *Notes and Queries*, 6th series, iv., 421, and the Appendix to Lord Broughton's *Travels in Albania*, vol. i., pp. 522-44.) (Illustrated in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, August, 1898.)

A bronze statue by Belt, 1880, in Hamilton Gardens, Hyde Park.

A marble statue at Mesolonghi. This statue was raised at the expense of Mr. D. Schilizzi, a wealthy Greek merchant in London, after the celebration of the centenary of Byron's death, which was commemorated by a solemn service in the Greek Church at Bayswater. The statue is the work of the French sculptor, M. David d'Auger. (Illustrated in *The Sketch*, April 7, 1897.)

Old Highland Superstition.—Garvamore, signifying "*the great rough ford*," was formerly the last stage on the road between Bridge of Laggan and Fort Augustus, when one crossed Corryarrie where the Spey rises at the height of 147 feet above the sea. A superstition relating to the spot is thus referred to by Mr. Alexander Macpherson in his *Glimpses of Church and Social Life in the Highlands in Olden Times*, (p. 357):—"In days long since gone by, the Macphersons of the house of Garva believed that their spirits would inhabit Tom-Mor, a hill in the immediate neighbourhood. On the entrance of every new inhabitant Tom-Mor was seen by persons at a certain distance in a state of illumination. It is related that it was seen on fire for the last time about the end of last century, and it was confidently asserted that some member of the house of Garva was passing from *this* into a *better* state of existence. But no deaths being heard of in the neighbourhood for some days, an opinion, beginning to decline, was on the eve of being consigned into oblivion, when, to the confusion of the sceptics, news arrived that the daughter of a gentleman of the house of Garva had expired at Glasgow at the very moment Tom-Mor had been seen in a blaze."

J. M. Mackinlay, F.S.A. (Lond. & Scot.).

The Scots Fleet.—It would be very interesting if somebody would write a history of the mercantile marine of Scotland before the Union. In the Ledger of Andrew Halyburton, Conservator of the Privileges of the Scots Nation in the Netherlands (1492-1503), will be found the following names of vessels: the "Ball," "Andro Barton," "Barbyll," "Robart Barcar," "Robert Barton," "Bollykyn," "Copyn Ryng of the Feir," "Cowasch," "Cristoffyr," "Daloquhy Robart," "Damskyn" [Denmark], the bark "Doglas," "Gylbart Edmeston" (50 references), the "Egyll" (25 references), "John Ervin," the "Flour," "Gyllan," the "Julyan," "Wyllykyn Lychtharnes" (19 references), the "Lyon," the "Ladye Marye," the "Nelbol" (22 references), "Nycholl Ramsay," "Spanzeart," "Wylzem Todrik," the "Vardur," the "Vissill," "Lem Vyllzemss," "James Wod," "Schir Andro Woid," "Wyllykynnis," "The Wyssyll" of Bruges. Some of the ships that sailed from Aberdeen in 1617 with "woyll," etc., were the "Margaret," "Bon-Accord," "Grieffhound," "Blessing," "Star." Other ships were "The Gift of God" of Kirkcaldy, "The Good Fortune" of Kirkcaldy, "The Ness," "Grace of God" of Fisherraw, "Moyses" of Leith, "Jonas" of Preston.

NEW SPALDING CLUB, ABERDEEN.

REPORT BY BIBLIOGRAPHY SUB-COMMITTEE TO EDITORIAL COMMITTEE.

(Vide *S. N. & Q.*, VIII., 113, 138; X., 108.)

THE Bibliography Sub-Committee, consisting of Colonel Johnston, Professor Trail, Mr. George Walker, and Mr. Bulloch, met twice (Colonel Johnston in the chair) in conference with the Editors, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Kellas Johnstone, and the Secretary, Mr. Anderson. After full discussion of the remit, and consideration of sundry suggestions made by Mr. J. P. Edmond, Haigh Hall, and the Rev. Stephen Ree, Boharm, it was agreed to recommend the adoption of the rules contained in the print submitted herewith.

W. JOHNSTON, *C.*

23 April 1898.

I. DISTRICT :—

The Counties of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine.

II. SCOPE :—

The term Books, as used below, to include :—

(1) Separate publications of at least two pages printed on opposite sides of the paper.

(2) Contributions to Magazines, Transactions, etc.

(3) Maps, Topographical Prints, Music.

Manuscripts may be noted in an Appendix.

Broadsheets to be reserved for separate treatment.

III. BOOKS TO BE INCLUDED :—

Inclusion will depend on one or other of three considerations: (1) Subject, (2) Publisher, (3) Author.

(1) *Subject.*

A. To appear in Part 1 (see IV., *infra*) :—
Books whose subject explicitly relates to the district.

B. To appear only in Part 2 :—

a. Books that contain important references to the district.

b. Books that treat of authors included under (3), *infra*.

(2) *Publisher.*

A. To appear in Part 1 :—

a. Books having a local publisher, sole or first named.

b. Books having a local publisher, though not first named—provided they were printed locally.

c. Books printed locally for private circulation.

(3) *Author.*

A. To appear in Part 1 :—
Books by one domiciled within the district, if the books were issued during the period of domicile (*e.g.*, Professor J. Clerk Maxwell, 1856-60).

B. To appear only in Part 2 :—

a. Books by one born within or outwith the district, whose parents were domiciled within it at the time of birth.

b. Books by one educated within the district, either at school, or at one of the Aberdeen Universities (graduate or alumnus).

c. Books by one officially connected with the district, if the books were issued during the period of office (*e.g.*, Col. W. H. Sykes, 1854-55 and 1857-72).

IV. ARRANGEMENT :—

Part 1. *Chronological and bibliographical catalogue.*

Under year of publication. Entries of the several years to be arranged alphabetically by authors, and in the case of anonymous works by titles. Titles to be bibliographically accurate, though not necessarily full, except for rarities. All omissions to be indicated by three dots (. . .), and nothing to be omitted that bears on the inclusion of the book in the Bibliography, *e.g.*, the name of a local publisher. Articles in periodicals to have number of pages and of plates noted, and, where title of article is misleading, an indication of its subject to be given.

When the book has not been seen by either of the editors, a dagger (†) to be prefixed, and the source from which the title is taken to be indicated where possible; where this cannot be given, a double dagger (‡) to be prefixed, and the editor responsible for the title to be noted (*R.* or *J.*).

The existence of a book in the Aberdeen Public Library or Aberdeen University Library to be noted (*P.L.* or *U.L.*); and when the book is of a high degree of rarity, the collections where it is known to be preserved to be named.

Part 2. *Abbreviated alphabetical list.*

Under name of author; or under title of anonymous work not already included in Part 1. Titles given here (except for rarities) to be as short as is consistent with the identification of the books; and to be preceded by a summary of the outstanding facts in the career of the author.

This part at once to serve as an Author Index to Part 1 (titles repeated to be marked with an asterisk *), and to include books not falling within the province of Part 1 (see III. (1) B, and III. (3) B, *supra*).

Part 3. *Indexes.*

a. Index of Publishers; with biographical notes.

b. Index of Printers; with biographical notes.
These two indexes will apply only to Part 1.

c. Index of Titles of anonymous books.

d. Index of Subjects.
These two indexes will apply to Part 1 and Part 2. References for Part 1 will be to page and number of title on page, thus: Murray lectures, 105 (3).

In connection with the *Bibliography*, the Committee and Editors have been much cheered

by the very generous offer of Mr. J. P. Edmond to permit the incorporation of all the information of his *Aberdeen Printers* and *Last Notes* in the projected work. Besides this, Mr. Edmond is still further to aid the Editors by supplying them with descriptions of all Aberdeen books (before 1736) which he has traced since these works appeared. This virtually amounts to an assignation of copyright, and must greatly enhance the value of a most interesting and important work.

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

SAINT NICHOLAS is the patron saint of Russia, hence the name of the Czar, the Emperor being the head of the National Church. In Germany he is considered the patron saint of girls; and in this country he takes scholars and sailors under his peculiar care. No wonder then that he has been adopted as the patron saint of Aberdeen from the earliest times, aud that the Parish Church has borne his name from time immemorial.

We give as our illustration here what we believe is the earliest delineation of the structure. The print from which it is taken is a very old one, and if, as we think, it was one of the illustrations in a book of Topographical Antiquities, it may very probably represent a building in existence four or even five hundred years ago. That it represents the Parish Church of Aberdeen can hardly be doubted; it is so evidently the germ of the building which afterwards underwent so many alterations, and yet has all along preserved the initial design, the usual plan being to build from the centre in both directions. Dr. Cooper says (*Cartularium*, II., preface xix.), "when the old East Kirk (the Fifteenth Century Choir) was taken down in 1837, an observant antiquary, who was alive at the time, tells us that the foundations of the ancient chancel were disclosed. He describes these foundations as showing that this chancel had been aisleless." It will be observed that in this view it is so, while all subsequent views up to 1837 represent the Choir (East Church) with aisles. G. W.

VALUATION OF KENMORE PARISH, PERTHSHIRE, 1630.—The following is the valuation, made in 1630 by the Sub-Commissioners of the Presbytery of Dunkeld, of the Rent, Stock and Teind of the several lands in the parish of Kenmore, as belonging then to the several heritors. The original spelling of the different possessions is here retained. J. CHRISTIE.

	Victual. Partly meal, partly bere. B.	F.	P.	L.	Scots Money. L.	S.	D.
Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy's lands,—							
Balloch	480	"	"	"	"	"	"
Port of Loch Tay	70	"	"	"	"	"	"
Easter Ederagill and Teray	30	"	"	"	"	"	"
Moytrnich, Teyrathair, Keiltarie	60	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ardtallonie	30	"	"	"	180	"	"
Eddergill, Auchlekeith, Croftnacabir	26	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aucharn, Moirinch	60	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dalgarde, Callclochan, Tullich, Correcharmick	"	"	"	"	120	0	0
Clochran	"	"	"	"	166	13	4
Binnany, Pitmattich	"	"	"	"	33	6	8
And the said haill lands besides the said rents to the heritor pay yearly to the minister	"	"	"	"	258	6	8
Sir James Campbell's lands of Lawers	160	"	"	"	"	"	"
Carquhoun	"	"	"	"	133	6	8
James Campbell's lands of Edramuckie	"	"	"	"	75	0	0
Robert Robertson of Strowan; for Fernay and Kingaldie	53	"	"	"	269	6	8
And also pays to the Tacksman for the Teinds	12	3	2	"	9	"	"
And the vicarage teind is estimated at	"	"	"	"	40	"	"
William Menzies, for Wester Shian	"	"	"	"	106	13	4
John and William Campbell, for Easter Shian	"	"	"	"	106	13	4
	981	3	2	"	£1498	6	8

WHO OWNS DUNKELD CATHEDRAL?—The Presbytery of Dunkeld have for some time past been engaged in an effort to ascertain the exact position of the Cathedral, and its relation to the Church of Scotland, but, so far, their efforts have not been attended by much success. In their hunt after title-deeds they recently procured a copy of a Royal Warrant, dated 4th September, 1811, "granting to the Duke of Atholl £996 18s. for repairing the Cathedral Church of Dunkeld, and for granting the choir of the Cathedral to the Parish of Dunkeld to be used as a Parish Church." This warrant certainly did not clear up matters to any great extent, but the effect of it appeared to be that the choir of the Cathedral was vested for all time in the parish as a parish church, while the duties of maintenance seemed to be imposed on the Duke of Atholl. The Duke, it seems, on receiving the Royal Warrant of 1811, addressed a communication to the Treasury referring to the words in the warrant granting the choir of

the Cathedral "to the parish of Dunkeld, to be used as a Parish Church in all time coming," and pointed out that "there is not now, nor ever was, any such parish as that of Dunkeld, nor yet any Parish Church." The result of this communication was that the Royal Warrant of 1811 was cancelled, and a subsequent warrant, dated 29th July, 1812, was issued, in which the following words occur:—"Do also authorise and empower you to make a grant of the choir of the said Cathedral to the said Duke and his foresaids, to be used as a place of public worship in all time coming." The Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer states that he has no reason to doubt that the terms of this second warrant were carried out in their entirety, for he has found another petition from the Duke of Atholl in 1819 praying for an additional grant from the Government, in which he states that "your memorialist received from the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland, by virtue of a grant from your lordships, a sum of," etc.

THE FAMILY OF SAMPSON.—Admiral Sampson, who has been distinguishing himself, is said to have been born in the Ha'een of Forfar 64 years ago. His father, William Sampson, was a weaver, and his niece, Mrs. John Johnston, lives in Forfar still. Another member of the family of Sampson who has become famous is Mr. George Alexander [Sampson], the well-known actor. He comes from Stirling. Of course, the immortal one of the house is Dominie Sampson.

Queries.

1168. MACMILLANS OF LOCH TAYSIDE.—In the fourth volume of *Miscellania Scotica*, 1820, there is embodied *An inquiry into the Genealogy and present state of Ancient Scottish Surnames*, by William Buchanan of Auchmar, in which the author, in treating of the Macmillans, says:—"The cause of the Macmillans losing the greatest part of their estate in Knapdale is reported to have been their joining the Lord Macdonald, their superior, in aiding James, Earl of Douglas, in that rebellion against King James II., in the year, 1455. Another of Methlan's [the supposed progenitor of the Macmillans] sons, being brother to Macmillan, first of Knap, went to Perthshire and settled in Lawers. This Macmillan had ten sons, whom Chalmers, then Laird of Lawers, offering by force to dispossess of these lands possessed by them, could not get the same effectuated till he obtained from King David II. letter of fire and sword against them, which orders, with the assistance of the Sheriff of that shire, he with the utmost difficulty put in execution, obliging most of them to abandon that country, and go to their friends in Argyllshire; whence some of these returning in process of time, obtained a part of their ancient possessions in Lawers, and were ancestors to the Macmillans (though much decayed) in Ardownaig, and other parts of Braidalbin. This account is asserted by a brieve (of which I had a transcript) obtained some years ago by one Sergeant Macmillan, descended from the Macmillans of Galloway, in the gray dragoons, from one of the Kings of Arms in England. By this brieve it is further asserted that it was Methlan himself that settled in Lawers, and that some of his sons went first and settled in Argyllshire upon the said letter of fire and sword being put in execution against them by Chalmers, laird of Lawers." The above writer is the only one, so far as I am aware, who, with any degree of authority, gives the Macmillans a claim to a connection with Perthshire. Subsequent writers of clan histories, probably copying from the above, content themselves by saying the Macmillans anciently had possessions at Loch Tay, without quoting the source of their information. Local tradition preserves no trace of any such connection, and "the Macmillans in Ardownaig" are unknown. Not a single tombstone in the ancient churchyard there bears the name. Can any of your readers refer me to some authentic source for information in this matter? J. CHRISTIE.

1169. WHERE WAS KING GRIMUS SLAIN?—Fordun, in his *Chronica Gentis Scotorum*, says that Grimus and Malcolm met at a "field named Auchnebard—a meet place for a battle," and Skene, in editing this work, remarks, in a note, that "Fordun states that this king whom he calls Gryme, was slain by Malcolm, son of Kenneth, at a place called Auchnebard. The Chronicle of St. Andrews has 'interfectus a filio Kinet in Moeghauard.' The Chronicon Elegiacum has 'quo truncatus erat, Bardorum campus habetur.' The place meant is Monzievaird in Stratherne, which literally means the 'moor of the Bards.'" The following dates, &c., are deduced from Skene's *Celtic Scotland*:—

A.D. 971-995, Kenneth [III.], son of Malcolm I., King of Alban.
995-997, Constantin, son of Cuilean, do.
997-1005, Kenneth [IV. Grimus], son of Dubh, do.
1005-1034, Malcolm [II.], son of Kenneth [III.], King of Scotia.

Burton in his *History of Scotland* differs as to dates. He says Kenneth III. "was succeeded by a Constantine, who, after governing for a few months, was killed by a rival claimant of the throne, Kenneth IV., surnamed Grim, who became King in 994, and was in turn slain in battle nine years afterwards by Malcolm II., who claimed and gained the kingship as a son of Kenneth III." The question which I wish to raise, however, is not one of when, but of *where* was King Grimus slain? and this has been prompted not so much by the place-name as given in Fordun's Chronicle, but by that in a passage lit upon in a MS. volume of "Collection by Robert Mylne, chiefly in his own hand," 4to. (collected in the year 1681, with notes down to 1720), preserved in the Advocates' Library, wherein mention is made of

Albanach Crinen, Thane of the Isles, Abthane of Dull, and Steward of Scotland, "whose valour gained yt victory at *Auchunvaid in Glenquaich* qr King Malcolm overcame and killed King Grimus ye usurper for reward of which service he got Beatrix the King's Dr. in marriage." The italics are mine; and from whatever source Mylne may have derived his information, the particularising of "Auchunvaid," as being "in Glenquaich," leaves no doubt of the spot here spoken of being what is now known as Auchnafauld. Mylne must have got the precise description, "in Glenquaich," from somewhere. What could his authority have been?

J. CHRISTIE.

1170. THE FAMILY OF MASON.—It may not be generally known the family of Mason (of the firm of Brand & Company, Mayfair), which prepares the well-known condiment, "Brand's A 1 Sauce," hails from the North. From manuscript notes on the family I learn that—

> Charles Mason "came from Fochubus" [Fochabers], and for many years owned a livery stable at 129 Piccadilly. He married Charlotte Buckland, who came from Stoke, Berks. They had a son,
>
> John Mason, who married in 1829 Anne Taylor (born at Marylebone Lane, 1812). They had four daughters and seven sons. The latter included—
>
> John James Mason (of Brand & Co.), born at Windsor, 1833; died 22nd Dec., 1896), his will being proved in the following February at over £151,000.
>
> He had
>
> John Charles Mason.
> James Sidney Mason.
> Anne, mar. Rev. William Eastwick Cotes.
>
> William Mason, born at Windsor, 1835.
> Henry Mason, born in London, 1840.
> Frank Mason, born in London, 1842.
> George Mason, born in London, 1844.
> Frederick Mason, born in London, 1846.

There is a tradition in the family that one member at least was implicated in the "'45." Now, the only Mason I know of who comes under that category is a whitefisher, John Mason (or Masson) of Footdee, who is referred to in Colonel Allardyce's *Historical Papers relating to the Jacobite Period, 1699-1750* (New Spalding Club). In one part of the book (page 612), he is spoken of as a member of Moir of Stoneywood's regiment. On April 21, 1746, this Mason and a fellow fisher, John Duncan, appeared before the Governors of Aberdeen, and "acknowledged that they inlisted themselves as Soldiers in the Rebellion with Crichton of Achingoul, and that they accordingly marched with the Rebels from this place [Aberdeen] to Inverness, where they gott Arms and served untill Tuesday, the 15th current, that they deserted from the Rebels and came to their own houses on Saturday evening, where they remained untill they were Apprehended by the Guard, and Masson says that his father went yesterday's morning to the Minister of Fittie and Intimat his Surrendring himself prisoner in terms of his Royal Highness Declaration, and declared that they cannot write." This Mason seems to have turned King's evidence at the Jacobite trials in London (June-July, 1746). He appeared as a witness against Andrew Sprule, a volunteer in Lord Pitsligo's horse. I think it highly unlikely that this whitefisher of Footdee had any connection with this Charles Mason who came from Fochabers. I would suggest that the latter was a servant in the Duke of Gordon's household, and got settled in the Piccadilly livery stable after one of the Duke's visits to town. Can any reader give me information about this Charles? It may be noticed in passing that Mr. Thomas Mason, the librarian of St. Martin's Free Library, London, is an Aberdonian.

J. M. B.

1171. THE TAIT FAMILY.—Can any reader tell me what part of Aberdeenshire Archbishop Tait's family came from? The Dean of Ripon, Dr. Fremantle, in the most recent volume of the *Dictionary of National Biography*, says that the Tait family "was in the seventeenth century settled in Aberdeenshire as bonnet lairds or yeomen." The Archbishop's grandfather went to Edinburgh in 1750. H.

1172. SIR DYCE DUCKWORTH'S ANCESTORS.—Sir Dyce Duckworth, M.D., born 1840, is the youngest son of Robinson Duckworth, of Liverpool, by Elizabeth Forbes, daughter of William Nicol, M.D., of Stonehaven, by Margaret Dyce. I once heard Sir Dyce say that his maternal ancestors came from the Garioch. Who was the father of Margaret Dyce, Mrs. Nicol? B.

1173. THE ANCESTORS OF THE PRINCESS ALEXIS DOLGOROUKI, *née* MISS FLEETWOOD WILSON.—Was the grandfather of Miss Fleetwood Wilson a Portsoy man by birth, or did he only settle there? According to the *Banffshire Journal*, Lieutenant [Thomas?] Wilson had been in the Royal Marines, and settled at Portsoy, where he had at least two sons and two daughters. Edward and his brother, Fleetwood Pellew Wilson, "when comparatively young men, went to Bahia, Brazil, where they engaged in large undertakings as shipowners and coffee-planters with much success. For his services to the Brazilian Government, Mr. Edward Wilson received the honour of knighthood. Mr. Fleetwood Wilson (who died in 1889) was a Director of the Union Bank of London and of the old Oriental Bank, and was connected with other undertakings. The two brothers in the earlier portion of their lives resided from time to time in Portsoy and in Banff, having friends in both towns. After his retirement from business, Mr. Fleetwood Wilson lived chiefly in London, latterly at 30 Portman Square; but his attachment to this part of the country continued, and in summer he frequently came North, residing for some years at Knockando House, on Speyside, and he was at least one season at Eden, on Deveronside. The public clock in the church tower of Portsoy was the gift to the town of Mr. Fleetwood Wilson." He bought Wappenham Manor, near Towcaster, Northamptonshire, and had by his wife, Miss Fanny Stodart, an only daughter, Fanny Fleetwood Wilson, who on July 11 married (first at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, and then at the Russian Church in Welbeck Street) Prince Alexis Dolgorouki of Michaelovka, South Russia, third son

of the late Prince Dolgorouki, Secretary of State to Alexander II. One of Lieutenant Wilson's daughters married Mr. Stronach, long factor on the Fife estates. Another married Rev. Peter Murray, minister of Portsoy. J.

1174. WHYTE MELVILLE. — Will any reader supply me with a pedigree of the novelist? J.

1175. THE MARKET CROSS OF ABERDEEN.— Does the care of "the Cross" which stands in the Castlegate of Aberdeen fall to any of the Committees of the Town Council? The structure, which is one of the most ancient and interesting in the city, seems to be neglected. It is badly in want of the proverbially prudent "stitch in time." Mr. Gladstone deemed it a worthy national amenity when he restored the "Mercat Cross" of Edinburgh in gratitude for the honour done him by his constituency of Midlothian, of which the Cross is "the heart." Surely it were well to preserve the ancient symbol of regal authority which adorns the market place of Aberdeen. S.

1176. THE ADAMS FAMILY.—I should be glad to know something of the descendants of Dr. Francis Adams of Banchory (1796-1861), author of *Arundines Devae*. His son, Andrew Leith Adams, married Bertha —— (who married secondly the Rev. S. de Courcy Laffan, headmaster of King Edward the Fifth's School at Stratford-on-Avon, 1884-95, and, since the latter date, Public School of Cheltenham). Mrs. Laffan, who has been on the staff of *All the Year Round* since 1878, has written a great many novels, including *Winstowe*, 1877; *Cousin Gordon*, 1882; and *Geoffrey Sterling*, 1883. Dr. Leith Adams (who is very briefly dealt with in the *Dictionary of National Biography*), after graduating as M.A. and M.B. at Marischal College, entered the army as surgeon in 1848. He was Professor of Zoology in the College of Science at Dublin from 1873 to 1878, and, from the latter date to the time of his death in 1882, in Queen's College, Cork. He wrote—

Wanderings of a Naturalist in India, 1867.
Notes of a Naturalist in the Nile Valley, 1870.
Field and Forest, Rambles, with notes and observations on the natural history of Eastern Canada, 1873.

He had at least one son, Francis William Lauderdale Adams, who spent part of his life in Queensland and various parts of Australia. He was a brilliant and industrious writer. His books, as given in the British Museum Catalogue, are :—

Henry, and other Tales (in verse). London, 1884.
Leicester, an Autobiography. London, 1885.
Australian Essays. Melbourne, 1886.
Songs of the Army of the Night. London, 1890.
The World's End (a Novel). London, 1891.
The Melbournians. London, 1892.
Australian Life (Tales). London, 1892.
The Australians, a Sketch. London, 1893.
The New Egypt. London, 1893.
Tiberius (a verse drama in five acts). London, 1894.
A Child of the Age. London, 1894.

Mr. John Lane of the Bodley Head still has a volume of his to publish, called *Essays in Modernity*. Francis William Adams's death (on September 4, 1893) is one of the most grim incidents in the history of modern literature. When in the last stages of phthisis he was taken down to Margate. On Monday (September 4) his wife was taking him out as usual in a bath chair, when he was seized with a violent fit of coughing and haemorrhage. With difficulty he was assisted to his lodgings, in Gordon Road, when he lost a great quantity of blood. "I'm choking: it is finished," he said to his wife, as reported at the inquest on his body (September 6). She said she thought he meant the bleeding had stopped, and replied "Thank God!" Adams, however, in a momentary recovery, rose from the bed and fetched a revolver. His wife said, "Not that." The dying man replied, "If you love me, you'll let me do it." "And I let him do it," Mrs. Adams told the coroner. "I should have considered myself a contemptible coward if I had prevented it, when things were as they were." A medical witness gave evidence that in any case Adams would have died in a few minutes. Notwithstanding that the jury, in passing the usual silly verdict of "unsound mind," expressed a regret that Mrs. Adams had not prevented the occurrence. Mrs. Adams, herself, has some literary ability, for she wrote an account of the Sultan's harem a year or two ago to a popular monthly magazine. X.

1177. THE NAME BALMORAL.—I have always thought that the name Balmoral is modern. In the *Exchequer Rolls*, however, under the date 1539, I find a reference to Gordon of "Balmorale." How old is the name? B.

Answers.

1157. CLOCHTCAN (XI., 192).—This place, referred to on page 157, is described as being under the "Abbey of St. Mary, Parish of Deir."
J. CHRISTIE.

1160. "THE LAIRD O' COCKPEN" (XII., 14).—"H. A. C." will probably find what he requires in Dr. Rogers's *Life of Baroness Nairne* (1766-1845). Cromek (1810) gives the old form of the song, which is entitled simply "Cockpen." From the *Cockpen Bazaar Book* (1897), we find that Mark Carse and his spouse, Dame Marion Linton, proprietors of Barrondale House in the time of the Commonwealth, were the Laird and Lady of Cockpen referred to. After that family, came as proprietors the family of Cockburn and then Dalhousie. The song does not occur in Herd's *Collection of Scottish Songs* (1776 and 1791). "The Laird o' Cockpen" is supposed, says R. Chambers's *Scottish Songs* (1829), "with the exception of the two last verses, which are supplementary, to be the composition of the accomplished authoress of *Marriage*." Rogers's *Modern Scottish Minstrel* (1855) states that Baroness Nairne wrote "The Laird of Cockpen" towards the close of last century, and that it was soon sung in every district

of the Kingdom. She published no lyrics prior to *The Modern Minstrel* (1821-24), which work included that song by her under an assumed name.

Cullen. W. CRAMOND.

1161. THE CURSE OF SCOTLAND (XII., 14).—See answer to No. 911 (*S. N. & Q.*, vol. viii., 77), where eleven different explanations are given of the Curse of Scotland.

Cullen. W. CRAMOND.

1162. JOHN TURNER OF KINMONTY (XII., 14).—It may be of interest to your correspondent to know that in 1619 a commission under the Signet was given to the Sheriff of Aberdeen and his deputes and Sir Alexander Gordon of Cluny to apprehend and try Alexander Turner in Kynmuntie, who was put to the horn at the instance of Andrew Webster in Birsebeg and Alex^{r}. Malcolm there, for not having appeared before the Justice in answer to the charge of having stolen an ox and a cow belonging to the said Andrew, and two oxen belonging to the said Alexander. In 1548 we meet with the "mill of Mylbrek in the barony of Kynmonide," and in 1648 Comalegie in the barony of Kinmundie, and in 1627 "Kinmundie near Kintore." The estate of the Menzies family is frequently called in old documents "Kinmundie near Aberdeen." The particular person your correspondent refers to will likely be found by him if he consults an old Almanac of the middle of last century in some of our larger libraries.

Cullen. W. CRAMOND.

1163. PLACE NAME, "THE TENANDRY" (XII., 14). — The place name "Tenandry," or "The Tenandry," is or was by no means uncommon in Scotland, and even occurs in England. There is a q. s. parish named Tenandry in the presbytery of Dunkeld. Halliwell gives the uncertain definition, "Houses let to tenants?" and quotes from MS. Lincoln A. :

> His tenandrye was alle downe
> The best innes in ylke towne.

In old Scottish charters the following entry frequently occurs, viz., that the grantee hold the lands "in meram, puram et liberam regalitatem . . . cum tenandiis, tenandriis et libere tenentium servitiis." A reference to Skene, "De verborum significatione," and to Du Cange, shows that their remarks have been incorporated in the following explanation in Jamieson's *Scottish Dictionary*: — "Tennandrie, tenantry. (1) tenants on an estate; (2) the possessions held by tenants." "Aduocatione and donatioune of kirks, tenentis, tenandriis, particulis, pendiculis, annexis, connexis and pertinentis tharof" (Acts, Ja. V., 1540). Du Cange gives the term occurring in the phrase "cum tenandriis et libere tenentibus" (Stat., Rob. III.) as tenandrius in the nom. I rather suppose that it is tenandrid, as the word appears in a charter of William, Justice General of England, quoted by Skene (Verb. Sign.), where it signifies a village. Du Cange also thinks that tenanceriis should be read instead of tenandriis from Fr. tenancier, tenens. But he has himself given another L. B. term, which it far more nearly resembles. This is tenementarius; idem qui tenens, manceps, feudatorius. Were not the word of Latin origin the termination might be viewed as having the same sense and as radically the same with rie, ry.

Cullen. W. CRAMOND.

1164. RUTHVEN (XII., 14).—A synopsis of all information known regarding the Church of Ruthven (Aberdeenshire), appeared in two articles in the *Daily Free Press*, Aberdeen, article No. II. on June 18, 1898, and article No. I. a few days earlier.

Cullen. W. CRAMOND.

1165. PLACE NAME, "BANFF" (XII., 14).—Various derivations have been given of the word [Banff], the more common of which connect it with the word Boyne, which is stated to be apparently the Gaelic word *buinne*, a stream. Others suggest Ban-ath, white ford. Rev. Allan Sinclair, Kenmore, remarks: "Banff is a contraction of Bean-naomh, the holy woman, and the burgh coat-of-arms, we believe, bears evidence to this." (*Annals of Banff*, i., 4.) The arms of the burgh in 1408 was a boar passant, and in Irish *banbh* means a sucking pig. Similarly, in the arms of the neighbouring burgh of Cullen at the present day appears a young dog, evidently a play on the word, as if from *cuilean*, Gaelic for a whelp. Since 1472 at least the arms of Banff has been the holy woman, namely, the Virgin and Child.

Cullen. W. CRAMOND.

I do not attempt to answer "Delly" as to the origin and derivation of "Banff." My object in writing is to say that when in Florence some time ago I was greatly interested in a map executed on stone or slate upon a wall in the Palazzo Vecchio. I saw similar maps also at the Vatican. The date is 1562. America is shown to California. Our own part of the world interested me most, and turning to it I found North Aberdeenshire given as *Bucania*, Peterhead as *Buca*, Aberdeen as *Aberdon*, the Dee and Don as *Dea* and *Dona;* and, great Jupiter! as if it were a place of world-wide celebrity, I read the legend "Cove." Richmond is given, Mar is *Maria*, and Banff appears as "Ianf." What does "Delly" say to that?

JAMES SMITH,
St. George's-in-the-West.

1166. ADMIRAL VAN TROMP (XII., 14).—There can be little doubt the parson of Rothiemay was led astray, however the mistake occurred, regarding the nationality of Marten Harpertszoon van Tromp, and no one looking at authentic portraits of him will claim him as the son of a Scotchman. The most recent writer, and one of the most reliable, on the subject—Mr. G. Grinnell Milne, London, says of van Tromp: "Born in 1597, at Brielle, in South Holland, the son of a sailor, he accompanied his father to sea at eight years of age." (*Life of Lieut.-Admiral de Ruyter*, p. 30.)

Cullen. W. CRAMOND.

1167. KEITH (XII., 14).—There was no John Keith, D.D., in the Church of Scotland for a century about the period referred to except he who was admitted to Echt, 1662, to Birse, 1666, and to Old Machar, 1684. He died 1697.

Cullen. W. CRAMOND.

Literature.

A Small Brass Cup, found in the Graveyard of the Church of St. Clement, Rodil Harris, with *A Note on the Chalice*, by DAVID MURRAY, LL.D., F.S.A. Glasgow: James Maclehose & Sons. 1898. [31 pp. Fcap. 4to.]

THIS is a reprint from the Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society, and constitutes a most learned epitome of a large subject, a subject which appears to have a perfect literature of its own. The varieties of the Chalice are discussed, such as the pontifical, the ordinary mass, the travelling, the sacramental, and the coffin chalices. Their forms, and the materials of which they are made, are, it seems, regulated by church councils and ecclesiastical decree. Chalices of wood (used in very early times), of precious stones, of brass, and of metals generally, which oxidize, are in the *Index Purgatorius* of materials. Gold or silver for the rich, tin or pewter for the poor, are most common. Before the time when the laity of the Church of Rome were forbidden the use of the cup, a tube for imbibing the wine was sometimes used! We are surprised that the promiscuous use of the cup or tube is not discussed from a sanitary point of view. It involves an obvious risk. The pamphlet is full of recondite matter, is well illustrated, and sumptuously printed.

Scots Books of the Month.

Douglas, W. S. Cromwell's Scotch Campaigns, 1650-51. 8vo. 10/6. Stock.

Fergusson, Robert. The Farmer's Ingle, and other Poems. 1d. The Scots Classics Reprints, No. 1. *Sentinel* Office, Peterhead.

Anderson, P. J. Records of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, 1593-1840. 4to. 21/- New Spalding Club.

Tourist's Handy Guide-Book to Edinburgh. Rev. and corrected. A New Plan of the City and Illus. Oliphant, July, 1898.

Tourist's Handy Guide-Book to Glasgow, the Clyde, and Land of Burns, Map of the Clyde, and Illus. 8vo. Limp., 1/- Oliphant, July, 1899.

Tourist's Handy Guide-Book to Orkney and Shetland. Map. 8vo. 1/- Sewed, 6d. Oliphant, July, '98.

THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS ON THE STAGE.—We have not heard the last of the Gordon Highlanders on the stage, although "Mr." Findlater, as George Bernard Shaw called him in the *Daily Chronicle*, was promptly stopped from appearing at the Alhambra, London, after the management had plastered the town with huge posters bearing the piper's name on a background of Gordon tartan in facsimile. On May 30th a "military domestic drama," in four acts, by Charles Rogers and William Boyne, was produced at the Borough Theatre, Stratford, London, entitled, "The Ladder of Life; or, Gordons to the Front." The play is a curious hash up, reminiscent fact and impossible fiction. The hero, David Gordon, son of General James Gordon, suffers from the animosity of his cousin, Fergus Gordon. Fergus, eager to prejudice the General against his son, makes it appear that a little boy, who is really the son of Fergus and a Russian girl (did the authors know of General Patrick Gordon?) is the child of Meg Merrilees (who, you remember, was a Gordon), David's sweetheart. The wicked Fergus also manages to conceal the General's will, so that David seems to be disinherited by his father. So he goes off to India with his regiment, and is present at the storming of Dargai. In the long run, of course, everything comes right. "The Gordon charge, headed by Piper Stuart of the Gordons," is, according to advertisement, "nightly cheered to the echo by packed houses." It is not generally known that one of the most successful purveyors of sensational melodrama, Mr. Frank A. Gordyn (who runs several companies, notably "On the Frontier," in the provinces with Hardie and Von Leer), is really a Gordon. He is a brother of Mr. Charles N. Gordon, the Postmaster of Chicago. Their father, Andrew Jackson Gordon, went to Peoria County, Illinois, in 1856. Andrew's father, Samuel, went west from Scotland, locating in North Carolina.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents will greatly oblige by sending us their full name and address (not necessarily for publication) along with their contributions.

All communications should be accompanied by an identifying name and address. As publication day is the 25th of each month, copy should be in a few days earlier. ED.

Published by A. BROWN & Co., Booksellers, Aberdeen. Literary communications should be addressed to the "Editor," 23 Osborne Place, Aberdeen. Advertisements and Business Letters to the Publishers, 83 Union Street, Aberdeen.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

VOL. XII.] No. 3. SEPTEMBER, 1898. REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d. PER POST 4d.

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ABERDEEN, SEPTEMBER, 1898.

LADY SUSAN GORDON, DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER.

IN view of the engagement of the young Duke of Manchester to Miss Joan Wilson, the seventeen year old daughter of the Tranby Croft family, it is interesting to recall the fact that his great-great-grandmother was Lady Susan Gordon, one of the five beautiful daughters of the fourth Duke of Gordon and Jane Maxwell. Lady Susan was born on February 2, 1774, and married (on October 7, 1793) William, the fifth Duke of Manchester, who was her senior by two and a-half years.

According to that faithful chronicler, Mr. Mathias D'Amour, her mother's major domo, she was "one of the most vivacious and kind-hearted girls." He quotes as specimens of her good nature "a circumstance or two."

She said to me one day, "Mr. D'Amour, I am going into the country, and what do you think I am going for?" "I cannot guess," I replied. "Well," added she, "but I am going for the purpose of drinking ass's milk." "Well," I replied, "I believe asses have a great character for stupidity. I hope the milk will produce the happy medium." In a few weeks, when she returned, she did not forget to tell me "that she was sorry the ass's milk had made no change in her disposition accordant with my desire."

One day she rung [*sic*] the bell, and directed me to give orders for coffee. While I was myself waiting upon her with the same, the Duchess said to her, "Susan, my dear, I am going to Tottenham Court Road; if you choose I will bring you some birds." As I was standing near the young lady, and her Grace was at a farther distance, I immediately, with my face from where the Duchess was sat, whispered, "A monkey." Lady Susan took the word, and speaking aloud said, "A monkey, if you please, Mamma." "A Monkey!" echoed her Grace, "and what in the name of wonder would you do with a monkey?" This, of course, passed away as mere pleasantry; but in a very few days after, as Lady Susan was walking in the Park, she observed a boy with one of these identical animals huddled under his arms. She despatched her footman to ask its price. "Two guineas," was the reply: and he was ordered to take it to St. James's Square, and I was ordered to pay for it. Pug proved, like the rest of his family relations, a funny fellow: his domicile was the kitchen, where he amused the cooks and others amazingly. His end was tragical, for he happened to hang himself in a cord one morning before anybody was stirring. The cord was suspended from the upper part of the room, and he had been in the habit of running up and down it for amusement; so that, I believe, his case not *felo de se*, but purely accidental. It happened that in a few days after the above incident, the Spanish Ambassador gave an entertainment on [the] occasion of King George the Third's recovery from illness. His Excellency had provided a great number of valuable articles and trinkets, and thrown them together to form a kind of lottery, to be drawn for by a great number of his young guests. Lady Susan was one of the company. A day or two after, as she was relating to the Duke and her Grace, after dinner, some of the circumstances of the entertainment, and particularly of the lottery,

the Duchess desired to see her prize, which was an elegant pocket book. Taking it into her hands and turning one of the leaves, she found already entered in the young lady's handwriting an account of all her debts. She read all the items: such as "one shilling to William, to give to a poor man"; "so much to such a one, for so and so," until she came to the last line, when, turning towards me, she exclaimed, "Two guineas to Mr. D'Amour; how is this?" "Please, your Grace," I said, "it is for the monkey." "It is for the monkey," added Lady Susan at the same time. "Two guineas in debt for a monkey!" exclaimed the Duchess, "but the monkey is dead; well, Mr. D'Amour must take the skin." A hearty laugh went round the company. The Duke was highly pleased with his daughter's dexterity in book-keeping, and, as a reward, handed her ten guineas to pay off all her debts.

A corroborative picture of Lady Susan is given by Arthur Young, the great agriculturist, whose autobiography has been edited by Miss Betham-Edwards (Smith, Elder & Co.). Young visited the Manchesters at Kimbolton in July, 1800, seven years after Lady Susan had been married. She had "four lovely children" then, her eldest son, afterwards the sixth duke, being only a year old. Young goes into rhapsodies over her.

The duchess pleases me as much or more than any other woman I have met these many years. Her character in every worldly respect is most amiable. There is a native ease, simplicity and naïveté of character in her which delights me; and when I consider the life of the Duchess of Gordon, her mother, the great *patroness of every dissipation*, I am amazed at this secluded young duchess, who never goes to London, loves a retired life, and is quite contented on a fortune very moderate for the rank of her husband. She gave me her whole history, from going one summer for some weeks to drink goats' whey on the mountains many miles beyond Gordon Castle, and running up and down the hills barefooted, driving down the goats and milking them, and being delighted with the place and the life, though no human being within many miles except the family and an old woman of the solitary house. This was the case of all the girls. She never went to school, and laid in a fine stock of health, and with it a sweetness of temper and simplicity of character which, joined with an excellent understanding, contributed so much to form her as she is at present, calculated to be a blessing to her husband. She loves him, and behaves with a most exemplary and unexampled patience and mildness under his connection with Mrs. ——. I like her greatly, and wish I could add that she was religious. She goes to church often, she says, and brings her four lovely children up to attend it; but I see no sense or feeling of real religion, which I spoke of repeatedly and earnestly recommended. . . . The spectacle in this age of seeing a very plain table, a plain unaffected way of living and everything about them modest and moderate in scale, very little company, and never at London, yet all cheerfulness and content, even under the above circumstance, speaks a good heart and an amiable temper, as much as such can be good with the Almighty coming in for so poor a share of its attentions. I do and will pray to God that He will give her His grace to change in this respect, and then she will be a pattern to her sex." In his *Annals of Agriculture* (18—) he wrote: "If a farming traveller comes to Kimbolton and forgets its mistress, may his sheep rot and crops blight! A young duchess, even in the country, loving it, and free from a wish for London—a character that, if I was to give my pen scope, it would run wild on such a subject."

The strange part of all this is that Lady Susan was not happy with the Duke, and separated from him. The Duke came to grief financially, and went out as Governor of Jamaica, acting from 1808 to 1827. I may note that there were a whole colony of Gordons in the island. One of them, George William Gordon, was hanged in 1865 for assisting some native rebels. But Lady Susan did not accompany His Grace. Miss Grant of Rothiemurcus, who ever had a sharp tongue, tells us (see *The Memoirs of a Highland Lady*, 1898,) that the Duchess had left him some years before "with one of her footmen." Her two sons were sent to Eton, and her six daughters were brought up by their grandmother, the Dowager Duchess of Manchester (*née* Dashwood), who died in 1832 in her ninety-second year. The eldest of the girls, Lady Jane Montagu, had almost lived with her maternal grandmother, the Duchess of Gordon, Lady Jane, and used to dance the Ghillie Callum and the Shean Trews at the impromptu balls that her grandmother used to get up at Kinrara. Miss Grant then goes on to say:—

My father and mother were dotingly fond of her, for she was a fine natural creature, quite unspoiled. When *our* Duchess, as we always called her [Jane Maxwell], died, Lady Jane was not happy at home with her younger sisters, and their governess: she went to live with her aunt, the Duchess of Bedford, and was shortly announced to be on the point of marriage with the second of the Duke [of Bedford's] three sons by his first wife—Lord William Russell. Next we heard, she was very ill, consumptive—dying—and that kind aunt took her to Nice, and attended her like a mother till she was laid in her grave [1815]. It was a grief to everyone that knew her, particularly those who had watched the fair show of her childhood.

It is worth while following out the destinies of Lady Susan's children. Note the persistence of her own name down to the present time:—

I. *George (Montagu), 6th Duke of Manchester* (1799-1855). His second wife, Harriet Dobbs, who afterwards married and biographed the

late Sir Stevenson Blackwood (d. 1883), is still living. By his first wife he had three sons and a daughter (the Countess of Tankerville). The eldest son,

William (*Montagu*), *7th Duke of Manchester* (1823-1890), married the Countess Louise, daughter of the Count von Alten of Hanover, and by her (who is now the Duchess of Devonshire) he had two sons (one of whom is a stockbroker in London) and two daughters (one of whom is Duchess of Hamilton and the other Countess of Gosford). The eldest son was

George (*Montagu*), *8th Duke of Manchester* (1853-1892), who married Consuelo, daughter of Don Antonio Yzzaga del Valle of Cuba, and had, besides twin daughters,

William (*Montagu*), *the present and ninth Duke of Manchester.*

II. *Lord William Francis Montagu* (1800-42). He had one son, killed at the battle of the Alma, and two daughters, who married Commoners.

III. *Lady Jane Montagu*, died 1815.

IV. *Lady Elizabeth Montagu*, married Major-General Thomas Steele, and died 1857.

V. *Lady Susan Montagu*, a "most gentle creature" (1797-1870), married in 1816, "of her own free will," George, *8th Marquis of Tweeddale* (died 1876), and had four sons and eight daughters, among whom were

1. *Arthur* (*Hay*), *9th Marquis of Tweeddale* (1824-1878), who married three times (thirdly to Lady Jeune's sister, who has also been married three times), but left no issue.

2. *William* (*Hay*), *the present Marquis of Tweeddale*, who married Candida, the daughter of Vincerizo Bartolucci of Cantiano, Italy, and Greenville Park, Kilkenny, by his first wife, Miss Clementina Dundas of Carron Hall, Stirling. They had three sons and two daughters (one of them is Lady Susan Hay, born 1879). The eldest son is

William, Earl of Gifford, born 1884.

VI. *Lady Georgiana Frederica Montagu*, married Evan Baillie of Dochfour, and died in 1892, leaving two sons and three daughters. The eldest son,

Evan Peter Montagu Baillie (1824-74), had

James Evan Baillie, the present laird of Dochfour, born in 1859. He married the Hon. Nellie Bass, daughter of the late Lord Burton, whose peerage was limited to her. She has a son,

George Evan Baillie, born 1894.

Victoria Susan Baillie, formerly maid of honour to the Queen, married Alaric Grant of Ballindarroch.

VII. *Lady Caroline Montagu*, married John Hales Calcraft, and had three sons and three daughters, among whom were

Sir Henry George Calcraft (1836-96), Permanent Under Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Susan Charlotte Calcraft married in 1858 the third Lord Radstock, and died in 1892, leaving three sons and four daughters. The eldest son is

The Hon. Granville George Waldegrave, born 1859.

VIII. *Lady Emily Montagu*, died in 1827.

Susan, Duchess of Manchester, died at Bedfont Lodge, Middlesex, on August 26, 1828, aged 54. Her remains were interred at Kimbolton, attended by her son, Viscount Mandeville, and her son-in-law, General (then Colonel) Steele. Her portrait, painted in pastel by Sir Thomas Lawrence, hangs in Kimbolton Castle. It has never been engraved. Her husband died at Rome in 1843. Wraxall says that his Grace's "figure was noble, his manners affable and corresponding with his high name, but his fortune bore no proportion to his dignity. Though a man of very dissipated habits, and unaccustomed to diplomatic business, he did not want talents."

J. M. BULLOCH.

SIR E. BRYDGES' BIOGRAPHIES OF FAMILIES.—In the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, is an extensive collection of Biographies of families, by Sir E. Brydges. The work is in MS. It is interesting and useful to know what families an account of is there to be found. The following are all the families included:—Hamilton of Silverton, Crawford of Jordanhill, Bruce of Stenhouse, Gibson Carmichael, Preston of Valleyfield, Campbell of Aberuchill, Musgrave of Hayton Castle, Sinclair of Stevenson, Hay of Smithfield, Pilkington of Stainley, Cockburn of Ryslaw, Cunningham of Robertland, Innes of Balvenie, Sinclair of Dunbeath, Wardlaw of Pitreavie, Gordon of Embo, Maclean of Morven, Balfour of Denmiln, Foulis of Colinton, Munro of Foulis, Campbell of Aird, Riddell of Riddell, Murray of Blackbarony, Slingsby of Scriven, Campbell of Auchinbreck, Hope of Craigiehall, Arnot of Arnot, Agnew of Lochnaw, Keith of Ludquhairn, Hannay of Mochrum, Richardson of Pencathland, Forbes of Craigievar, Murray of Clermont, Maxwell of Calderwood, Cockburn of Langton, Cooper of Gogar, and Turing of Foveran.

C.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

827. *Rose, William, LL.D.:* Scholar and Teacher. Born at Newmill, Birsebeg, Birse, probably about 1721. He emigrated to the United States, after graduating at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1740. Having taken the part of the English Government during the American troubles, he was one of the loyalists who returned to England in 1775. He established and conducted with success a school at Cheswick, and in 1783 received the degree of LL.D. from his Alma Mater. He is known as the friend of Dr. Johnson, and the translator of Sallust. He seems to have died in 1787, when his library was sold. See P. J. Anderson's *King's College Officers and Graduates*, and K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 135.

828. *Ross, Alexander, D.D.:* One of the most voluminous of authors, he has figured as Scholar, Divine, Philosopher, and Poet. He was born on 1st January, 1590, in the city of Aberdeen, and educated there in Marischal College for the ministry. He seems to have gone early to England, and was episcopally ordained there before being appointed one of His Majesty's Chaplains, and Master of Southampton Free School. Little is now known of Ross beyond the titles of his multifarious works, some of which, as K. J. says, are startling enough to excite the envy of a modern novelist. Of his works, *The Christiad* is said to be a clever work, and it, at least, has this claim to remembrance, that a century after its publication it was brought into prominence by John Lauder's foolish attempt to prove by its means that John Milton was a plagiary in his great epic. Many of his books were popular, and widely circulated; but he is now remembered by the public, not by anything in them, but by the often-quoted couplet from Hudibras, which speaks of the "ancient sage philosopher, who had read Alexander Ross over." For a full list of his writings, see Robertson's *Handlist*, and K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 155. See also Chambers's *Scott. Biog.*, and Bruce's *Eminent Men of Aberdeen;* also *Northern Notes and Queries* (1892), p. 174. He died in 1654, and bequeathed a portion of his fortune to Marischal College to found a bursary. See P. J. Anderson's *Records of Marischal College*, i., 272-275.

829. *Ross, Alexander:* Scottish Poet. A native of Kincardine O'Neil, born 13th April, 1699, he graduated at Marischal College in 1718. Devoting himself to the teaching profession, he acted successively as tutor in the family of Forbes of Craigievar, and as schoolmaster in Aboyne, Laurencekirk, and Lochlee. His chief work, still much admired and read, *Helenore, or the Fortunate Shepherdess*, appeared in 1768. Among his songs are the popular ones, "The Rock and the Wee Pickle Tow," "Woo'd an' married an' a'," and "The Bride's Breast Knot." He died in 1784.

830. *Ross, Arthur:* Archbishop of St. Andrews. This notable ecclesiastic was the son of the minister of Birse, and was born in 1628 or thereabouts, in Easter Clunie, Birse. Educated for the ministry, he was ordained at Kinairney in 1656. Translated to Old Deer, and thence to Glasgow, he became Bishop of Argyle in 1675, and was transferred to the See of Glasgow in 1679, and of St. Andrews, 1684. He died in 1704. See Keith's *Bishops*, &c.

831. *Ross, Thomas:* Scholar, Poet, &c. A relative of No. 828, he studied at Cambridge, and graduated at Christ's Church in 1642. A brief notice of him is given in the *Nat. Dict. of Biog*, from which it appears that, besides other writings, he published in 1661 *A Narrative of the Second Punic War, in Verse.*

832. *Roy, George:* Novelist and Business Man. A native of Aberdeen, born in 1821, he came to Glasgow a boy of 13. In partnership with his elder brother, James, he carried on for many years the business of wholesale provision merchant. In the prime of life Mr. Roy gave much time and energy to promoting the cause of total abstinence. As a speaker, few could approach Mr. Roy for humour, especially as expressed in the Doric; and as a writer he might justly be called the pioneer of the Kailyard School of Scottish novelists. His story of *Generalship* has had a lasting popularity, and bids fair to continue popular. He also wrote a number of shorter stories, such as "The Stairhead Battle," and "Seeking for a House," which, when told, especially by himself, were received with shouts of delight. He retired from business at a comparatively early age, and died early this year (1898).

833. *Rust, James (Rev.), M.A.:* This Aberdonian divine graduated at King's College in 1832, and was ordained at Slains in 1840. Robertson, in his *Handlist*, attributes to him the following three volumes:—*Duty and Privilege in the Present Time*, 1861; *The Scottish Black Rain Showers*, 1864; and *Druidism Exhumed*, 1871.

834. *Salmond, Stewart Dingwall Fordyce, D.D. (Principal):* Free Church Theologian. Born at Aberdeen, 22nd June, 1838, he graduated at King's College, 1857, and, having studied for the ministry, was ordained to the charge of the Free Church, Barry, in 1865. He was elected Professor of Systematic Theology and New Testament Exegisis to Aberdeen Free Church College in 1876. A voluminous author, he has translated the works of several of the early fathers for the Anti-Nicene Library. He has also written commentaries on the Epistles of Peter and of Jude. He is the editor of the Bible Class Handbooks issued in connection with the Free Church, as well as of *The Critical Review of Theological and Philosophical Literature.* His most important work is *The Christian Doctrine of Immortality*, 1895. For full list of his writings see K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, xi., 23, and Robertson's *Handlist.* He succeeded Dr. Brown as Principal of the Free Church College, Aberdeen.

835. *Sandilands, Robert:* } Quaker writers. Natives
836. *Sandilands, Mary:* } of Aberdeen, they took part, along with Alexander Keith and others, in the controversy that sprung up in the north of Scotland

in the 17th century over the tenets of the followers of George Fox. Robert, who was an Art Student of Marischal College, was one of the four who signed the attestation published in *Quakerism Confirmed*, 1677. In consequence of the persecution he suffered in his native city, he withdrew, with several others, to England, and became one of the ministers of the Society of Friends, labouring chiefly in Bristol and the West. An intimate friend of George Keith, he followed that keen controversialist in seceding at last from the Quaker Society, and actively opposed the body. At this stage of his history he appears to have returned to his native city, when he published, in 1700, *Some Queries to the Monthly Meeting of the Quakers in Aberdeen.* The title of his sister's work is given by K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, xi., 23. For list of the works of Robert Sandilands see the same vol., p. 23.

837. *Sandilands, James, Sen.:* } Canonists in
838. *Sandilands, James, Jun.:* } King's College. The father became Canonist about 1621, and retired in favour of his son in 1634. This son graduated at King's in 1629, and was Regent the following year. He subsequently became Civilist in 1640, and held that office till 1661. See P. J. Anderson, *Officers of King's Coll.*

839. *Scorgie, James (Prof.):* Prof. of Mechanics and Applied Science, Poona College. Born in 1835, at Aberdeen, and left to his own resources at 12 years old, he, by dint of perseverance and energy, while serving his apprenticeship, gained a studentship from the Board of Trade, which enabled him to pursue his favourite studies of Natural Science and Mechanics, first at Marischal College, and afterwards at Kensington, and led ultimately to his seeking in India a sphere suited to his tastes and abilities. Mr. Scorgie arrived in Bombay in August, 1858, and found his first friends among the missionaries of the Free Church. His first appointment was in the railway works at Surat. Here he became acquainted with Dr. Theodore Cooke, who proved a lifelong friend, and ultimately his colleague in the College of Science at Poona. In 1862 Mr. Scorgie was induced to serve in the Free Church College at Bombay, where for three years he did admirable service as Superintendent of the School, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the College. Mr. Scorgie next entered the educational service of the Government, and remained in that connection till he retired, in 1890. He held successively the appointments of Head Master of the Akola School, Berar; Principal of the School of Industrial Arts in the native State of Jeypore, and Professor of Mechanics and Applied Science in the College, Poona. In Berar, Jeypore, and Poona he was of great assistance to the missionaries, with whom he lived in friendship, and liberally supported. He lived in Aberdeen after retiring, and died there in 1895. See *Free Church Record*, Nov., 1895.

840. *Scorgie, John:* Minor Poet. One of the innumerable song-writers noticed by Edwards in his *Modern Scottish Poets*, he was born in 1852, at the Hill of Balvack, Monymusk. Bred a stone-dresser, he has written and published much verse.

841. *Scott, John:* Journalist, &c. Born in Aberdeen in 1783, this enterprising Aberdonian acted for a time as editor of the *London Magazine.* He was killed in a duel, July, 1821. Before his appointment, in July, 1820, to the *London Magazine*, he had for some time been editor of the "Champion" newspaper. He was author of *A Visit to Paris in 1814*, which passed through four editions; also *Paris Revisited in 1815; The House of Mourning, a Poem*, 1817. He was the son of an Aberdeen merchant, and was educated at the Grammar School and Marischal College. He published other two works of continental travel, and was editor of other two papers, *The Censor* and *The Statesman.* His sister married Professor Balmer of the United Secession Church.

842. *Scott, Robert Eden (Prof.):* Professor of Moral Philosophy and Author. Born in 1770 in Old Aberdeen, the grandson of Prof. Thomas Gordon, he graduated at King's College in 1785, and in 1788 was appointed Regent or colleague to his grandfather, but resigned his successorship in 1796, in which year he was appointed to fill the vacant Regency. In 1800 he became Professor of Moral Philosophy, a post he held till his death in 1811. He published the *Elements of Rhetoric*, 1802, and *Elements of Intellectual Philosophy*, 1805. See *Nat. Dict. of Biog.*, and P. J. Anderson's *Officers of King's College.*

843. *Scott, William:* Minor Poet. Born in Old Deer in 1785, he was bred a tailor, but became a grocer. Having literary tastes, he wrote a good deal of verse, and in 1832 published a volume entitled *Poems, chiefly in the Buchan Dialect.* Thereafter he went to the United States, but subsequently returned to his native place, where he died at an advanced age, in 1861.

844. *Scott, William:* Minor Poet. Born on 31st December, 1822, at Peterhead. Republished in 1872, *The Witches o' Cairn Catta.*

845. *Scott, Robert Adamson, M.A.:* Minor Poet. He was born in 1860 at Aberdeen, and graduated at the University. A teacher by profession, he writes much verse. See Edwards's *Modern Scottish Poets*, vol. xiv.

846. *Scrogie, Alexander, D.D.:* One of the four Aberdeen Doctors who resisted the Covenant. He was ordained at Skene in 1605, and translated to Drumoak, 1606, thence he was transferred to Old Machar, 1621. Had D.D. from King's College in 1627. He joined the other Aberdeen Doctors in opposing the Covenant, and gave further offence by giving the Communion on Christmas, 1638, after it had been forbidden by the preceding Assembly. He submitted to Presbytery in 1642, and died in 1659 in his 95th year. He has been described as "of singular parts for good literature, judgment and understanding." He contributed to the Replies and Duplies against the Covenant, and published A Funeral Speech in commendation of Bishop Forbes.

847. *Scrogie, Alexander A. M. (Rev.):* Established Church Divine. Son of above, probably born in Aberdeen in the second decade of the 17th century, he graduated at King's in 1634, was Regent there in 1638, but ordained to the ministry at Forglen, 1642. Thence he was translated to Drumblade, 1647, and thence Old Machar, 1658. P. J. Anderson, in *Officers of King's College*, p. 186, says he was a D.D.; but this seems a mistake, unless it was from some other College than King's that he received his degree. He published *Mirabilia Dei:* a Sermon, 1660. He died 1682.

848. *Scrogie, William (Rev.)*, Bishop of Argyle: Son of No. 844. Born probably in Aberdeen about the end of the second decade of the 17th century, he graduated at King's in 1638; and was ordained to the parish of Rathven before 1650. Called to the city of Aberdeen, but declined to go. He acted as Rector of King's College from 1663 to 1666, when he was appointed to the Bishopric of Argyle. He died in 1675.

849. *Scroggie, John Mackie:* Evangelist. Born at Old Deer in 1839, he was bred a blacksmith. While still an apprentice he became an earnest Christian. Beginning to speak at evangelistic meetings, he soon became known as an evangelist, especially in Birkenhead, where he went after his marriage. He was associated for a time with another evangelist, W. D. Dunn, and together they produced a powerful effect in some parts of Scotland. He was also for a time the evangelist employed by Lord Polwarth, and latterly he wrought in connection with the Free Church. He died several years ago.

850. *Sedgewick, Robert, Q.C.:* Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada. Born at Aberdeen 10th May, 1848, he went to Nova Scotia with his parents, 1849. He graduated at Dalhousie College, 1867, and was called to the Bar in 1872, and practised in Nova Scotia till appointed to his present position. Besides occupying many other public positions, he is a Governor of Dalhousie College, and Lecturer in Equity in the Law School of that University; Q.C., 1880; and appointed to his present position, 1888.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

BYRON'S BOYHOOD IN ABERDEEN. — This subject has been dealt with picturesquely by Dr. W. Garden Blaikie in *Harper's Magazine.* A more minute account of Byron as a schoolboy at the Grammar School appeared in *The Sketch* of June 22, from the pen of Mr. H. F. Morland Simpson. The pages of the school register for 1796 and 1798—the years Byron entered and left—are reproduced in facsimile.

THE GORDONS AT DARGAI.—One of the best summaries of the great saga appeared in a new magazine, called *The Koh-i-noor* (July, 1898, one shilling: Botolph Press, Middlesex Street, London, E.). It contained excellent photographic pictures of Dargai, which should be pronounced "Durguy."

THE PONIATOWSKI FAMILY.—Misled by a newspaper obituary, I made a mistake in the July number of this journal in stating that the Marquise Montecatini (who died last April at the age of 90) was the wife of Prince Joseph Poniatowski. She was really married to Prince Charles Poniatowski, the elder brother of Prince Joseph Poniatowski, the composer, whose son is now head of the house. Let me briefly restate the case:—

Princess Constance Czartoryska, daughter of Count Morsztyn and Lady Catherine Gordon's daughter, Isabella (and great-grand-daughter of the second Marquis of Huntly), married Comte Poniatowski. Among their ten children, who included Stanislas Poniatowski (1732-1798), the last King of Poland, they had

Casimir Poniatowski (1721-1800), who had

Prince Stanislas Poniatowski (1754-1833), who had

Prince Charles Poniatowski, married the Marquise Montecatini (died April, 1898), but had no issue.

Prince Joseph Poniatowski (1816-1873), the music composer, who had

Prince Stanislas Poniatowski (born 1835), who married the daughter of the Comte Le Hon, and succeeded his uncle in 1887. He lives in Paris, and has

Prince Charles Poniatowski (born at Paris March 2, 1862), married in 1884 Maud Staples Ely Goddard (born at New Brighton, U.S.A., 17 Aug., 1859).

Prince Louis Leopold Marie Andre Poniatowski (born at Paris 24 Jan., 1864), married Elizabeth Helen Sperry (b. at Stockton, California, 1872).

My authority is the *Almanach de Gotha*, 1896 edition. It is curious to find the Poniatowskis of the present generation marrying Americans. The Poniatowskis, I may add, were made Princes of Poland in 1764; they received the Florentine Princedom of Monte Rotundo in 1847; and they were recognised in Austria in 1850.

J. M. BULLOCH.

REGISTER OF INDENTURES OF THE BURGH OF ABERDEEN.

(Continued from Vol. XII., page 7.)

1689. June 10. James Brodie sone to Mr. James Brodie, brother german to the Laird of Lethnie, p. to Mr. Mathew McKaill, apothicar burges, 5 years.

June 26. Heugh Fraser second laull. sone to David Fraser of Moune, p. to Mr. Mathew McKaill, apothicar in Aberdein, 5 years.

1693. Sept. 30. Mr. David Denoon son to David Denoon in Lonie in Murray, p. to Mr. Mathew Mckaile, apothecar burges, 3 years.

1707. Oct. 15. James Donald son to Alexr. Donald in the parioch of Newhills, p. to William Donald, baxter, 5 years and 1 year, from Whitsunday, 1704.

1709. March 9. Andrew Garioch son to the minister of Culsalmond [Rev. William Garioch], p. to Thomas Orem, merchant, 3 or 4 years, in his master's option, from 6th February, 1707.

1701. Oct. 14. William Forbes son to Robert Forbes in Frosterhill, p. to William Simpson, merchant, 4 years, from 6th January, 1701.

1706. Dec. 2. John Sharp laull. sone to Arthur Sharp, gardner, p. to James Hay, barber, 4 years, from 13th Septr., 1700.

1707. Oct. 15. Francis Massie laull. sone to the deceast George Massie sometyme in Norham, p. to Robert Murray, barber, 3 years, from 9th January, 1706.

1709. March 9. James Horn son to George Horn, horsehyrer, p. to James Douglas, baxter, 6 years.

James Anderson in Kincardin, p. to Alexr. Green, wright, 4 years, from Martimas, 1705.

George Knowes lawfull son to James Knowes in Portlethon, p. to James Pratt, taylior, 5 years, from Lambas, 1705.

1710. Aug. 10. Peter Walker lawfull son to the deceast James Walker, p. to William Duckieson, late deacon of the shoemaker trade, 7 years and 1 year, from 1st Decr., 1709.

Aug. 23. Thomas Anderson son to George Anderson, fermer in Abd., p. to John Adam, weaver, 5 years, from Whitsunday, 1705.

Sept. 17. James Shand son to the deceast Robert Shand at Kirk of Forgue, p. to Gilbert Moir, couper, 6 years and 1 year, from Candlemas, 1704.

Oct. 24. Gilbert Leslie son to the deceast Gilbert Lesly, shoemaker, p. to John Craig, baxter, 6 years, from Candlemas, 1710.

1710. Nov. 13. Alexr. Angus lawfull son to Robert Angus in Woodsyd in Echt parioch, p. to John Adam, weaver, 7 years and 1 year, from Mertimas, 1704.

John Angus son to Robert Angus in Woodsyde in Echt parioch, p. to John Adam, weaver, 6 years and 1 year, from 27th Novr., 1702.

1711. March 2. Andrew Livingston son to Mr. Andrew Livingston minister at Kigg, p. to William Cruickshank, merchant, 4 years, from Whitsunday, 1709.

Andrew Strachan laull. son to the deceast Andrew Strachan Shirref Clerk of Kincardin, p. to William Mowat, merchant, 5 years, from Whitsunday, 1704. Indenture made with the "speciall advyce and consent of the deceast Mr. John Mowat of Balquholly, advocat."

William Duguid son to William Duguid, millert at Gilcomstoun, p. to Alexander Ragg, merchant, 3 years, from Whitsunday, 1708.

William Fraser son to the deceast Andrew Fraser in Cullarly, p. to James Hay, barber and periwigg maker, 3 years, from Martimas, 1706.

John Davidson lawfull son to Thomas Davidson in Kirktown of Skeen, p. to Robert Morgan, merchant, 5 years, from Martimas, 1706.

William Strachan laull. son to John Strachan of Kinkardin, p. to George French, litster, 5 years, from Whitsunday, 1708.

1712. Jan. 15. William Farqr son to Mr. Robert Farqr master of the Grammar Schooll of Banchory, p. to William Smith, merchant, 3 years, from Mertimas, 1711.

April 22. George Spence laull. son to George Spence at Tyrie, p. to Gilbert Duff, couper, 3 years, from Whitsunday, 1710.

April 27. Patrick Robertson lawfull son to Patrick Robertson in Rubislaw, p. to Alexr. Lyall, late deacon of the shoemaker trade, 5 years, from Mertimas, 1710.

1713. Jan. 8. William Alexander, second lawfull son to the deceast Mr. Walter Alexander, late minister at Echt, with consent of Mr. Alexander Gray, minister of the Gospell at Foote and Jannet Scot, relict of the said Mr. Walter Alexander, p. to John Carnegie, litster, 6 years, from 12th March, 1707.

Feb. 7. George Simpson lawfull son to William Simson in Craige of Balhelvie, p. to William More, couper, 6 years and 1 year, from 19th February, 1712.

Nov. 4. John Kilgour second laull. son to the deceast Thomas Kilgour, sometym watchmaker in the burgh of Inverness, with consent of William Mclean, goldsmith,

the curator nominat by his said father, p. to Andrew Jaffrey, merchant, 5 years, from April, 1711.

1713. Nov. 14. William Davidson, son to Andrew Davidson in Abd., p. to Alexr. Lichton, burges, 5 years, from Mertimas, 1707.

1714. May 3. Alexander Ferguson lawfull son to Alexr. Ferguson fermer in Drumsyde in Balhelvie parioch, p. to James Ferguson, couper, 6 years and 1 year, from 22nd May, 1713.

1715. July 1. James Irvine lawfull son to Robert Irvine of Corniehawgh, p. to Gilbert Moir, couper, 6 years and 1 year, from 1st August, 1708.

Robert Davidson son to George Davidson of Garriesburn, p. to Gilbert Moir, couper, 6 years and 1 year, from 13th May, 1709.

Oct. 8. Mathew Shank son to Mr. Martin Shank, minister of the Gospell at Banchory, p. to William Smith, merchant, 3 years, from 22nd September, 1713.

1717. Feb. 22. Charles Burnet lawfull son to Andrew Burnet in Kinmundy, p. to James Jaffray, merchant, 2 years and 1 year in the option of his master, from 17th March, 1715.

June 8. James Robertson son to George Robertson in Bowcraig in the parioch of Boyndie, p. to Alexr. Lyall, shoemaker, 5 years, from 7th August, 1712.

Dec. 31. Francis Moreson lawfull son to the deceast Alexr. Moreson at Pennyburne in the pariochine of Forgue, p. to Robert Law, wright, for the time unexpired in the indenture between the deceased George Massie, wright, and the said Francis, dated May, 1715.

James Cuming lawfull son to James Cuming in Kirkhill of Nigg, p. to Gilbert Duff, couper, 6 years and 1 year, from 1st March, 1711.

James Thomson lawfull son to James Thomson at Auchlossen, messenger, p. to James Milne, barber, 3 years, from 12th March, 1710—fee £36 Scots.

1719. Dec. 15. William Chalmers, lawfull son to George Chalmers M.A. in Abd., p. to Gilbert Moir, couper, 6 years, from 20th Oct., 1713—prentice fee £40 Scots.

William Harvie lawfull son to William Harvie in Seaton, p. to Gilbert Moir, couper, 6 years and 1 year, from 9th July, 1719—fee £48 Scots.

James Thom son to the deceast Gilbert Thom in Hislehead, p. to Gilbert Duff, couper, with consent of James and Robert Catanachs, merchants, 7 years, from 1st October, 1714—fee £48 Scots.

1720. Jan. 15. Alexander Ædie son to Alexr. Ædie fermer in Skeen, p. to William Stevenson, weaver, 4 years and 1 year, from 15th May, 1715—fee £20 Scots.

George Douglas lawfull son to Robert Douglas of Bridgefoord, p. to George Maitland, merchant, 3 years, from Lambes, 1719—fee 500 merks.

1721. Jan. 10. James Cowts lawfull son to the deceast Wm. Cowts weaver in Glenmuik, p. to Alexr. Lichton, weaver, 8 years, from Mertimas, 1719—fee 20 merks with two pair of blankets.

A. M. M.

ANDREW HALLIDAY.—Since I dealt with the literary instincts of the Duffs in the May number of this journal, I have been favoured with this account of the pedigree of Andrew Halliday:—

Patrick Duff of Craigston (the third son of Alexander of Keithmore and the grandson of Adam in Clunybeg) was twice married. He had thirty-six children! By his second wife (an Urquhart) he had—

A daughter, who married an Irishman, Benjamin Duff, chief of the Duffs of McFinncaul. They had a son,

Benjamin, who had a son,

John, a Roman Catholic, who, to escape persecution in Ireland, went across to Scotland, and is said to have taken a farm in Dumfries-shire. He had a son,

William, who turned Protestant, and married a Quakeress named Latimer. They had a son,

Rev. William, minister of Grange (died 1844), who had at least two sons,

General Latimer Duff, U.S.A.

Andrew Halliday Duff (1833-77).

J. M. B.

QUOTATIONS.—It is convenient to know what books to consult when in quest of a quotation. The following list will be found useful:—(1) Brewer's *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable;* (2) Allibone's *Quotations* (Lippincott); (3) Wood's *Quotations* (Warne & Co.); (Wheeler and Wheeler's *Familiar Allusions* (Ticknor & Co.); (5) *Dictionary of Quotations* (J. F. Shaw & Co.); (6) Dalbeac's *Dictionary of Quotations* (Sonnenschein); (7) *Familiar Words* (Sampson, Low & Co.); (8) *Words, Facts and Phrases* (Chatto and Windus); (9) Bartlett's *Familiar Quotations;* (10) Grocott's *Quotations* (Routledge); (11) *The Book of Familiar Quotations* (Routledge); (12) Day's *Collacon: an Encyclopaedia of Prose Quotations* (Sampson, Low and Co.).

C.

THE DAVIDSON FAMILY OF INCHMARLO AND THE INVENTION OF A FLYING MACHINE.—Mr. George Louis Outram Davidson (born Sept. 11, 1858), youngest brother of the laird of Inchmarlo, has invented a flying machine, which he described at a meeting of the Aeronautical Society in London, June 24. He asserts that a machine made by man would fly, as do birds, if so constructed as to comply with the laws of nature with which birds complied. He does not suggest that the intermittent or reciprocal movements of birds' wings must be imitated, but he points out that no bird or flying creature has any motion reciprocal or other by which it attempts to screw itself horizontally through the air, as a fish screws itself through water with its tail. He submits that it is absolutely at variance with the laws of nature to employ as a substitute for the reciprocal action of birds' wings a screw propeller designed to push a structure horizontally through the air. That

has been the general line of experiment during the last few years, but he is convinced that no more practical results would be attained by aerodromes driven through the air by propellers than are now attained by balloons. He is not the first experimenter to think of raising a structure in the air by rotary lifters or of designing a machine to glide forward through the air, but he believes he is the first to attempt to combine the two and to add an automatic method of retaining equilibrium. His machine has two sets of aerocurves. The rotary ones, inside the fixed outspread ones, are forced through the air at an angle upwards by energy applied direct from the engines, thus giving a vertical lift, while the fixed ones afford support in gliding forward. By experiment he has been able to find a lifter of a satisfactory shape, such that it can lift, even when of so small a diameter as 4 ft., a weight greater than that of the structure required to contain it and the driving engines.

THE HALIBURTON FAMILY.–A correspondent writing to the *Times* in reference to the conferring of a peerage of the United Kingdom on Sir Arthur Haliburton says:—"This peerage revives a title which was in the Haliburton family for nearly 200 years. Sir Walter Haliburton, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, 1439-49, who married a daughter of the Regent Albany, was created Lord Halburton of Dirlton in 1440. The sixth Lord Haliburton left no sons, and as was common in Scotland in those days his lands and titles descended to his eldest daughter. She married Lord Ruthven, and carried the title and estates into that family. Their son was created Earl Gowrie in 1581, and in 1600 the Gowrie conspiracy ended in his titles and estates being forfeited with his life. The title of Lord Haliburton thus reverted to the Crown and has never been restored. Sir Walter Scott wrote *A Memorial of the Haliburtons* to prove that he, through his grandmother, a Haliburton, was the sole representative of an extinct family, and that he was, therefore, entitled to the burial place of the Haliburtons in Dryburgh Abbey, where his bones now rest. He was apparently unaware that a branch of the family had gone to America and still survived there. The family took the side of the Crown during the revolution, migrated to Nova Scotia, and were numbered amongst the 'United Empire Loyalists' who peopled that colony and other parts of Canada. The grandfather of Sir Arthur Haliburton became Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, and his father, the well-known 'Sam Slick' (who married Louisa Neville, daughter of Captain Laurence Neville of the 2nd Life Guards and 19th Light Dragoons), after holding the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia for many years, settled in this country, and in 1858 was returned M.P. for Launceston in the Tory interest, a seat having been provided for him there by the Duke (Algernon) of Northumberland in order that the views of the colonies might have an advocate in the Imperial Parliament."

IN intimating the fact that there is no "Supplement" to this Number, we beg to say that we shall be glad to receive objects of antiquarian or historical interest, suitable for reproduction, from any of our friends.

ED.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF TRANSPORT IN SCOTLAND.

THE history of transport in Scotland has yet to be written. The following notes give some idea of the various aspects of the subject :—

WHEELS.—Many references to wheel-making will be found in the Lord High Treasurer's Accounts. Under date Aug. 20, 1496, we read of "irne" "to scho quhelis that ar in Leith [*i.e.*, put on tires], and of "irne grath [trappings]" to the quhelis.

Item the secund of Julij giffin to mak quhelis for the Kingis artailzerye.

In Nov., 1562, the Privy Council commissioned

John Cheisholme, comptrollar of the said artailyearie, to pass . . . with ordinar wrychtis . . . to the gentilmen quhome to woidis, orchardis . . . dois appertene, that thair he may be sufferit to cut doun with discretioun sic tymmer as salbe fund necessar . . . sic as elme, esche and aik for stokkis, quhelis, aikstreis and lymmers.

The woods of Melrose and Ironside were the great places from which wood was got.

BARROWS.— Under date May 2, 1498, we read of "Holl barrowis" made by Willie Wricht in Dunbar. "Barrowmen" carried on a regular trade.

CARTS.—The following entries in the Lord High Treasurer's accounts give some idea of the progress of cart-making :—

Item [1st Aug., 1487] for a carte to hafe thaim [the silver vesschall and odir stuff] to Lythgow xij s. [This is the first mention of a cart in the Accounts.]

Item [3rd of July, 1496] to . . . sawaris for sawing burdis and sparris to the cart.

Item, that samyn day [4th July, 1496] . . . for xxiiij schort treis to be schethis to the cartis. [Schethis were the projecting sides of a cart, also the cross-timber to which the bottom of a cart is nailed.]

Item [9th August, 1496] for a cart to cary lymmouris [shafts] fra the Castel of Edinburgh to Leith xviij d.

Item [12th August, 1496] to Dande Achinsone to fell axtreis [axletrees] in the Forest and to get cart lymmouris to bring hame quhelis fra Melros. xj s. vj d.

Item the xvij day of August [1496] giffin for ij cartis to cary the pailzoun treis fra the Abbay to the Castel [etc.].

Item [9th Sept., 1496] for iij cartis to cary iij pailzounis [etc.]

Item [7th Sept., 1496] for fyfty iij chenzeis to the lynnalis of the cartis. . . . ix s.

In 1514 we hear of carts for the "byggyn" of the blockhouse at Aberdeen. In 1522, the provost, the baillies, the trades had each to furnish carts for "the carting of the townis artalzery." (Extracts from Aberdeen "Council Register.") According to the Scots Acts of Parliament (under date 1456) the "gret baronys that are of ony mycht mak cartis of werre."

In 1624, Mr. Alexander Hamilton, brother to the secretary of the Earl of Melrose, obtained a patent of 21 years for a new *cart* invented by him, "wherein greater weight and burdens may with far less force be drawn, and conveniently carried, than hath been done with ony kind of cart hitherto known or heretofore used." (*Privy Council Record; and Edin. Mag., Oct.*, 1817.)

In 1735 there were only two carts in Dumfries. (Douglas's *Book of Galloway.*)

In 1760, when the celebrated pedestrian, Barclay, succeeded to the estate of Ury, "there was neither cart nor wheel carriage of any kind, nor was there even a road." (Robertson's *Survey of Kincardineshire.*)

Up to 1745 the carrying trade south of Scotland had been conducted by Glenae farmers, "a wild turbulent race, who carried pugilism and parcels all over the country." The first cart that entered Galloway was "turned over, broken up, and made a bonfire of." (Douglas's *Book of Galloway*, 1882.)

HORSES.—"On Dec. 15, 1567, an Act of Parliament was passed to prevent horses being exported, for it was found that so many had lately been taken to Bordeaux and other places abroad, as to cause 'great skaith,' by raising the prices at home." (Chamber's *Dom. Annals.*)

In 1576 the Privy Council ordained that nobody should "tak upoun hand, privatlie or opinlie, to carie or transport furth of this realm ony maner of horssis in tyme cuming; and likewyise that na skipparis and maisteries of schippis," etc., transport "to uther countries under the pane of confiscatioun of the horssis, schippis and remanent gudis movabill."

Our cart [or plough] horsses [(for we vse them indifferentlie)] are commonlie so strong that five [or six] of them (at the most) will draw three thousand weight of the greatest tale with ease for a long isurneie. . . . Such as are kept also for burden, will carie foure hundred weight commonlie, without anie hurt or hinderance. This furthermore is to be noted, that our princes and the nobilitie haue their cariage commonlie made by carts, wherby it commeth to passe, that when the queenes maiestie dooth remooue from anie one place to another there are vsuallie 400 carewares "which amount to the summe of 2400 horsses" appointed out of the countries adjoining whereby hir cariage is conueied safelie vnto the appointed place. Hereby also the ancient vse of somers and sumpter horsses is in maner vtterlie relinquished. (Harrison.)

CARTERS.—The following, from the Lord High Treasurer's Accounts, are instructive :—

Item the xiij day of September [1496] thir cartaris vnderwritin feit on this wise, that is to say I gaif to ilk man and to ilk hors xiiij dayis wage in his hand fra this day furth and to ilk man on the day xij d, and to ilk hors on the day xij d. [143 carters and 196 horses ; summa ij^{c} xxxvij li vj s.] Thir cartaris abone writin carut the gunnys, clos cartis, gunstanis, pailzounis and othir gere.

Item, that samyn day [1st July, 1496] giffin to the cartaris to cary four dosane of estland burdis and xxx sparris fra Leith to the Castell of Edinburgh to mak the Kingis clos cartis ix s.

Item, that samyn day [the xv. day of August, 1497] giffin to ane cartar to turs the Kingis pailzoune to the raid of Atoune xxxix s.

On 17th February, 1655, the Glasgow Town Council had before them the "kairters of this burghe, serveing about the water of Clyd," for charging exorbitant rates for their services, especially for carting goods from the Clyde to the various parts of the city. It was enacted

That nae kairter, vseing that tread for the present, or wha sall vse the samyne heirefter, sall presume or tak upon hand to tak any more pryces for their drauchts nor is heirefter expressit. [Herein follows the rates of charges.] Those infringing this regulation would lie under the magistrates' displeasure, and would be prohibited from leading a cart for all time—which fact would be intimated through the town by the "touk of drume. (MacGeorge's *Glasgow.*)

We Coilzearis, Cadgearis, and Carteris, in ane rout
Be bludie Wolfis that grange hes maid to steir
Our hors is reft, our selfis ar doung but dout
Quhair we did trauell we dar not now appeir.

(*The lamentatiō of the Cōmounis of Scotland*, by Robert Sempill.)

Sir David Lindsay of the Mount chose to write for the people.

Whairfor to coilyearis, carters and to cuiks
To Jok and Tam my ryme salbe direckit
With cunning men howbeit it wilbe lackit.

CADGERS.—Cadgers carried minerals.

Item to ane cagear [in Dumburtane, Oct., 1494] to remane vpone the taking of this stuff [iron]. (*Lord High Treasurer's Accounts.*)

In 1597 the Privy Council ordained that anybody interfering with or molesting carriers of lead should be severely punished. The carriers were ordered to wear a "blason of lead," bearing the royal arms and private mark of the lessee of the mines. Any interference with them was to be punished by death. This order was rendered necessary because "certane of the disordourit and brokin men of the bordouris hes of late violentlie reft and spulyeit thair seruandis caryaris of the said leid of thair hors armour clothing and of thair haill carreage."

Cadgers carried gold, silver, lead, tin and copper, especially lead ore. Slates were also conveyed by cadgers. Cadgers are now fishmongers.

PACK HORSE.—Corn, coal, lime, ironstone, salt, wool, etc., were all carried by pack-horse convoys—sometimes 150 horses in a convoy. Mr. Smiles says by the time "salt was sold two or three counties off it had reached almost a fabulous price."

Quite a common signboard was a string of pack-horses. In Larwood and Camden Hotten's interesting *History of Signboards* it is remarked that these once familiar long trains of horses threaded their way, panniered, "*slowly*, though far from *surely*, . . . over miles of uninhabited tracts and moors and fens which lay between the small towns and straggling villages."

A sumpter horse was called a sowmir. (Michel's *Language of Scotland.*)

The usual load for a panniered horse was 2 bolls of meal (256 lbs.), or its equivalent. (Warden's *Forfarshire.*)

Sumpter men were called "laid men," *i.e.*, load men.

Item, to Robert Ker, that restit awand sen the raid of Norem to the cartaris and laid men of thair wagis. lviij lib. vs.

Item, to Robert Ker to fee . . . xij laid hors and sex men to the gere that was in Home sic like. (*Lord High Treasurer's Accounts.*)

A horse-pack was "18 stone or 2 cwt. and a quarter." (Smeaton.)

Scatcherd says that pack-horses ceased to travel only about 1794.

SEDAN CHAIRS.—Hugo Arnot, writing in 1779, says of Edinburgh that, while hackney coaches were small in number, chairs were numerous.

There are at present [1779] 188 hackney chairs in Edinburgh, besides about 50 private ones. The street-chairs are to be had on a minute's warning, at all hours of the day or night. The fare is very reasonable ; the chairmen are all Highlanders ; and they carry the chairs so much better than the Irish chairmen of London, that an inhabitant of Edinburgh who visits the metropolis can hardly repress his laughter at seeing the aukward (*sic*) hobble of a street-chair in the city of London.

Cariar or *Cariour* was a sort of raft. It occurs in the Lord High Treasurer's Accounts ; and also the Privy Council Register, Vol. I., date 1565, in connection with "schippis, cariaris, or boittis."

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE KIRK SESSION OF ALYTH, 1637-1649.

[*Extracted by* W. CRAMOND, LL.D.]

THE Minutes of the Kirk Session of Alyth are remarkable for their fullness and completeness during a period on which comparatively little light is shed by the generality of Kirk Session Records. The four oldest Registers of Alyth are in the custody of the Registrar-General, and embrace the following periods:—(I.) B. and M., 1623-1707; D., 1624-1651. (II.) B., 1712-1765; M., 1712-1754. (III.) B., 1766-1819; M. and D., 1786-1819. (IV.) M., 1637-1665; D., 1688-1736.

> Heir beginneth the dait of mariage and the day and dait of baptisme of all bairnes presentit in the Church of Alyt. since my entrie to the Clarkschip of the Sessione of Alyt. qlk was and began the first Sabbath of (being the 4 day) Maii in anno IM VIc tuentie and thrie yeiris.

This Sabbath qlk is the 4 day of Maij 1623 Patrik Ogiluy guidman of Rennachie and Jeane Ramsay dochter to Gilbert Ramsay of Bamff war proclamit to performe promis of mariag.

Wpone Setterday the 2 day of Agust 1623 Robert Hay in Innerquicht haid ane woman child baptizit called Margaret.

Wpone Fryday the 12 day of September Johne Rettray in Bothrie had ane man child baptizit called John.

Februar 1636. Jhon Alexander haid ane bairn baptized callit Issobelle. Jhon Maisterton haid ane maid chyld bap. callit Janet.

1646. Gilbert Shippert in Bamffe haid ane doughter bapt. the samin day [13th Dec.] callit Janet.

1647. Marche. Jon. Henderson in Ruthan haid a soun bapt. the 6 day callit Jon.

1667. Nov. William Balfour in Alight had a child baptized the foirsaid day called Issobell.

1671. October. Jon. Kid in Neither Moortown had a child baptized 5 [5th Oct.] called John.

1685. Marche. Jon. Mill in Kirklabank had a child baptized 4 called David.

1703. June. Patrick Strachan in Halyards had a child baptized the 4 called James.

1625. Siclyk this Sabbath Alexander Hendersone in Foyell of this congregatioun and Isobell Syme of the congregatioun of Bennachie war proclaimed with us *pro primo* quha brot. ane testimoniall of thair bannes takin vp in bennachie be Mr. Henrie Guthrie minister.

John Smith and Elizabeth Fullarton both in this paroch were ecclesiastically contracted the first day of February 1690 and being orderly proclaimed were married.

Upon Setterday the 13 day of August 1625 Androw Ramsay at the Milne of Innerquicht was buryit in the queir of the kirk.

John Sowtar in Alyt. had ane woman chyld buried in the kirk and payed fyve merks for her buriall.

Vpon Saterday befor Pasche Alex. Forrester had ane oy buried in the kirk for the which John Sowtar received 5 merks.

Sir John Ogiluy of Craig bureit in the kirk in the month of Junij 1634.

[Six persons are entered in the Registers as buried in the kirk during 1637, and no less than ten during 1643.]

> The Session book of Alicht sen the entrie of Mr. John Rattray to the ministerie of the said paroche qlk wes the thrid Sabbothe of Januar and XV. day therof anno 1637 wretin be James Ratray, Clerk to the Session.

1637.

The fyft Saboth of Januar 29 day therof collectit to the poore be the ordinarie deacons xiii.s.

The sam day wes distribut to the ordinar poore and sum extraordinarie that wer knawin to be in gryt necessatie fyf libs vi s.

William Anderson and his wyf war conuict be the Session to pay half penaltie for thair cohabitatione befoir thair mariage qc. they payit and was put in the box ij. marks.

The 2 Sabothe of Feb. xij day therof compeired James Huntar and Janet Vright both in this paroch and gaif up thair names to be proclamed vpon promeiss of future mariage and laid ane dolor in pledge for performance of thair promeis of mariage within 40 dayes conforme to the order.

Christian Kyd brak hir promeis of mariage to Androw Symson for qlk scho payit the ordinarie penaltie xl.s. qlk wes put in the box.

Giffin to ane Rot. Dauid, ane poore boy, to haill his brokin lege x.s.

James Cow fornicator with Sibilla Cur maid repentance on the stuil and payit his penaltie qlk wes put in the box.

26 Feb. Collectit at tua brydells the Thursday befoir 8s. 6d.

5 Marche. Giffin to the scletter Pa. Maklarin for theking certen breachis in the kirk and queir and sarkin of ane syd of the queir xx merks and to his man xii s. Giffin to the vright for dressing the dealis to the sarking of the queir ii merks 4d.

19 Marche. Borrowit from the puir siluer to help to pay the scletter ane dollor 4d. Giffin for bringing of fog to the scletter to theck with vi s.

23 April. Janet Mathie and Margaret Kermok in hill of Halyeards convict of fechting and flytting and ordenit to mak thair repentance befoir the pulpit and pay the penaltie and to find sufficient caution thay sall nether flyt nor fecht in tym cuming.

11 June. Jhon Crichton ane cripill man gat half ane dolor out of the box.

2 July. The same day thair was ane distribution maid out of the box to the ordinar poore of 48s. Everie ane about gat ane grot and they that compeired not gat the next Sabbath pro rata.

9 July. Elspet Oliphant fornicatrix with John Jameson payit for penaltie ij merks.

The 3 Sabothe July xvi day therof compeired James Dewchars in the paroche of Ruthuens and Margaret Crystie in this paroche and consignit pledges for performance of ane promeis of mariage made be them in presens of the minister and session and wer proclamed ther vpon. [An example of the usual form.]

23 July. William Steill in Leitfie ordenit to be summond against the next Sabothe to heir his penaltie decernit baithe for his fornication with Elspet Dog as also for going with hir to the bordersyd to seik mariage by onpermittit and vnlaufull meins.

30 July. Elspet Dog decernit to pay ten marks to the box and ane mark to the Clerk.

The first Sabothe of August and vi day therof wes celebraitt the holie communion of the bodie and blood of Christ, the minister assistit be Mr. Pat. Crichton, minister of Ruthuene. Collectit to the poor at the kirk door 33 marks 6s 8d.

20 Aug. Giffin out of the box to Mr. Alex. Seimer student in diuinitie for his ordinarie pension grantit to him be the bischop and ministrie of the Sinode according to the act therof and that for the yeir 1634 sax libs monie Scottis.

25 Sep. Giffin to Pa. Maklairan scletter in arlis xxx s. Giffin to ane boy to go to Glamiss to the slet hewche 4s. To Wm. Carnour, wright, for mending of the Communion formes 4s.

23 Oct. Jhon Smithe in Leitfie payit to the gryt bell at his father's buriall 4 marks.

Resauit of Elspet Dog for penaltie xx s.

3 Dec. David Fentor for vinning of scletts to the queir gat 28s.

10 Dec. Giffin to tua poore soiours new cum from Germanie 5s. For fog to theik the queir vi s.

27 Dec. Giffin to Pa. McLairan scletter for his haill fie for sclettin the southe syd of the queir £23 13s. Giffin to his man 12s.

1638.

New elders and deacons chosin: Gilbert Ramsay fear of Bamff, David Rattray fear of Ranagullan, &c.

21 Jan. Receaued William Steill's penaltie tua dolours.

25 Feb. To ane wyf for vynding ane poore body that departit this lyf w^tin the toun 4s.

4 Mar. Collectit at the baptisme of the minister's dochter 9s. 4d.

25 Mar. Wes celebraitt the holie Communione of Christis bodie and blood. It is to be celebratit partlie the nixt Sabothe be equal halfis.

Giffin to ane voman for tua burdens of fog to the scletter 8s.

The first Sabothe Apryl wes endit the celebration of the holie Communione.

27 May. Taken out of the box to send to Dundie to buy deallis to sark the northe syd of the queir £16.

24 June. Thair wes brought out of Dundie sax^c. nails at 9s the hunder for the sarkin of the north syd of the queir. Item ane c. gotten from Androw Sandeman smithe in Alicht.

4th Saboth August. James Fleeming for schering on the Sabothe to be summond.

9 Sep. James Fleeming confessit schering on the Sabothe day and becaus his nam wes enrooled amongs the ordinar poore it is ordenit to be blotit out of the roole and he to mak his repent.

23 Sep. The Laird of Bamff, Elder, wes chosen Commissioner by vote of the haill session to go to Megill to the presbiterie for chosing Com^rs. to the Generall Assemblie.

30 Sep. Giffin to ane poore man ane reader and scoolemaister in Irland as his testimonial schew wretin at Knokfraigous and seallit with the seal of the said toun ij merks.

7 Oct. Giffin to ane poore beddell, Isobell Bell 5s.

14 Oct. Giffin to Androw Clerk Glassin wright for putting up the glassin window in the sowthe syd of the queir 22 merks. Item giffin to his man of drink siluer 4s.

25 Nov. For ane tow to the bell 7s.

1 Dec. Giffin to tua poor bodies 6s.

(To be continued.)

CROMWELL'S SCOTCH CAMPAIGNS (1650-51).—Mr. William S. Douglas, M.A., has just written an elaborate book on this subject (pp. 308) for Mr. Elliot Stock. His contention is that no one has described all the essential moves in Cromwell's Scotch Campaigns of 1650-51. The battles of Dunbar and Worcester have not been neglected. But the events leading up to "Dunbar Drove," and still more those which followed in the next twelvemonth's campaigning, have to this day been left unrecorded. For even the barest indication of the whole scope of Cromwell's strategy when he strove to circumvent the Scots in 1650, the modern reader had to wait for the publication, in 1895, of Dr. Gardiner's first volume of the *History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate*. That book still left a great deal to be said as to the details of Leslie's "cautious solid" plan of campaign; while as to the ill success which at first attended the English endeavour to dislodge the same General in the ensuing year, Dr. Gardiner is as silent as any and every previous writer on the subject. So "here begins new matter," which Carlyle, preoccupied with the spiritual significance and true inwardness of the epoch in question, has passed over in the *Letters and Speeches;* which Robert Chambers, in his handy enough little compendium of the *History of the Rebellions in Scotland, 1638 to 1660*, has also ignored; of which scarcely any of the romance-writers have made use.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF AIKMAN THE PAINTER.—The parish of Cairnie in Aberdeenshire has often been given as the birthplace of the famous painter, William Aikman (1682-1731). The *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Chambers's *Encyclopaedia*, and Chambers's *Biographical Dictionary*, all state that he was born at Cairnie, Aberdeenshire. Chalmers's *General Biographical Dictionary* (1812) says that he was the "son of William Aikman of Cairney, Esq."; Irving's *Book of Eminent Scotsmen* (1861) notes that Aikman was "born at Cairney." So Cates's *Dictionary of General Biography* (1885). Cassell's *New Biog. Dict.* (1873) cautiously puts it, "born at Cairney in Scotland." The correct statement, however, appears in the *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*, where it is stated that he was born at Cairny, Forfarshire, and was the only son of Wm. Aikman, advocate, Sheriff of Forfarshire, and a man of eminence at the Scottish bar. There is another Cairnie near Edinburgh, which has also sometimes been mistaken as his birthplace, but the actual place was certainly in Forfarshire, for, from the *Acts of the Scots Parliament*, we find that "Aikman, the laird of Cairnie, was a Commissioner of Supply for Forfarshire in 1678," also that John Aikman of Cairnie was a Commissioner for Forfarshire in 1690, and Mr. William Aikman of Carny in 1704. A full genealogy of the family of "Aikman of Cairnie in the County of Forfar" appears in Nisbet's *Heraldic Plates*, 1695-1704, published in 1892. C.

BUCHAN FIELD CLUB.—On the 17th of last month the Club, under the presidency of Mr. John Gray, B.Sc., Brixton, London, paid a visit to Esslemont Castle, the seat of Mr. Henry Wolrige-Gordon. In the course of their sojourn, Mr. Gray read portions of a paper by Mr. Moir, entitled, "Historical Notes on Ellon and Neighbourhood." Dealing with Esslemont, the author alleged that the lands can be indistinctly traced from the Malcolm Marshall who received the lands of Arnage from Robert the Bruce about 1310, and who probably obtained Esslemont about the same time. At least in 1377 William Marescalle, son of Malcolm, called a relative of Robert II., holds the lands of Esslemonthe and the greater Arnyche. It was probably the daughter, Janet Marshall, heiress of Esslemonte, who married Cheyne of Straloch, whence the Cheynes of Esslemont. The Cheynes were a wild lot. In 1475 Sir Henry was granted the king's peace for the murder of one Arthur Panton. In 1490, with 40 auxiliaries from Meldrum, Keig, and Monymusk, he ravaged the lands of Hay of Ardendrat and the lands of Slains almost up to the walls of the castle in revenge for the firing of the "Cornes of Essilmonthe." Some say the retaliation was the other way. Both parties, however, had to pay the piper. After the death of Sir Henry, John Cheyne and Gilbert Hay of Delgattie became friends and (1494) arranged a marriage between their children, John Cheyne and Marjorie Hay, to take place when John should reach his fourteenth year. Should he die before that, his brother Henry was to be constituted bridegroom. The marriage of John and Marjorie took place, but in 1507 Marjorie was a widow. On Henry's death a lawsuit arose about the succession, and, in 1516, the lands of Arnage and Esslemont were disjoined. In 1547, Sir Patrick Cheyne, who got Esslemont, in terms of his band of man-rent, was with the Earl of Erroll at the Battle of Pinkie, where he was taken prisoner, and afterwards exchanged for "aucht score of Inglis nobilis." About 1630 the lands came into the possession of the Earl of Erroll. Early in the 18th century, John Gordon of Ellon purchased the estate, and in 1727 or 1728 sold it to Robert Gordon of Hallhead, the ancestor of the present proprietor. The lands seem to have had various owners between the Cheynes and the Hays. About 1607 William Keith of Ludquharn held the dominical lands. The Forbeses of Pitsligo held the estate before 1628. George Jamesone, the famous painter, and his daughter, were owners till about 1653. Before leaving the castle, Mr. W. L. Taylor proposed a vote of thanks for the courteous hospitality extended to the Club by Mr. Wolrige-Gordon.

Queries.

1178. A DESCENDANT OF BARCLAY OF URIE.—On July 15 Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., a distinguished New Zealand Statesman, died at Wellington, N.Z. Born in 1822, he was the son of Edward Bell of Hornsey, who died in 1864. He came of a family "which, through Robert Barclay of Urie, the Quaker Apologist, claims descent from the blood royal of England" (see Mennell's *Dictionary of Australasian Biography*). Can anybody trace this precise connection? M.

1179. ANN FORSYTH OF ABERDEEN.—About the latter end of last century William Maxwell of Dundee married into the Airlie family by his union with Lady Ann Ogilvy of Coull—near Rathven, Coupar Angus. Their eldest son, Dr. John Maxwell (R.N.), Dundee, married "Ann Forsyth of Aberdeen." I am anxious to learn something of her antecedents, and to obtain proof as to her marriage with Dr. Maxwell, whose first wife she was. I may mention that their son, Patrick (my Father), born about 1809, died at Louisville, Kentucky. HELENA MAXWELL OR CADY.

1180. REV. ALEXANDER SHANK.—What was the Christian name of the Baillie Gordon whose daughter Jane married the Rev. Alexander Shank (an Aberdeen alumnus), who was minister of St. Cyrus in 1732.
M.

1181. PRINCE MICHAEL BOGDONOVITCH BARCLAY DE TOLLY.—Can anybody trace the origin of this celebrated Russian officer, who, though born in Livonia (1741), came of a Scots stock. He entered the Russian army in 1769, and met Field-Marshal Keith in 1814. He died at Insterburg, 1818. The Czar Nicholas named a regiment of carabineers after him.
B.

1182. CROOKED RIG PLOUGHING.—There exists at Greenlaw a survival of this bygone mode of ploughing. The rigs have an ogee or double curved (∽) form. One reason for this peculiarity is given, namely, that in old times, when ploughing was done with a gang of eight or more oxen, a long turn required to be taken at the "land's end." I hardly think this is a satisfactory solution of the difficulty, and I should be glad to have other views.
Greenlaw. R. GIBSON.

Answers.

1161. "THE CURSE OF SCOTLAND" (XII., 14). — The following additional reference occurs in *Catalogue of Playing and other Cards in the British Museum*, viz., "Chatto Bibl. 4 p. 266."
Cullen. W. CRAMOND.

1162. JOHN TURNER OF KINMONTY (XII., 14). —See *List of Pollable Persons within the Shire of Aberdeen, 1696*, vol. i., 81-83, sub "Parish of Birse," for Kinmonety and the family of Turner.
Cullen. W. CRAMOND.

1163. PLACE NAME, "THE TENANDRY" (XII., 31).—I thank Mr. Cramond for his learned answer to my query. I am quite satisfied, however, that the meaning of the name "Tenandry," in this case, is that of a *free hold*, not the holding of a tenant paying rent. Modern readers are apt to be led astray by the sense now usually attached to the word "tenant," as if, in questions of land tenure, it had always that meaning. Tenant is from the Latin, *teneo*, to hold. Those who held grants of land from the king, or subject superior, and others who held lands as mere rentallers, were alike tenants considered merely as holders. The nature of the tenancy, of course, was to be ascertained from the character of the holding. Judging from the radical part of the word, "tenandry" is evidently formed from *tenande*, the Scotch form of the word tenant, as seen in Scotch Acts of Parliament. An example is seen in an Act "anent feu ferme"—"The lord think speidfull that the King begine and gif exempill to the laif, and quhat prelate or barone that accorde with his tenant apone setting of feu ferme of his awin lande in all or in part, our souverane lord sall ratify and apprief the said assedacion, sa that the gift the tenandry happens to be in worde in the Kinge hande, the said tenande sall remane with his feu ferme unremovyt, payande to the King siklike ferme endurande the warde as he dide to the lorde sa that it set to a competent avail without prejudice to the King." Acts of James II., March 6th, 1457. It is clear that the meaning of the word *tenandry* in the above Act is that of a freehold. In 1475-6, in a dispute about the lands of Cranshaws (Berwickshire), it was decided that Lady Murray held the lands as a *tenandry* under the Earl of March, and that they had belonged to her in "property and heritage." "Swinton of that ILK," p. 32. Dr. Skene, in his *Celtic Scotland*—"The Land and the People," in describing the conversion of old Celtic tenures into feudal forms, in the reign of Alexander I., says that the Thanage consisted of two parts—the demesne—the part kept in the Thane's own hands—and that part given off as freeholds (*libera tenementa* or "tenandries"). The place-names of tenandry in the north of Scotland illustrates this description. The Tenandry at Greenlaw was an independent property, as appears from various documents. It is noted as being in the Earldom of Dunbar in 1489. Why the name "Tenandry" was given to it may have been owing to its early possessor having had relations with the north of Scotland, and he may have had Celtic blood in his veins. As much may almost be concluded from the fact that a field near the site of the tenandry mansion is still known as "Croftanyry" (*croit fhainre*), "the sloping croft." A place, also bearing that name, is mentioned in a local lawsuit in 1706. From the contiguity of the lands, there is highly probable grounds for concluding that both names referred to the same place, at different periods, or as *aliases*. The prefixing of the *definite article* to "Tenandry" may have been owing to the nature of the holding, as being the only one of its kind in the locality, as certainly no other bore the name. Or it may have been used as a euphonism common to a certain class of place-names.
Greenlaw. R. GIBSON.

1165. PLACE NAME, "BANFF" (XII., 14).—Extract from vol. vii., new edition, of Chalmers's *Caledonia:* "The Etymology of Banff is difficult. Ban in composition signifies high; Ban-er, Ban-og, Ban-gor, Ban-bury; Aff in the Cornish vocabulary signifies I or me; War-aff on me. Kinneff, on the *shore* of Kincardine, is a headland, and there is the Parish of Kinneff. Ef or eff or aff is not in Shaw's *Word Book*, nor in Llhuyd's *Irish English Vocabulary*. In the Parish of Bervie, in Kincardineshire, there are East Banff, West Banff, and Banff Park."
Cullen. W. CRAMOND.

1171. THE TAIT FAMILY (XII., 29). — Dr. Archibald Campbell Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury (1868-82), was descended from a Mr. Thomas Tait, Mason, Netherton, Longside, who died in 1770, and is interred in Longside Churchyard. The old bridge of Auchlee, on the road leading into Longside, is said to have been built by the Archbishop's grandfather. I believe a family bible is still preserved in

Longside which undoubtedly establishes this pedigree of the late Primate. R. A.

1175. THE MARKET CROSS OF ABERDEEN (XII., 30).—In reply to the query by "S," I may say that the Cross is being cared for, and its condition is not quite so bad as he imagines. Quite recently I had a series of photographs taken of the medallion portraits, and, with the exception of that of James IV., the other nine are in an excellent state of preservation. The reason why the fourth James's portrait is so far gone appears to be that, as it directly faces the opening of Justice Street, the east wind has touched it rather severely. The Cross, as "S" says, is well worthy of being carefully preserved as one of the interesting landmarks of the city. ALEX. M. MUNRO.

Literature.

Cromwell's Scotch Campaigns, 1650-51. By W. S. DOUGLAS, M.A., author of *Two Threequarters.* London: Elliot Stock. 1898. [308 pp.]

IT will be universally admitted that the author of this work has illumined a rather obscure corner in our history of Scotland. We scarce need the author's assistance to give our mental assent to this fact. Hence his book is an interpolation that forms, what can't be said of all historical works, a real addition to our stock. Mr. Douglas is aware of his vantage ground, and revels in it. What "no one as yet seems to have thought it worth while to chronicle," has been chronicled by the author with great gusto in this large and excellently-indexed volume. The author has admirably "realized" the events with which he deals, and narrates them with verve and without a trace of bias. We feel sure that this military history of a twelvemonth will be generally welcomed as supplying a missing link in a series of interesting occurrents.

The Truth about George Wishart, the Martyr. By WM. CRAMOND, LL.D., F.S.A., Scot. Montrose. 1898. [18 pp.]

IN this closely reasoned pamphlet Dr. Cramond vindicates the character of George Wishart from the long-standing aspersion that he was an active member of a set who plotted against, and ultimately compassed, the death of Cardinal Beaton. In his object the author seems eminently successful. From a mass of historical data, with which he is singularly familiar, he finds arguments in support of the innocence of his client. Especially strong is his case considered from the well-attested humanity and placability of Wishart's character and life.

Scots Books of the Month.

"Old Nooks of Stirling."—A work which is presently in the press, and which, we believe, will commend itself heartily to everybody with antiquarian tastes, is "Old Nooks of Stirling," by Mr. James S. Fleming, F.S.A. (Scot.), whose "Old Ludgings of Stirling" and other works have met with such acceptance. Mr. Fleming has quite a passion for searching out all that is of interest regarding ancient buildings in and around this royal burgh, with a view to the preservation of authentic records concerning them, and in this work he brings together a great deal that is of moment—historical and otherwise—as to various buildings of note, amongst them the "Ancient Stables of the King's Majesty," "The 'Staffman's' (Hangman's) Ludging at the Tolbooth," to which is added an account of the ancient instruments of punishment; "Cowane's Ludging" ("Queen Mary's Palace" in St. Mary's Wynd), &c. A good deal of attention has also been given to the "Holy Wells" of Stirling and neighbourhood, and, doubtless, the information he has elucidated concerning St. Ninian's Well, the Butt Well, the Lady (or "Whisky") Well, St. Thomas' Well, and Christ's Well, Cambusbarron, besides others, will be received with more than usual pleasure. Added to this, Mr. Fleming has conferred an additional favour by the presentation of no fewer than thirty-six original illustrations, from his own pencil, which accompany the several articles, and as some of these sketches were made nearly fifty years ago, they present features which have been greatly changed by the hand of time. The book, which is a quarto of one hundred and twenty pages, will form an excellent permanent record of interesting places and objects, and, as the edition is limited, early application on the part of subscribers is desirable. Subscribers' names received by A. BROWN & Co., Aberdeen. Price 5/- nett to subscribers. Price to be raised to 7/6.

Ellice, E. C. Place-Names in Glengarry and Glenquoich. 2/6. Sonnenschein.

Groves, Percy. The Gallant Gordons; or, Scotland for Ever. Routledge.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents will greatly oblige by sending us their full name and address (not necessarily for publication) along with their contributions.

All communications should be accompanied by an identifying name and address. As publication day is the 25th of each month, copy should be in a few days earlier. ED.

Published by A. BROWN & Co., Booksellers, Aberdeen. Literary communications should be addressed to the "Editor," 23 Osborne Place, Aberdeen. Advertisements and Business Letters to the Publishers, 83 Union Street, Aberdeen.

GENERAL GORDON'S STATUE, ABERDEEN.

Supplement to "Scottish Notes and Queries,"
October, 1898.

A. Brown & Co.,
Publishers.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

851. *Seton, Alexander (Sir)*, Lord Pitmedden: Judge and Legal Author. Of the family of Pitmedden, Udny, he was born probably about 1637, and graduated at Marischal College, 1654. Devoting himself to the study of law, he passed Advocate in 1661, and was knighted by Charles II. in 1664. Appointed a Lord of Session in 1677, he assumed the title of Lord Pitmedden, and became a Lord of Justiciary in 1682. He represented the county of Aberdeen in the Scottish Parliament, and for his boldness and independence in opposing the measures of James VII., he was deprived by that monarch of his seat on the bench. At the Revolution his old position was offered him; but he declined it as inconsistent with the oaths he had previously taken. He published a *Treatise on Mutilation and Dismemberment*, 1699. He also edited Mackenzie's *Law of Scotland in Matters Criminal*. Other two legal works are noticed by K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, xi., 56. He died in 1719. According to Wodrow, he possessed a vast and curious library.

852. *Seton, Alexander:* Quaker Missionary to Ireland. A native of Aberdeenshire, he was educated at King's College, which he entered in 1672. He laboured among the Irish for nearly half-a-century, and died at Hillsborough, 1723, aged about 71. K. J., in *S. N. & Q.*, xi., gives the title of one of his published writings.

853. *Seton, Alexander (Colonel):* Hero of the "Birkenhead." This distinguished soldier, whose gallant action in saving the lives of the women and children on board the troopship "Birkenhead," in the terrible disaster which happened to that ship off the Cape of Good Hope in 1852, is still remembered with pride as one of the noblest instances of the discipline and courage of British troops, was a scion of the family of Mounie, Old Meldrum, and was born 4th October, 1814. Having entered the army, he had reached the rank of Colonel of the 70th Foot, when the occasion came which gave him an opportunity of showing his firmness and heroism. The self-sacrificing fidelity to duty exhibited by the men and officers on board the "Birkenhead," who all kept their places while the ship went down, after the women had been saved, will not soon be forgotten.

854. *Seton, Charles, 2nd Earl of Dunfermline:* Born about the end of the 16th century, he took an active part in public affairs from 1622 till 1672. In 1639 he was twice sent from the Scottish Parliament to the King on missions of importance. In 1640 he was named a Commissioner to the treaty at Ripon, and in 1642 was King's Commissioner to the General Assembly, St. Andrews. In 1649 he went abroad to Charles II., and accompanied him in his unsuccessful attempt to assert his rights in 1650. At the Restoration he was made a Privy Councillor, in 1669 an Extraordinary Lord of Session, and in 1671 Keeper of the Privy Seal. He died 1672. His family was connected with Fyvie.

855. *Seton, James, 4th Earl of Dunfermline:* Born sometime in the fourth decade of the 17th century, probably in Fyvie Castle, he served in early life under the Prince of Orange, but he returned home on the accession of James II. It was in his time that the well-remembered event, the death of Tiftie's Annie, is said to have taken place. This tragic story is commemorated by a stone figure of her lover, the trumpeter, placed on one of the turrets of the Castle, in the act of blowing his horn towards Tiftie. This nobleman, being of Jacobite principles, joined Dundee in 1689, and fought at Killiecrankie. Outlawed in 1690, he died at St. Germains in 1694.

856. *Seton, J. L., Yr. of Pitmedden:* This Aberdonian country gentleman has taken a deep interest in military affairs, and has written several valuable and suggestive volumes treating on these matters. For list, see K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, xi., 56-7.

857. *Seton, William (Sir), Bart., M.P.:* Politician and Author. Of the family of Pitmedden, Udny, he was born about 1670. In his father's lifetime he was M.P. for Aberdeenshire from 1702 to 1706. He was one of the Commissioners to treat of the Union, and afterwards one of the Commissioners of Equivalent. He published *The Interest of Scotland considered in Three Essays* — a volume which reached a third edition in 1733. He also wrote *On ways for making the Nation a gainer through Foreign Commerce*, 1705, and published a Speech in favour of Union with England. He died in 1744.

858. *Shand, Alexander, R.A. (Colonel):* Antiquary. Born 9th May, 1731, at Parkdargue, Forgue, Mr. Shand, after receiving a good education, entered the army and joined the Artillery. He was wounded at the battle of Brandywine River in 1777, and distinguished himself at the defence of Gibraltar, 1780-2. He died in 1803. On retiring from the army, he devoted himself to the study of Roman remains in Scotland. He published in 1788 *An Account of a Roman Camp in Glenmarten.*

859. *Shand, Alexander:* Minor Poet. Born at Drumblade, 1845, he entered the army in 1865. In 1869 he published a volume of verse, and bought his discharge, and became a book canvasser. The fourth edition of his volume, *The White Cockade*, was published in Glasgow in 1873. See Edwards's *A Hundred Scottish Poets*, 1880.

860. *Scot, Alexander:* Scholar and Jurist. Said by K. J. (*S. N. & Q.*, xi., 42) to be a native of Aberdeen and a graduate of King's College. His name, however, does not appear in Anderson's *King's College Officers and Graduates*. He seems to have abandoned Scotland at the Reformation, and settled at Carpentras, Avignon, where he practised for many years as a consulting advocate and judge. From the title of one of his works (*Apparatus Latinae*), it appears that, on gaining the Continent, Scot studied for the priesthood. For, after describing himself as a graduate of Arts of Aberdeen, he continues, "Atque in Universitati Turnonensi theologiae candidato." He must, however, have forsaken the church for the

bar, as he became a student of Law at the University of Bourges, where he became the favourite pupil and associate of Jacques Cujas, a great jurist, to whose place Scot succeeded in 1590. Though a perfect Encyclopædia of legal knowledge, Scot is best remembered as a Grammarian, his Greek grammar, published 1593, having spread his name throughout Europe. As soon as it was published it was recognised as the Greek grammar of the period, and completely superseded the *Institutes of Nicholas Clenard*, which was, till then, the established class-book, and it kept its position for a century. His greatest work, his annotated edition of the *Commentaria of Cujas*, is still referred to by French lawyers as an authority. For list of writings, see K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, xi., 43. Scot, who was a loyal Roman Catholic, died at Carpentras in 1615.

861. *Shand, Alexander Burns, LL.D.*, Lord Shand: Judge. A native of Aberdeen, and born in 1828, he was called to the bar in 1853. Appointed Advocate-Depute in 1860, he became Sheriff of Kincardineshire in 1862, and Sheriff of Haddington and Berwick in 1869. He was raised to the bench of the Court of Session in 1872, with the courtesy title of Lord Shand, and became one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary in 1887. Among other honours enjoyed by this notable Aberdonian, he received the title of LL.D. in 1873, and acted as Commissioner under the Endowed Schools (Scotland) Act, 1885-90. He retired from the bench in 1890, when he became a Privy Councillor, and a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In 1892 he was raised to the Peerage as Baron Shand of Woodhouse, Dumfries, and in 1894 was chosen to be chairman of the Mining Conciliation Board.

862. *Shand, W. A. C.:* Minor Poet. A native of Aberdeen, and born in the fourth decade of this century, his name figures in several of the anthologies of the time.

863. *Shaw, James:* "The Aberdeen Laddie." A Successful Business Man. A native of Aberdeen, and born 27th August, 1836. Mr. Shaw proceeded early to England, where he acquired fortune as an ironmaster. Aspiring to Parliamentary honours, he twice contested his native city, as a Conservative candidate, in 1872 and 1874, but was unsuccessful on each occasion. He died in 1883.

864. *Shepherd, James, M.A., M.D., D.D.:* Indian Missionary. A native of Aberdeen, this equally wise and energetic son of Bon-Accord, now one of the most valued and successful of Indian Missionaries, proceeded to Rajputana as one of the medical missionaries of the U.P. Church, in 1873, and after assisting Mr. Bonnar in his work at Deoli, he was appointed to open a new station at Udaipur. Here he has spent the rest of his time in India since 1877, and has been instrumental in producing a deep and most favourable impression on behalf of the Gospel over the whole region of which Udaipur is the centre. In particular, he has gained a great influence over the wild hill tribes known as the Bhils. Dr. George Smith, of the Free Church, who recently visited India, has said of Dr. Shepherd's mission work: "No church or society in India can point to a mission of such deep-seated spiritual and civilizing influence at once over the most bigoted Hindus and the wildest hill tribes. I know none in which the preaching, teaching, medical, and even industrial methods are so happily blended, and that in the chief centre of Hinduism in all India. From the Maharana, the king and chief priest of Hinduism, to the jungle-dweller who sends his children to be trained in the Bhil Home, Dr. Shepherd has gained an influence for Christ unique in the history of missions. Dr. Shepherd, who was ordained by the Presbytery of Rajputana in 1880, has this year received the degree of D.D. from Aberdeen University.

865. *Shepherd, Peter, M.D.:* Surgeon-Major and Medical Writer. Son of a gamekeeper in the Craigievar district, and born in 1849, he studied for the medical profession at Marischal College, where he graduated in 1873. He entered the Army Medical Department. He was attached to the 90th Light Infantry, with whom he served several years in South Africa. He then was some years in India with the 5th Lancers, and finally went to Africa, where he was killed at the battle of Isandhlwana in the Zulu war in 1884. His *Manual* on the subject of First Aid to the Wounded has had a great vogue. A gold medal has been founded at Aberdeen University in his memory.

866. *Shirrefs, Andrew:* Poet, &c. Born in Aberdeen, 9th February, 1762, he graduated at Marischal College, 1783. Physically unsuited for a professional career, he became a bookseller in his native city. Among other enterprises he carried on the publication of the *Caledonian Magazine* for several years. He left for London in 1798, and, though his death-date is unknown, is believed to have died before 1807. He published, in 1790, a volume entitled *Poems, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect.* For more particulars see *S. N. & Q.*, v., 188; also, *S. N. & Q.*, i., 5.

867. *Shirrefs, James, D.D.:* Divine and Author. Brother of No. 866, and born in Aberdeen about 1751. Having graduated M.A. in 1770, he was appointed Under Master, Aberdeen Grammar School, 1771, but demitted in 1778. He became the minister of St. Nicholas Church, Aberdeen, in 1778, and D.D. King's College, 1795, and was chosen Moderator of General Assembly, 1807. He survived till 1830. Author of *Life of Dr. Guild* and *Sermons.* See Hew Scott's *Fasti*, &c.

868. *Sibbald, Patrick, D.D.:* Professor of Divinity, Marischal College. A native of Aberdeen, son of a brother of the proprietor of Kair, Laurencekirk, possibly of Dr. James Sibbald of St. Nicholas Church, he was born in 1640, and ordained as pastor of St. Nicholas Church in 1666. He was appointed Professor of Divinity to Marischal College, and had D.D. the same year, 1684. In 1685 he was translated to Greyfriars Church, Aberdeen. Of this charge he was

deprived at the Revolution, having declined to take the oaths of fealty to William and Mary. He seems, however, to have retained his Professor's chair till his death, in 1697.

869. *Sibbald, William:* Royalist. A brief notice of the life of this Aberdonian royalist is given in the *Dict. of National Biography*. He seems to have been born in the second decade of the 17th century, as he graduated at King's College in 1639. Having attached himself to Montrose and the Royalist party, he was executed as a rebel in 1650.

870. *Sievright, James, D.D.:* Free Church Divine and Author. A native of Cairnie, where he was born at Drumdelgy, Mr. Sievright studied for the ministry of the Church of Scotland, and was for many years minister of the Parish of Markinch. He quitted the Church of Scotland at the Disruption, and formed the Free Church of Markinch, of which he continued to be minister till his death, in 1852. A posthumous volume, entitled *Memorials of a Ministry*, was published in 1856.

871. *Sievewright, John:* Musician. Born in Turriff, he acted as precentor for some time in Fordoun and Oldmeldrum. He has published a collection of Church Tunes and Anthems, not noticed by A. W. Robertson. He died in 1846.

872. *Sievwright, Norman (Rev.):* Episcopalian Author. A native of Aberdeenshire, he was settled as English Episcopal clergyman in Brechin, about 1750. Mr. Sievwright was a learned man, fully impressed with the dignity of the English Episcopal Order, in contradistinction to the claims of the Scottish bishops. "He was," says his son, Mr. John Sievwright, "the champion of the Church of England, and of the Constitution settled at the Revolution of 1688, which brought on him the hatred of the disaffected party in the country." Mr. Norman Sievwright published several works on divinity and controversy, and left behind him five MSS., one on the Hebrew language, a subject on which he had formerly published. Also two musical pieces. He died in 1790. The Advocates' Library Catalogue notices one of his works, entitled *Principles, Political and Religious*, published 1767. See *Black's History of Brechin*, p. 179.

873. *Simpson, Archibald:* Architect. A native of Aberdeen, said (*S. N. & Q.*, x., 99) to have been born in 1790, but I have seen another date given for that event, viz., 1788. He was educated at the Grammar School and Marischal College. He was apprenticed to a builder in Aberdeen, but afterwards studied his profession in London and Italy. He planned many of the public buildings of Aberdeen, as well as many of the mansion-houses in the vicinity, and his name is inscribed, as the architect of Marischal College, on the brass plate on the foundation stone, in 1837. He died in 1847. See *Selected Writings of John Ramsay, M.A.* (published 1871), page 161.

874. *Simson, James:* Minor Poet and Journalist. A native of Huntly, where he was born in 1858. He has obtained a place among the modern Scottish Poets in Mr. Edwards's volumes of Scottish Authology.

875. *Singer, John:* Minor Poet. Born at Woodside, near Aberdeen, in 1861. Figures in Edwards's *Modern Scottish Poets*.

876. *Singer* or *Singers, William, D.D.:* Established Church Divine and Author. Born at Murrial, Insch, in July, 1765, he studied for the ministry of the Church of Scotland, and became minister of Kirkpatrick Juxta. A man of energy and weight, he became one of the leaders of the Church in his own district. He received the honorary degree of D.D. in 1808, and was chosen to be Moderator of the General Assembly in 1830. He published, in 1808, *A Statement of the Numbers, the Duties, the Families, and the Livings of the Clergy of Scotland*, and in 1812, *View of the Agriculture, State of the Property, and Improvements in the County of Dumfries*. Neither of these volumes is contained in A. W. Robertson's *Handlist*.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

Referring to the notice of Bishop Nicolson in the Aberdeenshire Notables series, a correspondent writes as follows:—

Having only recently seen the yearly volume of *S. N. & Q.*, it is late in the day to explain a little matter which needed reconciling. It is simple. In Vol. XI., p. 149, in reference to Bishop Nicolson's grave, it is as if one said "in S. Nicholas," and another, "in Union Street Churchyard." The farm of Chapelford comes up almost to the wall of S. Ninian's. The churchyard itself passes in the Enzie under either name. The site of Bishop Nicolson's grave is the spot on which stood the altar of a church built in 1684, long since in ruins, which stood on the ruined "founds" of an earlier church, also dedicated to S. Ninian. With him lie 25 priests. The managers are at present collecting donations to raise an Iona Cross over them. Their successive flocks sleep peacefully around them.

QUOTATIONS. — By far the best book of quotations I know is Hoyt & Ward's. To give an idea of its contents, let me quote the titlepage intact:—

The Cyclopaedia of Practical Quotations. English and Latin, with an appendix containing proverbs from the Latin and Modern Foreign Languages; law and ecclesiastical terms and significations; names, dates and nationality of quoted authors, etc., with copious indexes. [By] J. K. Hoyt and Anne L. Ward. [New York.] Fifth Edition. London: R. D. Dickinson, Farringdon St. 1883.

REGISTER OF INDENTURES OF THE BURGH OF ABERDEEN.

(Continued from Vol. XII., page 40.)

1721. Jan. 10. Patrick Barron, p. to Patrick Gray, wright, 5 years, from 31st May, 1717.

Dec. 15. John Bartlet lawfull son to George Bartlet in Shetockslay, p. to Alexr. Hill, younger, taylor burges, 5 years and 1 year, from Martimas, 1716.

George Rankine son to George Rankine of Auchrynie, p. to William Mowat, merchant, 4 or 5 years, at the option of George Rankines, elder and younger, from Lambas, 1718—fee 600 merks.

1722. May 21. William Harthill lawfull son to William Harthill, gairdner in Abdn., p. to Alexander Smith, shoemaker, 5 years and 1 year, from 3rd Sept., 1717.

John Thom lawfull son to James Thom, gairdner, p. to James Smith, blacksmith, 5 years and 1 year, from 13th November, 1713—fee 20 merks.

William Hay son to John Hay, indweller in Abdn., by his cautioner Andrew Murray, late Collector of the Kirk Session, p. to James Hardie, blacksmith, 8 years, from Candlemas, 1711.

1723. Feb. 12. George Ellice son to George Ellice in Knockleith, p. to Thomas Nivie, merchant, 3 years, from Whitsunday, 1720—fee 500 merks.

Alexr. Davidson son to George Davidson at Gerriesburn, p. to Robert Davidson, cooper, 6 years, after Whitsunday, 1723—fee £60 Scots.

William Hardie son to the deceast James Hardie, sometyme Deacon to the Hammermen trade, p. to John Fowller, taylor, 5 years and 1 year, from 5th November, 1717—fee £24 Scots.

Adam Baxter son to Robert Baxter, farmer in Balmilly, p. to James Shand, couper, 6 years and 1 year, from 18th January, 1717—fee 50 merks.

Robert Robertson son to Robert Robertson, indweller in Abd., p. to William Glenny, cardmaker, 4 years and 1 year, from Martimas, 1720—fee £48 Scots.

Sept. 25. James Short son to William Short, sometime farmer in Nether Dummay, parochin of Dumblet (now deceast), with consent of John Maitland, maltman in Abdn., p. to James Shand, couper, 6 years and 1 year, from 1st June, 1721—fee £40 Scots.

William Symmers son to the deceast Alexr. Symmers in Torrie, with consent of George Symmers in Torrie, his brother german, p. to James Shand, couper, 6 years, from 1st June, 1722—fee 100 merks.

1724. March 6. James Davidson son to James Davidson, farmer in Conland, parochin of Forgue, p. to Gilbert Duff, couper, 6 years, from 20th September, 1723—fee £48 Scots.

William Cruickshank son to Alexander Cruickshank, wright in Aberdeen, p. to William Davidson, weaver, 7 years, from Whitsunday, 1717.

George Walker son to the deceast James Walker, farmer in Abdn., with consent of Thomas Blair, weaver, p. to Alexander Walker, weaver, 5 years, from 1st January, 1720.

James Anderson son to James Anderson, merchant, with the special advice and consent of Isobell Cruickshank, his mother, p. to James Anderson, glasier, 7 years, from 8th April, 1720.

1725. Nov. 4. John Ritchie son to George Ritchie, stabler, p. to Andrew Grant, weaver, 5 years, from Lambas, 1721—fee £25 Scots.

Alexander Garioch son to William Garioch of Tilliechettly, p. to Alexander Livingston, merchant, 5 years, from Whitsunday, 1721.

William Smith son to Gilbert Smith in Ord, p. to Patrick Gray, wright, 5 years and 1 year, from Martimas, 1719—fee £56 Scots.

1726. Jan. 1. Alexander Catto son to William Catto, fermer in Abd., p. to James Davidson, weaver, 6 years and 1 year, from 10th June, 1720—fee £8 Scots.

Andrew Turner son to Robert Turner of Turnerhall, p. to John Carnegie, litster, 5 years, from March, 1721—fee 475 merks.

Feb. 1. George Panton son to John Panton in Burnside of Udoch, p. to John Sim, couper, 6 years, from Whitsunday, 1724—fee £4 stg., with ane bedding of cloaths. James Ogilvie, Comptroller of his Majesties Customs at the Port of Aberdeen, cautioner for the prentice fee.

March 1. James Largue son to Patrick Largue in Drumdollo, p. to Gilbert Duff, couper, 6 years, from Candlemas, 1726—fee £52 Scots. Alexander Largue in Drumdollo, brother german to the said James, cautioner.

April 9. Alexander Young son to the deceast James Young, weaver in Newtoun of Drennie, p. to Alexander Young, weaver, 5 years, from 7th October, 1721. William Hadden, weaver in Abd., cautioner for his fidelity.

1726. Sept. 29. George Wright son to George Wright, farmer in Foveran, with advice and consent of Alexander Cooper, master of the Musick School of Aberdeen, p. to James Ferguson, couper, 6 years and 1 year, from 15th February, 1722. Alex. Cooper, cautioner.

1726. James Farquharson son to deceast Hary Farquharson of Whitehouse, with consent of Francis Farquharson of Whitehouse, his brother, p. to James Ferguson, couper, 6 years and 1 year, from 19th May, 1724—fee £72 Scots, wt two bolls of meall.

James Mackie, Collector of the Kirk Session, in name of Alexr. Cheyn son to John Cheyne, quarrier, p. to Charles Still, weaver, 6 years and 1 year, from 17th August, 1726—fee £8 Scots.

John Gall, Collector of the Kirk Session, in name of William Braik son to William Braik, gardner, p. to Robert Lamb, weaver, 7 years and 1 year, from 5th October, 1718—fee £8 Scots.

Dec. 1. Alexander Mercer son to John Mercer, elder, laxfisher, p. to George Spence, couper, 7 years, from 1st July, 1723—fee £48 Scots. Cautioners, his father and James Milne, barber.

George Kellie son to William Kellie, maltster, p. to George Spence, couper, 6 years, from 1st April, 1726—fee 100 merks.

Alexr. Chalmers son to the deceast James Chalmers, maltman, with consent of Isobell Lumsden, his mother, p. to George Leonard, taylor, 5 years, from 20th March, 1722—fee 50 merks.

1727. April 1. John Cooper son to Alexander Cooper in Maryculter parish, p. to Alexander Elmsly, shoemaker, 5 years, from 15th March, 1727—fee £40 Scots. John Taylor, writter in Aberdeen, cautioner.

Patrick Duncan son to the deceast Alexr. Duncan, weaver, with consent of Jean Blenshell, his mother, p. to James Simson, taylor, 8 years, from 18th February, 1720. Cautioners, his mother and Robert Lamb, weaver.

May 6. Robert Cruickshank son to Patrick Cruickshank, taylor, p. to William Robertson, younger, weaver, 6 years and 1 year, from 1st June, 1720—fee 20 merks.

June 18. Andrew Mathieson son to James Mathieson, weaver, p. to William Hadden, weaver, 5 years, from Whitsunday, 1722.

Patrick Stott son to Patrick Stott, farmer in Abdn., p. to William Davidson, weaver, 7 years, from Whitsunday, 1720. Cautioner, Archibald French, litster.

A. M. M.

(To be continued.)

MRS. LEE, WHO RAN AWAY WITH TWO ABOYNE GORDONS.—Since writing a sketch of this extraordinary lady for the Aberdeen *Free Press* (July 8, 1898), I have come across an ill-natured description of her in Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe's *Letters*. Sharpe (by name and nature) was the cousin of the Gordons, and seems to have gone specially to Oxford to attend their trial (on March 5, 1804) for the abduction of Mrs. Lee. He hated the lady, and tried to prejudice her case (or, as he puts it, "insinuate the plot into the upper galleries") by printing a ballad of six and twenty stanzas, entitled "Mrs. Lee's Garland, showing how a poor lady was carried off against her own consent, to the tune of the 'Babes in the Wood,' or any other lamentable melody in fashion." In speaking of the ballad, Sharpe says—"Thank Heaven, my endeavours were crowned with success. As the Gordons were my cousins, this act was meritorious, according to the necessity of Justice Shallow, particularly, as of two ills, Mrs. Lee was certainly by much the worst." Sharpe, who stayed in the same lodgings as Mrs. Lee during the trial, had a very poor opinion of the lady and her looks (though he is contradicted on the latter point by everybody else). He was very much prejudiced when he wrote this letter—

She is to my mind exceeding ill-favoured, with a bad complexion and withered lips, that look as if her breath stunk: and she confessed such unheard of abominations as would make the most brazen-faced man—yea, Irishman—blush with consummate ease and assurance. She acknowledged herself a sceptick with regard to the Christian religion; that she wore amulets to protect her from love, etc., etc. The mob should have torn her to pieces had she ventured to show her nose after this: but she stole off by a back door to a common hack chaise, pursued by the curses of the rabble and the contempt of the whole kingdom—bating that poor thing Lygon, who affects to pity her, shakes his head with a languishing air whenever her name is mentioned, and vows that he could never have believed that Mrs. Lee wore an *omelet*.

That "poor thing Lygon" was the Hon. W. B. Lygon, who succeeded his father as second Earl Beauchamp in 1816. There seems to have been a rumour that Lygon afterwards became engaged to Mrs. Lee, but the marriage never took place, and he died unmarried in 1823. Sir Robert Dashwood, Bart., who is the son, *not* the grandson, of Miss Roberta Abercromby of the Birkenbog family (as I stated in the *Free Press*), tells me that the printing press which Mrs. Lee's father, Lord le Despencer, set up for Benjamin Franklin at West Wycombe, is still preserved there. Lord le Despencer was the elder half-brother of Sir Robert Dashwood's great-great-grandfather, the third baronet.

J. M. BULLOCH.

LORD FARQUHAR'S ORIGIN AND THE FAMILY OF FARQUHAR.

THE rise of the Farquhar family is almost as remarkable as that of the Duke of Fife (whose best man, by the way, was Lord Farquhar). In the course of a century, two members of the family have been created baronets, and one has been raised to the peerage.

Sir Robert Farquhar, Kt. of Mounie, in the Garioch, was a cadet of the Farquhars of Gilmilnscroft, Mauchlin, Ayrshire, a property that is now held, as you will note, by one of his descendants. He was Provost of Aberdeen in 1644 and 1650, and was knighted by Charles II. on His Majesty's visit to Aberdeen in 1651. Indeed, he was one of the staunchest of Jacobites —in marked distinction to the ancestor of Farquhars of Drum-na-gesk, who was a loyal Brunswicker. The Farquhars, who are very rich to-day, started with money, for the Knight of Mounie is said to have been one of the richest merchants of his time. Indeed, during the Troubles, he lent the State £180,859 Scots. This debt was acknowledged by the State, "which agreed to make repayment by allowing Sir Robert the third of all the fines imposed on delinquents north of the Tay." He managed to oust Sir John Leslie from the estate of Wardes, and he got hold of the lands of Mounie without (according to Dr. Davidson) payment. Mounie had originally belonged to the Setons, who sold it in 1623 to the Tutor of Cromarty. Sir Robert's heirs were prosecuted in 1699 by Sir John Urquhart of Cromarty, and in 1701 the property of Alexander Farquhar of Mounie (who had six sons and two daughters) was sequestrated, and the Setons again came into possession. Sir Robert married Elizabeth Petrie, whom Mr. A. M. Munro supposes to have been a daughter of Provost Petrie of Portlethen. He died in 1666. I do not know what issue he had (can any reader say?), but he left at least—

A son, who owned the estate of Lenturk. He in turn had a son,

John Farquhar of Lenturk, who married F[rances?] Forbes of the Newe family, and had a son,

Rev. Robert Farquhar, who was minister first of Peterhead and then of Chapel of Garioch. He married Katherine Turing of the Foveran family, and had at least five sons. I do not know what became of them, but the fifth,

Sir Walter Farquhar (1738-1814), was created a baronet in 1796. Educated at King's College, he started life as a doctor in the army, but afterwards became a fashionable physician in London, his patients including the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. (see the *Dictionary of National Biography*). He married in 1771 Ann, the widow of Dr. Alexander Harvie, and the daughter of Alexander Stephenson of Barbados (Burke says Thomas Stevenson). He had

A. *Sir Thomas Harvie Farquhar*, 2nd Bart. (1775-1836), who had

Sir Walter Rockcliff Farquhar, 3rd Bart., born 1810, married Lady Mary Somerset, daughter of the 6th Duke of Beaufort, and has had five sons and five daughters. The eldest son,

Henry Thomas Farquhar, born 1838, was left the original Farquhar estate of Gilmilnscroft by Miss Jane Farquhar, the last of that line, who died in 1884. He married the Hon. Alice Brand, daughter of the 1st Viscount Hampden, and has two daughters and a son,

Francis Douglas Farquhar, Lieut., Coldstream Guards, born 1874.

B. *Sir Robert Townsend-Farquhar* (1776-1830), was Governor of Mauritius (1812-23), and was created a baronet in 1821. He assumed the additional name of Townsend in 1824. He is dealt with in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. He had a son,

Sir Walter Minto Townsend-Farquhar (1809-66), who was in the Diplomatic service. He married Erica, daughter of the 7th Lord Reay, and was succeeded in turn by four of his sons,

1. *Sir Eric Robert Townsend-Farquhar*, 3rd Bart., in the Diplomatic service (1836-67).
2. *Sir Minto Walter Townsend-Farquhar*, 4th Bart. (1837-1872).
3. *Sir John Henry Townsend-Farquhar*, 5th Bart. (1839-77). He was in the Bengal Cavalry, and was present at the siege of Lucknow.
4. *Sir Robert Townsend-Farquhar* (born 1841), 6th Bart., formerly in the Royal Artillery, retiring 1866. He was afterwards on the Stock Exchange and Lloyds. He has published two volumes of verse, has composed some music, and paints, having exhibited at the Royal Scottish Academy.
5. *Sir Horace Brand Townsend-Farquhar* (born 1844), was created a baronet in 1892, and was raised to the peerage as

Baron Farquhar this year. He was trained in the East India merchant firm of Forbes, Forbes and Co., and afterwards became a partner in the Bank of the late Sir Samuel Scott, whose widow he married in 1884. He is M.P. for Marylebone, and member of the London County Council. He was best man at the Duke of Fife's wedding.

What relation, if any, to this family was another very wealthy Farquhar, namely John, who is described in the *Dictionary of National Biography* as having been a "millionaire." He was born in 1751 of humble parents in Bilbo, Crimond. He went out to India as a cadet in the Bombay establishment, but soon after his arrival was badly wounded, and became a free merchant in Bengal. He ultimately became sole contractor for gunpowder to the Indian Government. He came back to London in middle life with half-a-million of money, which Mr. Hoare, his banker, invested for him, and became a partner in the great agency house of Basset, Farquhar & Co., besides purchasing a share in Whitbread's brewery. Though he used to go about like a beggar, he purchased Fonthill from Beckford in 1822 for £330,000, and occasionally resided there till 1825, when he sold the estate. "Besides having a special knowledge of chemistry, he was an accomplished classical scholar, and also excelled in mathematics and mechanics. His religious beliefs were modified by his strong admiration of the moral system of the Brahmins. He wished to expend £100,000 for the foundation of a College in Aberdeen, with a reservation in regard to religion, but, on account of a difficulty about parliamentary sanction, the scheme was not carried out." He died in 1826. "His wealth amounted to about a million and a-half, and, as he had left no will, it was divided among his seven nephews and nieces." Who were they?

Again, who was the ancestor of John Farquhar, Dean of Guild of Aberdeen, 1760, who helped to found the firm of Alexander Hadden and Sons. Farquhar's son, James, was Deputy Register to the Court of Admiralty. He was Conservative M.P. for Aberdeen, 1807-1818, and of Portarlington from 1824 to his death in 1830. He died without issue.

J. M. BULLOCH.

ST. FILLANS.—An article on the famous Perthshire village, written by Julia Cartwright, and illustrated by Mr. David Small, appeared in the September number of the *Magazine of Art.*

A PICTURE WITH A HISTORY THAT ONCE BELONGED TO THE DUKE OF FIFE'S FAMILY.—In the beginning of July a picture was offered for sale at Reading among the effects of the late Mr. Edward Snare, but was bought in. The picture has had a most curious history. Writing about it a correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says:—

It is said to be the portrait of Charles I., when Prince of Wales, painted by Velasquez when Charles visited Madrid in 1623, with the Duke of Buckingham, to espouse the Infanta. It is assumed that Charles had it done as a present to the Infanta, and, his visit not being successful, that he brought it back with him to England and gave it to his companion Buckingham, to whose town place, York House, Whitehall, they returned in October, 1623. York House was burnt down in 1697, and Fife House was erected on a portion of its site. In the catalogue of the Earl of Fife's collection of paintings in Fife House, printed in 1798, there is this entry:—"Charles I. when Prince of Wales. Three-quarters. Painted at Madrid when his marriage with the Infanta was proposed. Velasquez. This picture belonged to the Duke of Buckingham." The then Earl (James) of Fife died in 1809, and his pictures were stored with John Marshall, of Gerrard Street, Soho. On some inexplicable grounds Marshall either disposed of the portrait or it was stolen from his possession; it passed into the hands of a dealer named Spackman, who disposed of it to Mr. Archer, of Oxford, who, in his turn gave it to his son-in-law, Benjamin Kent, who kept a school at Radley Hall, near Oxford. On October 28, 1845, the contents of Radley Hall were sold by auction, and Mr. Edward Snare bought the portrait for £8. For some time the portrait was exhibited in Bond Street, London, when it caused considerable sensation. It was then taken to Edinburgh, and whilst there the Earl of Fife's Trustees seized it on January 31, 1849, on the plea that "the picture had been stolen or surreptitiously abstracted by some party or parties during or subsequent to the month of February, 1809." After protracted legal proceedings the picture was directed by the Court to be returned to Mr. Snare, who immediately brought an action for trespass against the trustees, and obtained a verdict of £1000. Some experts have valued the picture at £5, and others considered £10,000 as a fair market value. Quite a literature has grown up around this portrait, Mr. Snare writing two substantial pamphlets in proof of its authenticity, citing a number of very remarkable facts in support of his theory.

COUNT JAMES LESLIE.—A portrait of James Leslie, Count of Neustadt, Gentleman of the Chamber, and Field Marshal, will be found in a folio album of engraved portraits, published in Rome, by John James Rubeis, some time last century. Leslie's portrait was the work of Louis Gomier.

THE GLEN LYON BROOCH AND THE GARDEN FAMILY.

THE famous Glen Lyon Brooch has been acquired by the British Museum, and a facsimile reproduction is to be placed in the National Museum of Antiquities at Edinburgh. The brooch is interesting both in itself, and on account of its associations with the family in which it was for centuries a treasured heir-loom. It is of silver, and is circular in form, with a bar across the middle. To this bar two tongues are attached by which to fasten the brooch to the garment with which it is worn. One side is studded in a rude manner with coarse gems, while on the other side are inscribed the names of the three Magi, or legendary Kings of Cologne—Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar—with the word "Consummatum." The origin of the brooch is obscure, but it is believed to have been consecrated, and it was certainly worn as a kind of amulet or charm rather than as an ordinary ornament. The brooch, says the Edinburgh *Evening Dispatch*, owes its name to its having belonged to the "Lairds of Glen Lyon." The first of the Lairds was William Olifant, who received a grant from King Robert Bruce of the lands of Glen Lyon, till then Crown property. His immediate successors appear to have been content with the common Highland holding known as "right of the sword," till Iain Dubh nan lann (Black John of the Spears), who married the widow of the Knight of Lochow, was persuaded by his stepson to obtain a charter. There is a record of a grant having been made in 1638 by David II. to "John of Lorne" and his wife Janet. During the troublous times of Albany's Regency all the sons of Black John, with one exception, were slain. The solitary survivor succeeded his father, but was soon after killed while hunting, and the lands then passed to the Campbells, the first of whom to inherit Glen Lyon is supposed to have been the heir of Black John's stepson. His successor is famed in Celtic lore as Red Duncan of the Hospitality—a sobriquet which he owed to his profuse, and, indeed, extravagant hospitality, especially to minstrels. Red Duncan's son, Colin, who succeeded him in 1580, married a sister of the able and wily Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, the founder of the Breadalbane family. He lost his reason, and is known in the annals of the Campbells of Glen Lyon as "Mad Colin." There are many traditions regarding "Red Duncan" and "Mad Colin," some of them amusing, others tragic.

The decay of the family began with Robert Campbell, who was Laird at the time of the Restoration, and whose career of wild extravagance led to his having to cut down the magnificent forests of Glen Lyon, and to sell large portions of the lands. The most notable member of the family subsequent to that time was the Laird, who, as a leading actor in the bloody tragedy of Glencoe, gained an unpleasant notoriety and an unenviable place in Scottish history. The last of the direct line was Dr. David Campbell, who in 1784 succeeded his brother, the "Black Colonel," and who died in 1806 in his eighty-sixth year. He was succeeded by his grand-nephew, Francis Garden, son of Peter Garden, then of Dalgety, Aberdeenshire, and afterwards of Troup, Banffshire, who had married the heiress of Glen Lyon. The new Laird assumed the additional surname and arms of Campbell. In 1885, his great-grandson, Francis William Garden-Campbell of Troup and Glen Lyon, sold the lands of Glen Lyon to Sir Donald Currie, M.P.

It is worthy of notice in closing that the Gardens, like the Campbells, were an old historic family. A member of the family formed one of the embassy which in 1589 went to Denmark to conclude the marriage treaty between James VI. of Scotland and the Princess Anne; another Garden was a Major in the army which Charles I. sent to assist Gustavus Adolphus, and was in high favour at the Court of Queen Christina; and there were others who distinguished themselves in various ways.—*Scotsman.*

THE MAITLAND FAMILY.—An elaborate deduction, compiled by Mr. S. H. Rogers Harrison, the *Windsor Herald*, appeared in the second volume of *Miscellania Genealogica et Heraldica*, London, 1876.

LORD MACAULAY'S ANCESTORS.—An article on this subject by Mr. W. C. Mackenzie appeared in the August number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. His deduction runs thus:—

Donald Macaulay
(blind in one eye and known as "Cam").
|
"Fear Bhreinis" Macaulay.
|
Rev. Aulay Macaulay,
Minister of Harris for 50 years, died 1758.
He had six sons, including
|
Rev. John Macaulay
(M.A., Aberdeen).
|
Zachary Macaulay.
|
LORD MACAULAY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE KIRK SESSION OF ALYTH, 1637-1649.

[*Extracted by* W. CRAMOND, LL.D.]

1639.

24 Mar. Bessie Smithe in Alicht oblissit hirself vnder the pain of 40 libs. that scho should not be fownd in no sclanderous companie with men nether in her awin hows, nor else quhair at ony tym heirefter and that scho schould pay the foirsaid sowm *toties quoties*.

Jhon Samson in Pitnacreif is ordenit to mak his repentance on the stoole for sclanderous companie with Bessie Smithe and to pay ane penaltie according to the discretione of the session and promesit newir to be fownd in hir companie again under the said pains.

19 May. Androw Clerk, glassin vright, gat xi merks for ane glassin vindow set up in the gewill of the queir with an weir without.

The tua last Sabothes of May thair wes ane publict fast celebrat. Thair was collectit unto the poor the first day 24 merks and 21 the last.

4 Aug. Solemn fast celebratit for ane good success to the next Generall Assemblie to be haldin at Edinburgh the 12 day of August.

18 Aug. Thair went to the stoole of repentance barfut in quheit scheitts the thrid tym and wes receaved Margaret Eduart, adulteress.

15 Sep. Thair wes ane report be the Elders of ane nomber of fornicators in the north syd [6 in all] ordenit to be summoned.

Giffin to ane poore merchand recentlie spolit be the Catherens at Fetterkarne vpon the minister's testimoniall 10s.

Margaret Porter for cohabitatione with William Poulthemoore in Pitnacreif mad her repentance in quheit scheitts because hir housband's death being aledgit be her as ane defence cud not be reallie proven, albeit he hes bein absent from her in Holland thir many yeirs bygane.

20 Oct. Act. Becaus the second fair day fallis to be nixt Lord's day the minister and session ordenis that thair be no market nether within nor without the towne of anie geir under the paine of confiscation of the samyn and siklyk na browster sell aill befoir preching excep to strangers that may moderatlie serve in thair breakfast nor efter preaching bot in lyk maner vnder the paine of xx libs. to be exacted by my Lord Ogiluyes bailze.

3 Nov. The discipline and process continued becaus of the fair and tua preachings preached be the minister this day.

24 Nov. For ane tow to the bell 10s.

22 Dec. Margaret Innes enterit her repentance as ane adulteress barfoot and in quhyt scheitts.

1640.

9 Feb. Ane Scotische man banisched from Irland gat xii s of support.

10 May. The holie Communion ves celebrat for the first day therof. Collectit to the poor 22 merks.

17 May wes the last Communion day.

22 Nov. To the scletter to buy sclett pins 6s. 8d.

1641.

10 Jan. Eufame Mihi ordenit to pay ten libs. for going bake in hir promeis of mariage maid befoir the session with Thomas Tailzour.

9 May. To ane crepill man caried on ane barrow, 3s.

6 June. Thomas Brown, cordoner in Alicht, hes payit hes penaltie.

27 June. The nixt Setterday qlk wes the thrid of July wes the sermon of preparation befoir the next Sabothe qlk wes the Communion day.

Receaved on the Stoole :—

Jo^{n}. Rattray in sakcloth.
George Currie for fornication.
John Fleeming.
Christian Rattray for adulterie with Dauid Salter in sakclothe.
Christian Forrester for fornication with John Moonfood.

The first Sabothe July, 4 day therof [being the first Communion day] thair went to the stoole in the morning Ja: Roger and Johne Henderson.

Giffin to certen poore at the kirk dors 10s.

Johne Henderson efter he haid satisfeit the kirk wes proclaimed with Janet Hostler.

Setterday the 10 of July wes the preparation sermon befoir the nixt and last Communion day.

Walter Cargill and Johne Monfood went to the stoole.

Sonday the 11 July wes the nixt Communion. Collectit £14 5s.

Jean Duncan went to the stoole this 2 and last tyme and wes receaued.

Oct. 17. William Carnor, wright, for mending sum brods of the kirk windowes gat 8s.

Paid for ane tow to the bell.

Nov. 21. It is ordenit that the Sessione in tyme cuming sall convein everie Wedinsday.

Dec. 5. Giffin to the smith for banding the kirk stoks and for mending the lok of the reuestrie door 4 libs.

Dec. 12. Giffin for tua trees to big the bridge of Eronachie 43s.

1642.

2 Mar. The brethrein of the presbitrie ordenit the minister and session of Aly^{t}. to requyr the concurrence of my Lord of Airlie's bailze for remowing that abhominable woman Jean Boys for hir crying sclander out of the town and that it be first actit in the Session book of Aly^{t}. that nane of the towne lodge, nor set, hir or receawe hir in houshauld vnder the penaltie of 10 libs.

3 Ap. Forsomuch as Do: Cargill and Jhone Moncurre in Pettnacreiffe hes takin in hand and oblished themselves to big an bridge of stone, pendit ower the burne callit Drondohcie, making ane sufficient bow of sex fitts of breed: thairfor the session being villing to forder such an necessarie vork, being ane pass both for kirk and market, hes grantit to give them out of the box 10 libs. efter the owt reding of the vork and to require the wholl chairge to give ane voluntarie contributione for the said vork.

10 Ap. Eufam Steill, veiff to Robert Turpe, ordenit to mak her repentance befoir the pulpit and pay xii libs for flyting, railing, and abusing of ane gentelman's viffe at ane publick market.

17 Ap. Collectit 56 merks to the Irishe fugitiues.

20 Ap. Given to ane poore voman fugitiuve frome Irland callit Margaret Yuill 20s.

24 Ap. Collectit 48s to be eikit to the Irish collectione.

18 May. 4 merks to ane man callit Archbald Crokat letlie fled from Irland.

3 July. Given to bigg the bridg of Drondochie 10 libs.

14 Aug. Given to an talzior-boy callit James Fyfe frome Irland 30s.

Given to ane blind man 6s.

9 Oct. James Ogiluy, ane traveling blind man got xl. d.

11 Dec. Given to ane man callit Martine come from Irland 10s.

1643.

28 Jan. Given to William Carvar, vright, for making of formes to be seats in the queir 30s.

4 June. Ordains William Dauidsone, alias Pull the Moore, to be summoned for furnicatione.

Given to tuo Irish men that haid testimonials x s.

Given to the foster (*sic*) of the vood of Ruthuens for fog to scleit the kirk 6s.

11 June. Ane publict fast to be keipit also the next Wednesday the 14th day.

2 July. Jannet Palmer and Jannet Syme for fleiting, being charged befor the Session, ver ordained to mak thair repentance on Saturnday next befor the Communion and have oblissit themselves that quhaever begins to flyting againe they sall be content to stand in the choaks and pay ten merks and maid thair repentance accordinglie the aught day of Jully therafter, after the preparation sermon.

9 July. Communion celebrat. The preparation sermon to the next Communion day wes on Saturday 15 of July. The second and last Communion Saboth was the 16 of July.

To George Gorthie, peddell, half ane dolor.

30 July. Janet Ogiluy for her incest maid her repentance the three Saboths bygone in seak cloth and was receaved.

13 Aug. John Makie ordained to mak his repentance befor the pulpit and pay 40s. quhilk he did for selling of pleading.

1644.

11 Feb. To ane criple sodger 4s.

21 July. This day ther was no preaching becaus of our ministeris absence with the Perthshyre regiment. Collectit 10s.

28 July. Mr. William Rattray, expectant, taught. Collectit 15s.

4 Aug. No doctrine. Collectit 9s.

11 Aug. Mr. Pa. Crichtowne, minister at Ruthwene, taught.

1 Sep. and 8 Sep. No doctrine.

15 Sep. No catechising. Collected 4s.

24 Nov. Our minister this day returned from Ingland when text was upon the 15 v. of the thirtie of Jerimia.

29 Dec. Solemne faist intimat.

1645.

5 Jan. This day no doctrin delivered becaus of the enime.

12 Jan. The fast vas keip whiche vas interrupted the preceding day, be respect of the common enimie.

19 Jan. No session because of our minister's absence commissioner to the Generall Assemblie holden at Edinburgh.

23 Feb. The minister returned from the Generall Assemblie.

9 Mar. A solemne varning from the Generall Assemblie at Edinburgh vas read be the minister after the sermon.

30 Mar. Ther was no convention because of ane alaram of the enemie.

13 Ap. No preaching.

27 Ap. No preaching, because of the enemie.

8 June. No preaching, because of the enemie.

July upon Thursday the 3rd day the Generall Fast vas solemnlie keiped.

6 July. Ther was no doctrin delyvered this day because of the insulting of the common enimie.

22 July. No doctrine.

3 Aug. No doctrine.

10 Aug. No doctrine, be reason of newes of the enemie.

17 Aug. No preaching.

28 Sep. No preaching because of our minister's absence who vas seik of a fever.

19 Oct. Our minister recovered and convalescent of the forsaid fever.

16 Nov. All processes ar continued against the next day because of the enemie.

23 Nov. No preaching.

30 Nov. to Dec. 14. No doctrin.

21 Dec. This day the practice of the Directorie of the publick vorship beganne.

1646.

1 Feb. No preaching nor prayeres be reason of the enimie.

The first of Februar being Thursdai the general fast was solemnlie keipit and the acts against suering, drinking and moking of pietie were read.

5 July. Given to Hendrie Cargill 10s. for to go to the camp to trie and searche some news from the malignants and that we may be warrissed of ther cuming upon us.

12 July. No pretching because of the Common enemie.

26 July. No pretching because Montrose vas so neir us.

2 Aug. Ther was no preatching withe us since the lest fast becaus the enimie was quarterit in our bowndes. This day our minister taught.

23 Aug. Compeired this day David Fentone, messon, concerning the repairing of the brig of Alicht.

20 Sep. Generall fast keiped bothe befor and after noon.

Oct. Fast appointit be the Generall Assemblie was keipt.

1 Nov. Thomas Doune ordained to pay 30s. and mak his repentance for selling of fleishe upon the Lordes day.

6 Dec. Ther was collectit be the deacones 5 lib. 6 sh. qlk ves given for the supporting of the Burghe of Cullan.

13 Dec. 4 marks given for wayring of my Lordes glessin window.

1647.

24 Jan. The sentance of excommunicatione was pronunced against James Geddie murderer of John Jack.

14 Feb. [Sunday]. This day the faist of preparation was solemnizet against the Communion.

The 20 of Februar being Saturnday the preparatione doctrin vas keipt.

21 Feb. This vas the Communion day of the celebration of the Lordes supper. Collectit at the kirk dor £17 15s.

27 Feb. being Saturnday the preparation sermon delyvered for the lest Communione day.

28 Feb. The lest day of Communion. Collected £10 5s.

14 Mar. Collectit at the kirk dores for supporting of the Argadians £4 10s.

2 May. Fast vas keip.

13 June. David Layng and Andro Watsone maid their repentance publiklie befor the congregatione for traveling from Dundie upon the Sabothe day.

25 July. The generall fast vas keipit.

17 Oct. Collectit for the supporting of the town of Brechin ane hundrethe merkes.

21 Nov. Alex. Barnat having returned from Ingland, servitor to Capitan Lammie, he maid his repentance, and payit his penaltie, for &c.

(To be continued.)

THE GERARD FAMILY.—Father John Gerard, S.J., has come out with a new book on the Gunpowder Plot, being a facsimile of Thomas Winter's Confession from the original at Hatfield. It is a folio, published by Harper & Brothers of London. Father Gerard first wrote *What was the Gunpowder Plot?* Dr. Rawson Gardiner then replied to it; and now Father Gerard replies. A pedigree of the Gerard family (who originally came from Aberdeen) was given in *S. N. & Q.*, vol. x., page 61. Three of Father Gerard's sisters are married to officers in the Russian army. Jane Emily, Madame de Laszowska (born 1849), and Dorothea, Madame Longard de Longarde (born 1855), have written many novels, the best known of which are *Reata* and *Lady Baby*.

THE BRODIE FAMILY.—Mr. Timothy Holmes, F.R.C.S., has written a monograph on Sir Benjamin Brodie, 1st Bart., for Mr. Fisher Unwin's "Masters of Medicine Series." He gives this pedigree of the Brodies:—

Alexander Brodie in Glassaugh, Banffshire, had—

James, who went to Ireland.

Isabella, who married Alexander Duff, and went to Ireland.

Alexander, born at Glassaugh, 1701, who went to London before 1740, and married Margaret, daughter of Dr. Samuel Shaw, a Jacobite. He lived in Brewers Street, in the parish of St. James's, Westminster, and died in 1772. He had two sons (the younger left England in 1769 for India in the ship "Lord Holland," which was lost at sea,) and four daughters. The elder son,

Rev. Peter Bellinger Brodie (1742-1804), was vicar of Winterslow in Wilts, getting the preferment from Lord Holland. He married in 1775 Sarah, the daughter of Benjamin Collins of Melford, near Salisbury (who bought from Goldsmith for 20 guineas a third share of the *Vicar of Wakefield*). He had two daughters and four sons, the third being

Benjamin Collins Brodie, created a baronet 1834. For his descendants see Burke's *Peerage*,

Elizabeth, married in 1778 Thomas Denman, M.D., and had

Thomas, created Baron Denman 1834 (see Burke).

Queries.

1183. SCOT ABROAD.—Can any of your readers inform me where the proverb "Scotus est, piper in naso" is to be found, and also what is the exact wording of it? The proverb is supposed to describe the readiness of "the Scot abroad" to resent any slight or suspected slight on himself or his country. I think I have come across it in one of Scott's novels, but cannot find the passage.
Lerwick. J. W.

1184. HEYLIN.—Who is the author alluded to in the following:—"Heylin, in his Geography on Ysland, declares," &c.? Full title, date of the work, date of author's birth and death, with any other particulars, are desired. A. B.

1185. MAGINUS.—Can any of your readers inform me who this author was, and what description he gave of the Orcadians? The passage runs "[They are] *barbarissimi*, &c., as Maginus characterizeth the Orcades." A. B.

1186. PRÆCEPTORE.—What is the meaning of entries in the annals of Aberdeen University that certain young men were received into the University *præceptore* so-and-so? A. B.

1187. THE LANDS OF BIGNET AND PITFAN.—Where and what were these lands? They were somewhere in Aberdeenshire, I think, but where?
J.

Answers.

1162. JOHN TURNER OF KINMONTY (XII., 14).—The estate of Kinmonty lies in the parish of Birse, long possessed by a family named Turner, now represented by — Turner of Turnerhall, in the parish of Ellon. In Dr. Temple's deduction of that family, in his *Thanage of Formartyn*, I find towards the end of the 17th century that Kinmonty was owned by John Turner, a merchant in Dantzic, who, being a man of enterprise, had amassed a considerable fortune for that period. Never being married, Kinmonty passed to his heir-at-law, John, eldest son of Andrew Turner, his cousin-german. After leaving legacies of large amount for charitable and educational purposes, he devised as much of his fortune as would purchase an estate for Robert, the 4th youngest son of Andrew Turner, in accordance with which the trustees bought the estate of Rosehill, now Turnerhall, in 1693, and Tipperty in 1694. John was served heir to his second cousin in 1698. He was commonly called the Sergeant of Birse, from the character given of the family tradition. He was the exact prototype of Sergeant Bothwell in *Old Mortality*. This brother Robert of Turnerhall married on 16th January, 1693, and died 21st January, 1741. These dates would indicate that John Turner, whose remains rest in the land of the Leek, was a son of the Sergeant. The Kinmundies alluded to by Dr. Cramond is Kinmundy in Newmachar, once possessed by the Menzies, the other Kinmundy in Buchan is in possession of the Fergusons. No connection with Kinmonty.
Monywells, Whiterashes. W. Ross.

1165. PLACE NAME, "BANFF" (XII., 14).—"C. C." in *Notes and Queries* wrote several years ago:—"I do not subscribe to the theory of 'Banath,' white ford. The Gaelic as stated has the *a* or *ath* first and terminates with the descriptive name or feature. The Gaelic for Banff is Baniffe, Banife with an emphasis on the *ef*. I agree with 'X. X.' that the name is connected with the Boyne and the Royal Forest of the Boyne, always an important district—so very striking and beautiful a situation would not have escaped the descriptive mark of the Celts at the foot of the Boyne district and terminating at the sea with the very remarkable level flat on the banks of the river on which the noble Ache Duff House stands. Ach, Ache (Scotch haugh) is a level flat field at the foot of a river or water, as Badenach, &c. The ancient Thaneship of Glendowache was based on *clean*, glen, *dhue* or dowaine, black river, and *ache* such a flat field, or *ache* as I have briefly described, Glen-dow-ache, Glendowache, comprehensive, descriptive and terse. From the same beautiful and natural objects the town at their termination would have been graphically and appropriately called Banffe, modernized Banff. 'Benet,' a person of the Boyne, and 'Hugo de Beniefe,' is Hough of Banff." C.

1168. MACMILLANS OF LOCH TAYSIDE (XII., 28.)—The earlier genealogies of Buchanan of Auchmar are untrustworthy, but those within the period of authentic history may be reckoned fairly reliable. What he says of the Macmillans falls within that period. He is said to have died in 1747. His *Ancient Scottish Surnames*, reproduced in the *Miscellanea Scotica*, was first issued in 1723. Mr. Christie appears to doubt his statement regarding the Macmillans because no local tradition, nor trace of the "Macmillans in Ardownaig," nor tombstone bearing the name, can now be discovered. I venture to submit that all such records may have disappeared in 175 years without necessitating the calling in question of Buchanan's accuracy. W. S.

1169. WHERE WAS KING GRIMUS SLAIN? (XII., 28).—Taylor (*History of Scotland*, i., 37) says—"At length the rival claimants (Malcolm and Kenneth the Grim) met in conflict at Monivaird, where the contest was decided by the death of Kenneth, A.D. 1003, after a reign of eight years. The scene of the battle is marked by a large barrow, called Carn-chainichin—the Cairn of Kenneth." Other writers speak of this cairn, as Dr. Marshall (*Historic Scenes in Perthshire*) and others. May one not conclude that the existence of such a memorial, the tradition it embodies, together with the absence of any similar record in *Glenquaich*, furnish good ground for believing Monivaird to be the spot where Grimus was slain?
W. S.

1173. THE ANCESTRY OF THE PRINCESS ALEXIS DOLGOROUKI (*nee* MISS FLEETWOOD WILSON) (XII., 29).—From a privately-printed account of this family, I learn the following facts:—

JOHN BEAN, born about 1685, had property in the parish of Diskped (Deskford?), Banffshire, and also near Inverness. He married Janet, sister or cousin of Sir Ludovic Grant of Grant (her brother, Captain John Grant, being known as the Scotch Giant). They had

John Bean (1717-1787), married Barbara, daughter of Dr. William Lorimer, founder of bursaries at Aberdeen University. They had

Alexander Bean (1736-1790), who had two sons and a daughter.

James Bean (b. 1737), Secretary to Governor Dawsonne Drake of Madras. He married, in 1768, Cornelia Barlow, of Accomb Hall, York, the Governor's niece, and a direct descendant of the great admiral. They had two daughters,

Jean Bean, married (1) —— Grey, shipowner, Portsoy, and (2) —— Cruickshank. By her first husband she had

Barbara Grey, married John Wilson, shipowner, Banff (died 1859).

Jean Grey, married Alexander Wilson, a Lieutenant, R.N. Secretary to Admiral Lord Exmouth. He died in 1820. They had four daughters and three sons, among them

Edward Pellew Wilson (born 1803), married Maria Constança da Silva Freire, of Bahia, and had issue.

Fleetwood Pellew Wilson, born June 3, 1809, at Portsoy. He married Frances, a daughter of Samuel Stoddart, by Elizabeth, widow of Charles Meynell. Mr. Wilson died on April 24, 1888; his wife died 1st September, 1857, aged 26. They had

Frances Fleetwood Wilson, Princess Alexis Dolgorouki, tenant of Braemar Castle. In view of this it is a rather curious fact that one of her husband's ancestors was implicated in a Jacobite plot (1716-1739) for a Russian invasion of Scotland. Two articles on the subject appeared in the Aberdeen *Free Press* of Sept. 3 and 14, 1898.

1174. WHYTE MELVILLE (XII., 30).—This author was the son of John Whyte Melville, Esq., of Benochy and Strathkinness, who succeeded to the estate of his brother Robert in 1818. His mother was Lady Catherine Anne Sarah Osborne, youngest daughter of the fifth Duke of Leeds. A pedigree is given in Conolly's *Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Men of Fife*. W. S.

1176. THE ADAMS FAMILY (XII., 30).—An account of Francis W. L. Adams, author of *The Australians*, will be found in the *Bookman* for May, 1893, but does not add anything biographically new to the details furnished by "X" in his query.

W. S.

1178. A DESCENDANT OF BARCLAY OF URIE (XII., 46).—"England" is probably used in the sense of "Great Britain." The mother of Barclay of Urie was the daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, second son of the Earl of Sutherland, and second cousin of James VI. W. S.

1180. REV. ALEXANDER SHANK (XII., 47).—This clergyman, the minister of St. Cyrus, is stated by Anderson (*Scottish Nation*) to have married Diana, daughter of Robert Scott of Duninald, and had issue three sons and two daughters. Is not the minister named in the query another person than he of St. Cyrus? W. S.

1181. PRINCE MICHAEL BOGDONOVITCH BARCLAY DE TOLLY (XII., 47).—See a brief notice of this celebrated General in Chambers's *Encyclopaedia*, vol. i. (edition 1868). He is there said to be of the same family as that to which Barclay of Urie, the Quaker apologist, belonged. Anderson (*Scottish Nation*, vol. i.) asserts that he belonged to the Barclays of Towie, or Tolly, in Aberdeenshire, who were descended from the Berkeleys of Gloucester.

W. S.

PRINCE MICHAEL BARCLAY DE TOLLY.—According to Prince Paul Dolgorouki's *Handbook of the Principal Families in Russia* (which was translated for Ridgway of London in 1858 by F. Z.), the Prince was the son of Gotlieb Barclay de Tolly, Burgomaster of Riga, who was descended from a "citizen family" in that town. The Burgomaster had three sons, all of whom entered the Russian army, and "consequently on that ground were nobles." The younger Michael was born in 1758. He distinguished himself in Finland (1808-9), and held the chief command in the Russian army that opposed Napoleon, 1812. The Czar Alexis made him a Count after the Battle of Leipsic; a Field Marshal at the entry of Paris; and a Prince in 1815. He died in 1818. "He was distinguished not only by his great military talents, but by his loyalty, and the stoical firmness of his character and his patriotism, which was displayed in all its brightness in the memorable year 1812." B.

Literature.

A Shetland Minister of the Eighteenth Century, being Passages in the Life of the Reverend John Mill, 1712-1805. Kirkwall: The Leonards. All rights reserved. [By Rev. John Willcock, B.D., Lerwick, 1897. 174 pp. Sm. 8vo.].

THIS is in every way a charming book. Its get-up is tastefully quaint, and the subject matter fresh and interesting. A diary of the Rev. John Mill, published by the Scottish History Society, is the base of the book, but an intelligent editor has known to glean in many directions for up-building materials. The result is the faithful portraiture, not only of Mr. Mill, with all his *naïveté* and fidelity to duty, but of a wicked and perverse generation among whom he was set, and against whom his righteous indignation was often roused. Mr. Willcock has added an excellent appendix, full of illustrative matter.

Annals of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. Vol. VIII. The Orchids of the Sikkim-Himalaya, by Sir GEORGE KING, K.C.I.E., LL.D., &c., &c., and ROBERT PANTLING, Calcutta. Printed at the Bengal Secretariat Press, 1898. Price £6 6/- plain; £9 9/- half coloured.

OF all the sumptuous issues of these annals the present excels them in research and skill, as well as in volume. The issue consists of two fasciculi. The first is occupied by Sir George King's descriptive matter, running to 342 pp. of letterpress, and of plates delineating the family of the Malaxideae; the second is wholly occupied by plates of the remaining species. The orchids are a widely-distributed family of 7500 species. A resolution was adopted, when the work was begun, that drawings would be made only from living plants, and, with very few exceptions, Mr. Pantling's beautiful drawings may be relied on as from fresh plants. The lithograph reproductions are all the work of natives trained in the Government Art Schools. The colourings have also been done by natives—who seem to possess the mimitic faculty—the sons of Nepalese coolies, who, until Mr. Pantling took them in hand, were unaccustomed to use "any implement more delicate than a hoe." We heartily congratulate Sir George King, the late Superintendent of the Calcutta Garden, not only on this last *magnum opus*, but on the so successful carrying through of all the important work of his responsible position, and rejoice in the well-earned honours of which he has been deemed worthy.

Scots Books of the Month.

Murison, Prof. Sir William Wallace. 1/6. Famous Scots Series.

Black, Margaret Moyes. Robert Louis Stevenson. 1/6. Famous Scots Series.

Ritchie, A. D. The Master of Craigens. 3/6. Oliphant.

Tytler, Sarah. Mrs. Carmichael's Goddesses. Scene laid in Dundee. Chatto & Windus.

Moir, John. Feugh Spray. 1/-

Boswell's Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Samuel Johnson, LL.D. Notes by Scott, Croker, Chambers, &c. 2 vols. 4/- net. Constable.

Farquharson, Charles Donald. The Federation of the Powers. 1/- Warne.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents will greatly oblige by sending us their full name and address (not necessarily for publication) along with their contributions.

All communications should be accompanied by an identifying name and address. As publication day is the 25th of each month, copy should be in a few days earlier. ED.

Published by A. BROWN & Co., Booksellers, Aberdeen. Literary communications should be addressed to the "Editor," 23 Osborne Place, Aberdeen. Advertisements and Business Letters to the Publishers, 83 Union Street, Aberdeen.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

VOL. XII.] No. 5. NOVEMBER, 1898. REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d. PER POST 4d.

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ABERDEEN, NOVEMBER, 1898.

ALEXANDER GORDON OF WARDHOUSE.

I RECENTLY dealt in the *Free Press*, Aberdeen, with the tragic end of this young man, who was executed at Brest, on November 24, 1769, for espionage. I based the report of the trial on a very clumsy anonymous article which appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany* of November and December, 1868. The writer evidently had examined the original documents dealing with the trial, for he said, "After a careful perusal of the narrative of Gordon's trial, and the accompanying extracts from official documents, the conclusion is forced on us." . . . etc. Reference to Messrs. Bentley, the publishers of the *Miscellany*, elicits the fact that the authorship of the article cannot now be discovered. The *Miscellany* was then edited by Harrison Ainsworth, "and the record of the contents of these numbers would probably have been lost sight of after his death." A letter to the civil and military authorities of Brest has remained unanswered. Since I wrote the article I have been in communication with one of Gordon's kinsfolk, from whom I learn that the facts I related are so new to the Wardhouse family that she doubted their validity. My correspondent never heard of the victim's having written letters to his relatives, no such letters now being possessed by the family. She says:—"The history of Alexander Gordon's death which was current in the family was that he was seized at Brest, while sketching on the ramparts, on the suspicion of being a spy, and that he was executed. In the few scattered papers which I have seen there was no reference to any long imprisonment or trial. The other account was that the young man lost his life in a brawl in the town." I am well aware that there have been a great many statements of the case. The writer of the *Miscellany* article, however, declares that "nothing in the documents, now for the first time brought to light, gives any countenance to the rumours, so prevalent at the time, that Gordon had been sacrificed to a Court intrigue, or to private revenge arising out of a love affair." The final proof, however, of the truth of my statement of the case occurs in Walpole's *Memoirs*, in which reference is made to young Gordon, who "had been proved to be in the pay of our Ambassador, Lord Harcourt" (Vol. IV., page 114, 1894). Among the Wardhouse papers in the possession of Messrs. Wilsone and Duffus, advocates in Aberdeen, the agents for the family, is a letter, dated 4th December, 1769, from Paris, and addressed to Messrs. Mansfield, Hunter & Co., Edinburgh, stating that, notwithstanding every effort that had been made to obtain his pardon, young Gordon had been executed at Brest. Gordon, his kinswoman

assures me, was a Catholic, and not a Protestant, as the writer in Bentley's magazine declares.

His father, a staunch Jacobite, had fought at Culloden. His mother (*née* Margaret Frances Smith), as I surmised, *was* the great granddaughter of General Patrick Gordon of Auchleuchries, whose daughter (Katherine Elizabeth Gordon's) first husband, John Rudolph Strasbourg, Baron of Rochelle, was accidentally killed in 1697. She married as her second husband Major-General Alexander Gordon of Auchintoul, and her daughter Elizabeth, by Strasbourg, married Patrick Smith of Braco and Methven, while living at Boulogne with her step-father, who had to make himself scarce on account of his Jacobite sympathies. Joseph Robertson, in his edition of *Patrick Gordon's Diary*, published by the old Spalding Club, makes no mention of Miss Strasbourg. The Brest victim's full name was Alexander Maria Gordon.

On the 3rd of the present month, Mr. S. R. W. Shaw, auctioneer, Aberdeen, is to sell the silver plate of Wardhouse, and some relics of Prince Charlie, belonging to the late Carlos Pedro Gordon, of Wardhouse and Kildrummy, who died recently. Among the relics were three waistcoats. According to a letter to the auctioneer, written by Messrs. Wilsone & Duffus, one of the vests (a crimson one) was made by the Brest victim's mother.

During the temporary success which attended the rising of 1745, when Prince Charlie established himself with his Court in Holyrood Palace, the enthusiasm of his followers was so great that they, for a time, felt absolutely certain of the exiled family being very shortly restored to the throne of these kingdoms, and many of the wives of the gentlemen who had taken the field resorted to Holyrood. So assured were they of the success of the movement that they began to discuss the approaching coronation. It was then that Mrs. Gordon undertook to embroider a crimson silk vest, to be worn by Prince Charlie on the hoped-for occasion, and the other two [yellow] vests now offered for sale were given to her to form a pattern of the size, etc. They were both worn by the Prince during his stay at Holyrood. The crimson silk breast-pieces offered for sale are those embroidered at this time by this lady. They are not finished, because, before the embroidering had been completed, the tide of the Prince's success had so turned by the defeat at Culloden that the work was laid aside, and has remained in an unfinished state ever since.

In conclusion, it may be noticed that Mr. James Ogston of Norwood has recently purchased Kildrummy from the Gordons, who have held it for 167 years.

J. M. BULLOCH.

JAMES KEMP.—In Mr. P. J. Anderson's *Records of Marischal College and University*, II., p. 359, we find among the graduates of 1782-86, "Jacobus Kemp, f. Donaldi in Keithhall," whom the editor has failed to identify. This is Dr. James Kemp, the second Bishop of Maryland, in the United States. He was son of Donald and Isabel Kemp, in that parish. After a course at the Aberdeen Grammar School, he took his degree at Marischal in 1786, and devoted another winter to divinity and other studies. In the spring of 1787 he emigrated to Maryland, and shortly after, on forsaking Presbyterianism, he was ordained Deacon by Bishop Claggett of Maryland, on December 26th, 1789, and Priest on the following day. In the August of next year he became Rector of Great Choptank Parish, in Maryland, and was there upwards of 20 years. He was associate Rector of S. Paul's, Baltimore, Mel., when elected Suffragan Bishop for the aged Bishop Claggett, and consecrated Sept. 1st, 1814. He has the unique distinction of being the only Bishop Suffragan who has been appointed in the American Church. He received his D.D. from Columbia College, New York, in 1802, and was elected Provost of the University of Maryland in 1815. As suffragan, he was assigned jurisdiction over the eastern part of the diocese, which is now the diocese of Easton, and, on Bishop Claggett's demise, in 1816, he presided over the whole diocese of Maryland. He died on October 28th, 1827, at the age of 63, in consequence of a stage coach accident, as he was returning from taking part in the consecration of Bishop H. U. Onderdonk of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. His portrait gives the impression of a strong Scotch face, with kindly humour, and his character fitted him for those difficult times. Both before and after his consecration, his aid was much appreciated by Bishop Claggett. His best memoir, and the source of all others, is in *The Evergreen*, III., pp. 1-3. JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

JOHN KEMP.—In Mr. P. J. Anderson's *Records of Marischal College and University*, Vol. II., p. 355, "Joannes Kempt [*sic*], f. Joannis in Coull," stands among the graduates of 1779-1783. In American memoirs, Professor Kemp is said to have been born at "Auchlossan, Scotland." Is there an Auchlossan in Coull? There is one, I think, in Lumphanan or Kincardine O'Neil.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

877. *Skene, Alexander:* Roman Catholic Author. I have seen somewhere, but cannot recal my authority, that a writer of this name, who took the Romish side in the religious controversy of the sixteenth century, belonged to the family of Wester Corse, and was a brother of Sir John Skene. This, however, must be a mistake, as the Alexander Skene who was brother of Sir John Skene does not appear to have written anything at all, and to have lived a considerable part of his life in Aberdeen, presumably as a Protestant. (See Dr. Skene's *Memorials of the Family of Skene.*) There was, however, an Alexander Skene, Regent at King's, 1580-81, who may possibly afterwards have become a Catholic, and figured as a controversialist.

878. *Skene, Alexander* (of Newtyle): Bailie of Aberdeen and Author. This gentleman is well known to all local antiquaries as the author of *Memorialls for the Government of the Royal Burghs in Scotland*, as well as of a *Succinct Survey of the Famous City of Aberdeen.* Both productions were published in one volume in 1685. Bailie Skene was the son of Robert Skene, of Aberdeen, and born in 1620. He became bailie in 1656. The learned bailie was an active member of the Kirk Session of Aberdeen, and a steady adherent of Rev. Andrew Cant. He is supposed to have become a Quaker in 1671, but to have left that body before the publication of his book. Dr. Skene informs us that Bailie Skene wrote two pamphlets on the Quaker side in the controversy that raged in Aberdeen in the 17th century. (See *Memorials of the Family of Skene.*)

879. *Skene*, or *Skein, Alexis:* The Boyar: Russian General. This noted soldier of fortune, who, from his name, was presumably a native of Aberdeenshire, was appointed Generalissimo of the Russian Army in the campaign which led to the capture of Azov in 1696. He was also present at the suppression of the revolt of the Strelitzes by General Gordon, also an Aberdonian, in 1698.

880. *Skene, Alexander John, M.A.:* Son of Major Alexander Skene, Royal Veteran Battalion, younger son of Thomas Skene, in Blackdog (see *Memorials of the Family of Skene*, page 129). He was born in Aberdeen, 31st March, 1820, graduated M.A. at Aberdeen University in 1838, and in the following year went to Australia. On arrival he commenced practice as a surveyor. In 1854 he was appointed Surveyor to the Colony of Victoria, and in 1869 Surveyor-General, from which post he retired in 1886. He filled the offices of Commissioner of Crown Lands and Commissioner of Land Tax. Like many other of the officers who have held positions of trust and responsibility in the public service of Victoria, Mr. Skene served an apprenticeship in the early days of the colony which entailed constant hardships, and at times peril, for his survey work extended over some of the roughest of the then almost unexplored districts of Victoria. On occasions Mr. Skene was away from home on surveying expeditions for over a year at a stretch, incurring constantly not only the chance of molestation from hostile blacks, but the risks of the general lawlessness of the times. It was a hard novitiate, but an experience invaluable afterwards to the officer who was called upon to frame and influence the land legislation which really led to close settlement in Victoria. In many parts of the colony there are bush tracks and other topographical points that bear his name. Some of his most important work was done as head of the Department and chief adviser of the Government, when the late Mr. J. M. Grant introduced his Land Act, which brought about a revolution in the settlement of the land, and the far-reaching influence of which extends down to the present day. Mr. Skene had also an important share in the framing of what is known as the Duffy Act, and in later years he had much to do with the framing of both the Tucker Land Act and the Lallee Acts. When the first appointment as Land Tax Commissioners under the Berry Government broke down, Mr. Skene was one of the officers who succeeded to the duties, and, in the classification of land, his practical knowledge gained in the field very often astonished those who assumed that a departmental official's knowledge of the lands of the colony must be largely theoretical. In 1857 he had travelled over the greater part of the colony in a compilation of a special report for the Government as to the capabilities of the Crown lands, and ever afterwards seemed to carry a map of each district in his head. The habits of study, close observation, and active exercise on foot acquired as a surveyor in the field remained with him through life. In the earlier days the classics were his best bush friends, and he was especially interested in the revised version of the Scriptures, having himself made an independent translation of the Scriptures from the Greek text before the revised version appeared. He was engaged almost up to the day of his death in comparing them and making marginal notes on any points of difference that occurred in the reading. This was done in an interleaved volume, the revised version being in print, and his independent translation in his own handwriting. The penmanship of his marginal notes alone is a proof of the wonderful way in which he retained his powers. It might be called a minute copper-plate. He died in 1894.

881. *Skene, Andrew (Rev.):* Church of Scotland Divine and Author. He studied at the Grammar School, Aberdeen, and was admitted to Marischal College as a student in 1744. In 1754 he was ordained minister of Keith parish, and was translated to Banff in 1762. Here Mr. Skene got a new church built in 1790. Possessed of considerable medical knowledge, he practised medicine gratuitously. He published *A Catechism;* also, *An Address to the People on Infectious Fever.* His death took place in 1792, at Bath, whither he had gone for his health.

882. *Skene, Andrew (Hon.):* Solicitor-General for Scotland. This excellent lawyer was born in Aberdeen, on 26th February, 1784, and was the son of Dr. George Skene. Educated at the Grammar

School and Marischal College, he afterwards passed to the study of Law, in Edinburgh, where he was called to the bar in 1806. About the year 1815 his reputation at the bar was established, and he speedily obtained a very large amount of practice, and, before his death, was at the head of the Scottish bar. In 1834 he succeeded Lord Cockburn as Solicitor-General, but only held the appointment a few weeks. He died suddenly, in 1835. See Anderson's *Scott. Nation (sub voce)*.

883. *Skene, Charles, M.D. (Prof.):* Distinguished Aberdeen Doctor. Son of Professor George Skene, and born in Aberdeen in 1777, he graduated M.A., 1795, and M.D., Edinburgh, 1799. Became Lecturer in 1802, and Professor of Medicine, Marischal College, 1823, a position he held till 1839, when he resigned. Died 1844. See P. J. Anderson's *Records of Marischal College and University*, II., 55.

884. *Skene, Francis, LL.D. (Prof.):* Born at Kinkell Manse, 1704, graduated at King's College, 1721, appointed Regent in Marischal College, 1734. When separate chairs were allocated to the Regents, in 1753, he became Professor of Civil and Natural History. Died 1775. Father of No. 886, and grandfather of No. 883. See *S. N. & Q.*, x., 98.

885. *Skene, Sir George, M.P.:* Successful Merchant and Public Man. Born at Mylne of Potterton, Belhelvie, in 1619, he emigrated to Poland, where he acquired a fortune as a merchant. Having returned home, he bought Wester Fintray and Rubislaw. Taking an interest in the municipal affairs of Aberdeen, he acted as Provost of that city for nine years, from 1676 to 1685. He also acted as Member of Parliament for the city on three occasions, in 1678-1681 and 1685. He received knighthood in 1681, and died in 1707. See Skene's *Memorials of Family of Skene*.

886. *Skene, George (Prof.):* Born in 1666. Regent in King's College. Admitted to Marischal College, 1678, and appointed Regent at King's in 1687. Died during session 1708-9. See P. J. Anderson's *King's Coll. Graduates*, &c.

887. *Skene, George, M.D. (Prof.):* Son of No. 884, and father of No. 882. Born at Aberdeen, 1741, and educated at Marischal College. At the age of 19 he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy, and, on the death of his father, in 1775, was transferred to the chair of Civil and Natural History, which he held till his growing medical practice forced him to resign. He died in 1803. See *S. N. & Q.*, x., 98.

888. *Skene, George, M.P.:* Born at Skene, about 1749, he was educated for the bar, but entered the army, where he attained the rank of Captain, but afterwards sought Parliamentary honours, and represented his native county as a supporter of Mr. Fox, and an enthusiastic member of the Whig party. He died in 1825.

889. *Skene (Skeen), Gilbert, M.D. (Prof.):* Brother of 894. In 1536 he was made Professor of Medicine in King's College, Aberdeen. He was the first Professor of Medicine at King's College after the Reformation, and subsequently Physician to the King. He published a book on *The Pest*, 1568; also a posthumous work of his, entitled *Tracts*, was edited for the Bannatyne Club, 1860. See *Aberdeen Doctors*, and P. J. Anderson's *King's Coll. Graduates*. He died in 1599.

890. *Skene, James*, of Skene: Covenanter. Executed at Edinburgh, 1st December, 1680. He was the friend and correspondent of Donald Cargill. His *Letters to Friends* and *Last Dying Testimony* are printed in *The Cloud of Witnesses*, and are among the most interesting portions of that volume. He is given as the XV. Laird of Skene in P. J. Anderson's *Family of Skene* (*S. N. & Q.*, ix., 36).

891. *Skene, James:* Minor Poet. Born at Aberdeen, 14th February, 1631. Brother of No. 878. Known as "ane excellent poet in the Scottish lauguage." Among other productions, he published *The Decalogue*, *The Lord's Prayer*, and *The Creed* in metre. He died in 1694. See *S. N. & Q.*, ii., 23.

892. *Skene, Sir James:* Judge. Son of Sir John, No. 894. Born about 1580, he passed advocate in 1603, and succeeded his father as ordinary Lord of Session in 1612, and followed Thomas, Earl of Melrose, as Lord President, in 1626. He died in 1633.

893. *Skene, James, of Rubislaw:* Friend of Sir Walter Scott, who dedicated to him the fourth canto of *Marmion*, in lines of great beauty. He was born on 5th March, 1775, and spent several years of his youth in Saxony, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the German language. He joined with Scott in organising a troop of Edinburgh Light Horse Volunteers. He visited France, where he kept an accurate and lively journal, and executed many coloured drawings, 1822. He furnished Scott with various suggestions for scenes in *Ivanhoe*, and supplied much of the material for *Quentin Durward*. His friendship with the great novelist lasted till Sir Walter's death. Mr. Skene was held in much esteem for his high character and cultivated tastes. He died in 1861.

894. *Skene, John (Sir), of Curriehill:* Judge and noted Lawyer. Born at Wester Corse, Coull, probably about 1549. He was educated at Aberdeen and St. Andrews, and, according to Anderson's *Scottish Nation*, was Regent of the latter University in 1564 and 1565. He also spent several years in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, which afterwards was of great use to him. Returning to Scotland, he gave himself to the study of law, and was called to the bar in 1575. He soon acquired distinction among his brethren of the law, and was employed on many important public matters (see Anderson's *Scottish Nation* for details). In 1589 he was appointed joint Lord Advocate with Sir David MacGill. In 1594 he was appointed Lord Clerk Register, and admitted ordinary Lord of Session. He is a prolific legal author. For list of his writings, see Anderson's *Scottish Nation*. He died in 1612, or, another authority says, 1617.

895. *Skene, William:* Australian Pioneer and Politician. Born 1st June, 1809, son of Thomas of Fife and Wester Hatton farms, Aberdeenshire (see *Mem. of Family of Skene*, 129). He settled in Victoria in 1840, where he proved a successful colonist, and became one of the largest pastoralists in that thriving colony. Having bought the Kanawala and Plains stations, near Hamilton, in the western district of Victoria, he altered the name of his new property to Skene. He took a deep interest in all that concerned the welfare of his adopted country, and specially of the Hamilton district, where he resided. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church, and subsequently a trustee thereof. He was a member of the first "Road Board," and one of the originators of the "Pastoral and Agricultural Society" (one of the oldest in the colony), the members of which conferred on him the honour of President. In 1870 he was returned, without opposition, by the electors of the Western Province, as a member of the Legislative Council of Victoria, which position he occupied until 1876, when failing health induced his retirement in favour of Sir Charles Sladen. He died in 1877. Thomas Skene, of Marnoo, Banyenu, Victoria, a frequent and valued contributor to this journal, is a son of the above gentleman.

896. *Skene, —— (Prof.), M.D.:* Dean of Long Island Medical College. A native of Fyvie, where he was born in 1838.

897. *Skinner, John (Rev.):* Song Writer and Ecclesiastical Historian. Born at Balfour, Birse, 3rd October, 1721, the son of a schoolmaster, he was educated at Marischal College. For a short time a teacher at Kemnay and Monymusk, he became a student for the Episcopal ministry, and was ordained at Peterhead in 1742, having been appointed to a charge at Longside, where he officiated for 65 years. His songs have carried his fame wherever the Scottish language is known and read, especially the song of "Tullochgorum," "The Ewie wi' the Crooked Horn," and "John of Badenyon." Mr. Skinner wrote an *Ecclesiastical History of Scotland*, published in 1788 (see *Miscell. Works, with Memoir*, by his son, 1809, and *Songs and Poems, with Biography*, by H. G. Reid, Peterhead, 1859). He died in 1807.

898. *Skinner, John (Rev.):* Bishop of Aberdeen. Son of 896, and born at Longside, 17th May, 1744, he was educated at Marischal College, and ordained in 1763. He ministered successively at Ellon and Udny, and was translated to Aberdeen, where he erected a church in Longacre, in 1775. He was chosen Bishop of Aberdeen in 1784, and named Primus in 1788. He died in 1816. Besides other writings, Bishop Skinner published *Primitive Truth* and *A Layman's Account of his Faith.*

899. *Skinner, William (Rev.):* Bishop of Aberdeen. Son of No. 896. He was born in Aberdeen, 27th October, 1778, and graduated at Marischal College, 1798. He also studied at Wadham College, Oxford, was ordained deacon in 1802, priest in 1803; became assistant, and afterwards colleague and successor, to his father in St. Andrew's Church, Aberdeen; was elected Bishop in 1816, Primus in 1841. He died in 1857.

900. *Smith, Alexander, D.D.:* Church of Scotland Divine and Author. Born at Peterculter about 1771, he graduated at Marischal College, 1790, and, after studying for the ministry, was ordained to the charge of Chapel of Garioch in 1800. He was a man of worth and of considerable literary ability, and had D.D. from his *Alma Mater* in 1814. He published a *Translation of Michaeles's Commentaries on the Laws of Moses*, in 4 volumes, 1814. Another work, entitled *The Philosophy of Morals*, was published posthumously in 1835, and in Robertson's *Handlist* is attributed to him. He died in 1817.

901. *Smith, Alexander, C.E., and F.R.S.A.* A native of Buchan, and brought up in Pitfour Gardens. He was apprenticed to the firm of Walker & Beattie, to learn the profession of a Civil Engineer. He is, however, best known as a topographical and antiquarian writer. He published, in 1875, *A New History of Aberdeenshire*, in two large volumes. It contains a vast mass of information, a good deal of it, unfortunately, not very reliable. He has also written on *Sewage as a Manure*, 1872, and a *History of New and Old Aberdeen*, 1882. He died in 1884.

902. *Smith, Annie Emslie:* Noted Vocalist. Born in Aberdeen about 1860, and now married to Dr. Cran of Banchory.

903. *Smith, Charles L.:* Poet. Son of Dr. Smith of Newhills, and born in Ellon Manse, about 1864. He published, in 1887, a volume of verse, entitled *The Tempest, and Other Poems.*

904. *Smith, George:* Minor Poet. A native of Huntly, where he was born in 1770, he was bred a weaver. Being of a poetical turn, he wrote much verse, and published, in 1824, *The Douglas Travestie, and other Poems and Songs.* He died in 1860.

905. *Smith, George (Rev.), M.A.:* Church of Scotland Divine and Author. Born at Birse Manse, about 1801, he graduated at Marischal College in 1819, and was ordained successor to his father in 1824. He died in 1863. He published *Difficulties about the Protest of the Free Church to Spiritual Independence*, 1844. This work was enlarged under the title of *Truth as Revealed, or Voluntary and Free Churchism Opposed to the Word of God*, 1846; also, an *Account of the Parish (New Stat. Acc.).*

906. *Smith, Harry, M.P.:* Lawyer, &c. Born about 1827, in Aberdeen. Son of Alexander of Glenmillan, he graduated at Marischal College, and was called to the Scottish Bar in 1857. He was for a time Sheriff-Substitute for Renfrewshire, but resigned to contest West Renfrew in 1885. He was unsuccessful, but won the Falkirk Burghs in 1892, but lost his seat in 1895.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

THE ORIGIN OF "CHINESE" GORDON.

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS WIMBERLEY, the author of the *Gordons of Lesmoir*, and other genealogies, writing from Inverness, says :—

Mr. Bulloch's suggestion relative to "Chinese" Gordon's being descended from Charles Gordon of Terpersie is, I think, ingenious, and not beyond probability ; but it is not free from difficulty. According to the manuscript pedigree of the Terpersie Family, lent to us by a descendant through a daughter of the beheaded laird, the eldest of the sons of the latter was named "Charles," otherwise "James." Mr. Bulloch's theory, however, requires "Charles" (or "James") to have been ten years younger than the David who is supposed to have been the ancestor of "Chinese" Gordon. Further, the young Charles, of 17, who was reprieved, after being taken prisoner at Carlisle, and tried, was "a young man of well-affected family." I fear that he was more likely to be described as of a rebel family, if a son of poor Terpersie, and I certainly do not think that, if he had an elder brother, he was likely to have been "with Cope." When looking through the *Historical Papers Relating to the Jacobite Period* (New Spald. Club), quite lately, I was puzzled as to who this young Charles Gordon could be. I rather think he was got hold of by "Old Glenbucket" (John Gordon), not Sir Adam, and probably somewhere near Tomintoul, where "Old Glenbucket" was then living. Certainly, if Mr. Bulloch's theory is correct, the young Charles Gordon, who was reprieved in 1746 as "a young man of well-affected family," had plenty of "rebel" relatives, viz., his father, Sir William of Park, George of Carnousie, who was Collector of Cess for the Earl of Mar in 1715 (see *Annals of Banff*, 114-116), and Carnousie's son. Carnousie's daughter, Lilias, was wife of Sir William Gordon, 6th baronet of Lesmoir, but had no issue, and consequently my great-grandfather, Sir Alexander, became 7th baronet, on the death of his cousin.

My article was avowedly nothing more or less than a "suggestion," and I am well aware of the difficulties of proving it. On looking into Colonel Allardyce's *Historical Papers Relating to the Jacobite Period* again, I note that it is distinctly said that young Charles Gordon's father had "protested *against* the rebels, and was imprisoned for it." Furthermore, that he was bailif of regalities to the Duke of Gordon ; at least I take this sentence to mean that—"The father [was] imprisoned in November [1745] for a protestation against Glenbucket for meddling with the Duke of Gordon's men, he being his [the Duke's?] bailif of regalities." Now, what was the name of the Duke's bailiff at this date? The lad was brought into Banff on bare horse and guarded. In view of the fact that old Terpersie was beheaded as a rebel, it certainly does seem strange that this youth should have been his son. On the other hand, the phrase, "well-affected family," may mean that the youth came of a *well-to-do* family. Captain Wimberley takes the phrase to mean a family *well disposed* to the House of Hanover. In the *List of Persons Concerned in the Rebellion, transmitted to the Commissioners of Excise by the several Supervisors in Scotland, in obedience to a General Letter of 7th May, 1746*, which Lord Rosebery edited for the Scottish Text Society in 1890, I find that only four Charles Gordons are mentioned in Banffshire, namely, Charles of Binhall, Charles of Beldornie, Charles of Terpersie, and Charles, surgeon apprentice. Does Dr. Cramond know anything of this "surgeon apprentice?" Perhaps the youth was the last. There was a student of the name of Charles Gordon at Marischal College in 1719, 1725 and 1749. Charles of Abergeldie was a student in 1739. At King's College there was a Charles ("Rossensis") in 1730, a Charles ("Aberdonensis") in 1735.

I have suggested that "Chinese" Gordon's admitted great-grandfather, David, may have been born in 1719, his eldest son, William Augustus, having been born in 1739. There were David Gordons at Marischal College in 1702, 1738 and 1768. A fourth, who afterwards became an advocate in Aberdeen, was there in 1705. The only David Gordon ever at King's College before the Union was one in 1641.

Captain Wimberley digresses in his communication on the Gordons of Park. That is a very intricate pedigree, which I hope to deal with in these pages at no distant date.

J. M. BULLOCH.

TWO BURIAL SUPERSTITIONS.—The present cemetery of this parish has not been long in use. When the first burial took place it was only with the greatest difficulty that the grave could be dug. Everyone shrank from the duty, as certain to be unlucky. A liberal bribe alone removed the fear of the first adventurous gravedigger.—The body of one who had been accidentally drowned at the Island of Muck was found after some time. A boatload of islanders put off to the scene, but only one of them could be induced to give help in drawing the body from the water. Neither threats nor promises were of any avail. It was only with the greatest difficulty that they could be got to enter the boat in which the recovered body lay. Once landed, however, all scruples disappeared, and each vied with his neighbour in the last burial rites. *Rem vidi.*

J. CALDER ROSS.

Kirkurd, Peebles-shire.

CHAPLAIN WILLIAM INNES OF THE DUTCH ARMY.

SOME historian of the family of Innes may be interested in the Rev. William Innes, the chaplain of a Scots regiment in the pay of the Dutch, who played a conspicuous part in discrediting the story of a certain George Psalmanazar. The career of Psalmanazar is recalled by the *City Press* (London, September 24, 1898) in connection with the marvellous adventures of M. Louis de Rougemont, who has been entertaining the man in the street and bamboozling the geographers. Psalmanazar, who died in Ironmonger Row, St. Luke's, London, on August 3, 1763, at the age of 84, wrote a *Historical and Geographical Description of Formosa*, 1704, while his *Memoirs* were published after his death.

That he received a good education at one or more of the Jesuit colleges is pretty clear, and that he was for some years wandering over the Continent is also more than probable. To assist him in getting along as a mendicant student he forged certificates which partially served his purpose; and then a new idea occurred to him. He recollected that he had heard his Jesuit tutors speak of the East Indies, China, Japan, &c., and "expatiate much in praise of those countries and the ingenuity of the inhabitants." Why should he not personate a native of one of these distant parts? The scheme was a wild one, but it answered his purpose. He fixed upon Formosa as the supposed place of his birth, and trusted to his ingenuity to save him from detection.

The interest of his story commences with his enlistment as a soldier and his introduction at Sluys to the Rev. William Innes, the chaplain of a Scotch regiment in the pay of the Dutch. Innes suspected the imposture from the first, and took means to verify his suspicions. Psalmanazar had invented a language for the Formosans, and Innes asked him to translate a passage from Cicero into the (pretended) Formosan language. This was readily done, but when the paper had been handed in, and Psalmanazar was asked shortly afterwards to make another translation of the same passage he saw he had fallen into a trap. The second translation was made, and the deceit was manifest. Innes, however, pretended not to see it, but from that time there was a tacit understanding between the two. Psalmanazar played into his hands by becoming a "convert" from heathenism, and was solemnly baptized, the chaplain, though fully conscious of the imposture, being apparently not the least confused by the impious ceremony. Psalmanazar's reward was an introduction to Compton, the Bishop of London, and the zeal of Innes was also recognised subsequently by promotion. Psalmanazar landed at Harwich towards the end of the year 1703, and under the patronage of the Bishop he became the "talk of the town." Prior to his arrival in England he adopted what he describes in his memoirs as "one of the most whimsical expedients that could come into a crazed brain," that of living upon raw flesh, roots, and herbs, and declared that he should never be able to reconcile himself to the European methods of preparing food. The Bishop of London was much taken with the stranger, and for a time at least believed in him. He had not been long in London before he translated the Church Catechism into the Formosan language. The Bishop accepted the manuscript, "and rewarded it with his usual candour and generosity, and laid it up among his other curious manuscripts."

A few months afterwards Innes persuaded Psalmanazar to write a history of Formosa. This task he undertook without much hesitation, and resolved to give such a description of it "as should be wholly new and surprising." The book is a curiosity with regard both to the text and the illustrations. It would have contained more crudities than it did but that "the person who Englished it from 'Psalmanazar's' Latin assisted him to correct many more and greater improbabilities which he had not time to discover." Who was this person? Possibly it was De Foe, though the balance of probabilities is against the hypothesis. With the help of the Bishop of London, Psalmanazar was sent to Oxford, and spent six months in Christ Church College, where the principal work he did was to prepare a second edition of his history, which appeared in 1705. The first edition, published in 1704, was sold out in a very short time. There is little more to be said about Psalmanazar. He soon dropped out of public view. It became an open secret that his book was an imposture, and, though he was assisted by a small body of believers, he found it was somewhat difficult to obtain a living. He did a little in the way of private tuition, became clerk to a regiment of dragoons, took to painting fans for a livelihood, and finally adopted literature as a profession. He was employed by Palmer, of Bartholomew Close, to write the "History of Printing," which was published under Palmer's name; and he also wrote some of the volumes of the once well-known "Universal History." In his last years he was, we believe, mainly supported by friends.

I may note that a Rev. James Innes was chaplain to Sir James Wood's regiment in Mastricht, and became minister of Banff, 1716-53. A capital account of Psalmanazar, by Mr. Sidney Lee, is given in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

FYVIE IN 1652.—Topographical students may be glad to know that there is an interesting description of Fyvie in 1652 in the *Autobiography of Anne Lady Halkett*, which was edited for the Camden Society, in 1875, by John Gough Nichols (pages 64-73). She was then visiting Charles Seton, 2nd Earl of Dunfermline.

THE FAMILY OF WOOD OF BONNYTON.

AMONG the many landed families who once helped to make the history of Aberdeenshire, but who have vanished as completely as if they had never been, are the Woods of Bonnyton, in the parish of Udny. The difficulty of tracing their history is increased by the fact that, like other families—notably the vanished Mowats of Balquholly—they had estates of the same name in two counties, and it is not always clear whether the same line of the family held both at the same time. Besides the Aberdeenshire Bonnyton, they had an estate called Bonnyton in Maryton, Forfarshire; and there were cadets settled at Craig and Balbegno. In the course of other investigations I have come across many traces of the family, and these I have pieced together, without pretending to make a complete genealogy of the family. Some of your readers may be able to fill in the blanks and correct mistakes, for the future historian of Aberdeenshire must really do something to reconstruct the history of these minor families.

According to Jervise, the Forfarshire Bonnyton originally belonged to the family of Tulloch. Walter Wood married Dorothy Tulloch, the heiress, and got the property. The family were strong Catholics, and figure constantly in the Covenanting struggle in Aberdeenshire, along with the Gordons of Gight. From various sources, which I shall indicate, I have tried to unravel their genealogy, and I shall be grateful for further elucidation of the matter from any reader.

Walter Wood married Dorothy Tulloch of Bonnyton, Maryton, Forfarshire, and thus got the estate for his family, which may have originally come from the north (Jervise's *Epitaphs*). . . .

—— Wood of Bonnyton had at least three sons (*Great Seal*), as follows:—

James Wood of Inchbreck.

David Wood of Craig.

William Wood of Bonnyton. He married first Margaret Ogilvie, eldest daughter of the 2nd Lord Ogilvie of Airlie (Jervise), and secondly Katherine Scott. He was dead by 1546. He had

Andrew, a natural son, legitimated in 1542.

Patrick, a natural son, legitimated in 1542.

Joneta.

Agnes.

Elizabeth, married R. Cullace of Balnamane.

Isabel, was unmarried in 1527.

James Wood of Bonnyton, married Lady Elizabeth Ruthven, daughter of Lord Ruthven (Jervise). They had

Matthew, natural son, legitimated in 1579.

Alexander.

Elizabeth, married George Barclay of Mathers.

Patrick Wood of Bonnyton (alive 1601), married Nicola Wardlaw. They had

Isobel, married George Gordon, the 6th laird of Gight. She was married before 1597, and was excommunicated for her "Papistrie."

Lillias, who was married.

Margaret, who was married.

John.

David.

James, apparently the eldest son, was, on 27th April, 1601, executed at Edinburgh for breaking into his father's house and stealing some family documents. "He died," says Calderwood, "an obstinated Papist, ever looking for pardon till his last gaspe. He pretended he suffered for the Roman Catholic religion, but it was no point of his dittay." He married Barbara Gray (probably a daughter of the laird of Schivas—Mair's *Presbytery Records of Ellon*). She was excommunicated.

David (the second son) had a squabble with his brother, Harry, over his father's property. He was alive in 1608.

Sir Harry Wood of Bonnyton, the youngest son, was M.P. for Forfarshire (1628-33). In July, 1624, he was seized one Sunday morning in the church of St. Vigean's, by his brother-in-law, Gordon of Gight, and ten followers, "all bodin in fear of wear." Rushing through the church, and "overtradeing women and bairnis who wer sitting upon thair kneyis at the prayer," the intruders carried off Sir Harry to his "awne house of Lethern, quickly they surprysed and tooke, and locked the yetts thairoff," driving out his wife and children. They then made him sign away "gritt sowmes of money," for Gight was in a bankrupt condition, and let their horses eat up his "best infield aittis." Gight was fined for this by the Privy Council, and forbidden to wear arms. Sir Harry Wood married Anna Cockburn. They had

Patrick Wood of Bonnyton, married Anne, daughter of John Carnegie of Ethie (circa 1635) and succeeded to the estate in 1642 (*Great Seal*).

Jean Wood was described in 1642 (*Great Seal*) as the future spouse of Alexander Cumming, yr. of Culter. This fact supplies a hiatus in Mr. J. A. Henderson's notes on the Cumming family in his *Annals of Lower Deeside.*

Here my connected genealogy stops. Among the other Woods I have encountered are the following :—

David Wood is described as Tutor of Bonnyton, 1646 (*Acts of Parliament*).

Sir John Wood of Bonnyton, who married Lady Mary Ogilvy, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Airlie (by his Countess, who is the heroine of the familiar ballad, "The Bonnie Hoose o' Airlie"), was either the son or the grandson of Sir Harry. He was created a baronet in 1661, and was appointed (see *Acts of Parliament*) a Commissioner of Supply for the years 1667, '78, '85, '89, and '90.

Sir James Wood of Bonnyton, who was a Commissioner of Supply in the years 1702 and 1704, may have been Sir John's son. In October, 1716, James Innes, "minister to Sir James Wood's regiment in Mastricht," was appointed minister of Banff, holding the pulpit till 1753. (See Dr. Cramond's *Annals of Banff*, Vol. II., 79.

Besides these I know of the following :—

Magdalen Wood of Bonnyton, married George Leslie, 6th of Kincraigie, and became the mother of the 7th laird of Kincraigie. (Leslie's *Leslies.*)

Agnes or Mary Wood of Bonnyton, married (about 1539) John Leslie, son of John Leslie, 8th of Balquhain, and had

Marjory Leslie, who married Alexander Bisset.

Janet Leslie, who married Patrick Leslie of Kincraigie. (Leslie's *Leslies.*)

Alexander Wood (of Bonnyton?) married Janet Leslie, daughter of James Leslie, 2nd of Little Folla, who was born in 1630. (Leslie's *Leslies.*)

Janet Wood (of Bonnyton?) married John Leslie of Keithney. They had Knockinglews (Braco) in 1612. (Leslie's *Leslies.*)

Jane Wood (of Bonnyton?) married (1) James Leslie of Peterston, (2) John Leslie of Balcairn, and (3) Baron Torrey. By her second husband she was the mother of the famous George Leslie (Father Archangel). The fact, however, that she is said to have been a Protestant, may discount my suggestion that she was one of the Bonnyton family.

I may note that, in the beginning of the 16th century, John Leslie of Balquhain got a 19 years' lease of the town of Bonnyton from William Gordon, Bishop of Aberdeen. (*Reg. Episc. Aberdon.*)

Elspet Wood of Bonnyton married (before 1641) James Elphinstone of Glack, and became the grandmother of Sir James Elphinstone, 1st Bart. (Davidson's *Garioch.*)

A Captain Wood (merchant service) is described as having had great influence over Leslie, the 6th laird of Findrassie. He took Leslie for a voyage in the Mediterranean, in 1739, and afterwards had him in his house at Banff (1739-41). This is referred to by Colonel Leslie in his *History of the Leslies*, 1869.

Alexander Wood of Colpnay (son of James Wood of Bonnyton, and uncle of Sir Harry?) was a cadet of the Bonnytons, I think. (See *Great Seal.*) He had a son, Alexander Wood of Colpnay.

J. M. BULLOCH.

LOCH TAYSIDE MEAL MILLS, 1796.—Subjoined is a list shewing the emoluments of the millers on the Breadalbane Estate, around Loch Tayside, including Aberfeldy, in 1796. Four of the mills are still worked, namely, Lawers (a modern building on a new site not far from the old mill, which is now in ruins), Aberfeldy, Acharn and Ardeonaig. The present meal mill at Killin is not the one here referred to, it being at the time on the property of Macnab of Macnab.

Malcolm Campbell, Killin, gets 6½ bolls of oatmeal and a large croft.

Alexander Campbell, Finlarig, gets a heaped lippie of meal and a lippie of grain out of every boll, or 16 pecks shilled.

Malcolm Campbell, Morenish, a lippie of meal; obliged to make a pair of cart wheels when wanted, at 5/- each pair, and their ploughs at 1/6 each.

Widow McDiarmid, mill of Carwhin, a lippie of grain and a lippie of meal out of every boll.

John Malloch, Crannich, a lippie of grain and a lippie of meal out of every boll shilling.

Robert Graham, Lawers, 5 bolls of oatmeal and 3 pounds of wages.

Malcolm McGregor, Fernan, a lippie of meal.

Hugh Cameron, Aberfeldy, a lippie of meal run from mill eye.

Widow Walker, Acharn, a lippie of meal.

Andrew Walker, Ardeonaig, a lippie of meal.

Archibald McLaren, Mill of Cloichran, a lippie of meal.

The lippies of meal are heaped from the mill eye, and the lippies of grain straked.

The miller gets a mutton ham yearly from every tenant, which they call Christmas dues or Bonnag.

Upon these terms the miller is obliged to buy millstones, and keep in proper repair all the machinery work upon his own proper charges.

The tenants carry home the millstones.

J. CHRISTIE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE KIRK SESSION OF ALYTH,

1637-1649.

[*Extracted by* W. CRAMOND, LL.D.]

1648.

19 Mar. It is ordeined be consent of the Session that in time coming the collection to the poor be collectit at the kirk dors and that thrie shall gather monthlie.

16 Ap. For cruikes to the Kirk vindowes 6s.

28 May. The faist was keip.

20 June. To the skletter for pointing of the baksyd of the kirk 10 markes.

6 Aug. The session refers to the balzie of Alicht ane vagabownd voman callit Janat Ray that shoe be put owt of the barronie of Alicht.

27 Aug. Ther ar thrie thinges to be rememberet to be publiseit from pulpit recommendit to us be the Generall Assemblie, sc. the promoving of the civill judicatorie, provision for ane scool and ane saikcloath gown.

3 Sep. This day the declaratione of the Generall Assemblie against the Unlawfull Ingadgment vas read publisht be the minister out of pulpit.

10 Sep. Generall faist was keip.

22 Oct. The minister mad publicatione this day from pulpit that the wholle heretoures of the parochin vold convein on Mononday cum 8 dayes be x howres for the establishing of ane scool, according to the Act of Parliament and for erecting of ane civill judicatorie according to the said Act.

Nov. Collectit for the supporting of the town of Montrosse £27.

[The best pt. of the heretores convenit and vare willing to constitute and provid proportionallie and mantinance for ane scooll and to erect ane civil judicatorie but did nothing becaus my Lord Airlie's Commissioner compeired not.]

10 Dec. The faist intimat to be keip on Thursday next concerning the renewing of the Covenant and League and the sinfulnes of the time.

17 Dec. This day the faist being holdin a great part of the Congregation renewed the League and Covenant.

1649.

11 Feb. No session becaus the minister vas preatching at Keatnes.

18 Feb. Given to Androw Balfour, tylor, for making of an seakclothe gown 10s. The price of the cloathe of the said gown was 3 lib. 10 sh.

15 Mar. [Thursday]. The faist was keipt.

18 Mar. These quho vare necessarie distractit upon the 17 of Dec. when the covenant vas offered quhose just excuses being hard by the presbetrie did put to ther hand to the covenant being suorne [5 in number].

13 May. John Wilson being returned from Ingland promised to pay his penaltie.

20 May. This day a warning anent the dangers of the time from the Commissioners of the Generall Assemblie was read and a day of thanksgiving was intimat to be keipt on Frydday next for the suppressing of the Northland rebells and our delyverie from ther incursion.

[June. The heritores did meit but could not agree upon the proportionall contribution for ane scool therefor it is delyed.]

10 June. The elders to report anie pleuches yewked upon the day of thanksgiving.

RULES given be the visiters of the Province of Angus and Mernis. Septem. 1649.

1. That besyd the reading and exponing of Scriptur according to the order of the directorie their be two sermons in every congregation every Lord's day throughout the year.

2. That ministers doe forbear sett forms of prayer and be carfull to stirr up in themselfes the gift of prayer and exercise the same according to the different stats and conditions of the Kirk of God and ther owne particular congregations.

3. That they be carfull in their sermons to follow that method prescribed in the directory for publick vorship and distinguish clearlie betuix the law and gospell and the covenant of grace and covenant of vorkes and to hold forth Jesus Chryst in the excellencie of his person and vertew of his offices as the main subject and onlie scop of all the sermons, that in the lecturs they studie not to insist upon on verse or two, but to expone and explane as farr as the tyme vill allow of the quholl scriptur they read.

4. That evrie minister be carfull to applay his doctrine to the times and to give timows and fathfull warning of dangers and duties in all handes especiallie against malignancie as being the sinne that abowndes in the province.

5. That ther be singing off psalmes in evrie congregatione and that care be taken that all that ar in publik assemblie joyne in singing of the psalmes.

6. That ther be no collection for the poor in time of publik worship, but that the collection be made at the Kirk dore befor the people enter the publik assemblie.

7. That according to recommendatione of the Generall Assemblie ther be a veek dayes lectur in evrie congregatione in landvart as veill as in burghe.

8. That baptizme be not celebrat but at the meeting of the congregatione according to the order of the directorie.

9. That speciall care be taken of election of deacones and elders and constitution of Kirk Sessiones and that everie on who is ignorant or scandalowes or does not perform familie duties be removed from the Session and not bear office therein but men of knowledge understanding and approvin integritie and affection to the cause of God and Christian conversation and that evrie minister take care to bring alonges vt. him an ruling elder to the severall diets of the presbetrie.

10. And becawse manie vtdraw themselves from Sermones and publik vorship in the Lordes day evrie session ar to tak particular notice of suche persones as doe not keip the kirk or depart from the afternoones sermon and censur them vt. ecclesiasticall censur as profaners of the Lordes day and contemners of the publik ordinance according to the degrees of ther offence.

11. That session be keipt evrie veik once and wher it can be convenient after the veik dayes lectur and that scandalous offences of all sorts, whither it be uncleanes, drunkenes, suearing, cursing, malignancie, or anie other, be impartiallie censured.

12. That no penalties nor civill punishments be enjoyned be Kirk Sessiones, that thay be carfull according to the order prescribed in the Act of Parliament to have ane civill magistrat in evrie paroche who may enact ther respective penalties preseryved in ther respective actes, particularlie against scandalowes offences and deliver them to the Kirk Session for the use of the poor.

13. That evrie Kirk Session have ane regular book quhilk shall contain these particulars:

1°. The vholl progresse of disciplin bothe in regarde of the beginning as also in regard of the proceeding and close of evrie processe.

2°. That the severall textes of Scriptur that the minister preatches at the speciall diets of sermones on the Lordes day or week day shall be in register.

3°. A roll of the communicantes and of suche as ar baptized also of suche as ar maried and die.

4°. A not of testimoniales receaved or given.

5°. A not of these vho are debarred from the Sacrament.

6°. A not of the collectione for the poor and dietes for the Communion.

14. That evrie paroche bee divided in severall quarters and ther be a quarter assigned for the inspection of evrie particular elder.

15. That ther be dietes of catechising once a veek throgheout all the veekes of the yeare and vher ar moe ministers then on that evrie on of them tak a day in veek severallie for the catechising.

16. That all persones in the paroshe above 8 yeares of adge be catechised.

17. That car be taken to debarre from the Sacrament of the Lordes Supper not onlie suche as ar scandalowes but such as ar ignorant and suche mesters of families as after admonition pray not in ther families bee debarred.

18. That ministeres visit all the families of ther parochs once a year at least and not onlie impresse the familie duities but also to tak tryell of the abilitie of the mester of the familie in reference to thes dueties.

19. That care be taken to setle ane scool vt. a compitent provision and a qualified scoolmester in evrie congregatione and that for this effect the Act of Parliament concerning the provision for ane scool be put in execution.

20. That car be taken for putting all childring vho ar capable of instruction to scooles and such among them that ar poor have ther quorter paymentes payet owt of the penalties.

21. That the Sacrament of the Lordes Supper be celebrat twice evrie year.

22. That the presbetries of the forsaid province be carfull to plant vacant kirkes vt. convenient dilligence and that thay admitt non to the ministerie in anie congregatione but suche vho are not onlie blamles in conversatione and qualified in ther literatur but also of approvin integritie and affection to the cawse of God and vho expresse the power of godlinesse in ther carieg and have a speciall gift of preatching and praying for edifying of families and prudent for government and exercise of disciplin.

23. That presbetries be carfull to be accurat in censuring suche as exercise and adde among them and that ther privie censure befor the Synod bee not slightlie passed over as for the most pairt thay ar but the sam be doon faithfullie and impartiallie as in the sight of God.

THE DUMBARTON CRANNOG.—A most interesting discovery was last month made in the Clyde by Mr. W. A. Donnelly, artist. This was the existence of a Crannog, lying about 1800 yards to the east of Dumbarton Castle, on the northern shore of the river. In relation to the shore the Crannog is situated 50 yards from low water mark. The discovery is pronounced to be of the first importance, and under the auspices of the Helensburgh Naturalists' and Antiquarian Society the Crannog is being excavated, measured, examined and delineated. The refuse mound is found to be particularly rich in its yield of objects of use with Neolithic man. These are chiefly stone and bone implements of warfare, from the tiniest arrowhead to the most formidable dagger, along with stones suitable for many domestic and other purposes. The bones of a great variety of animals are among the *debris*. Amongst the treasure trove is a great war canoe, 30 feet long, dug out of a single oak tree. The final results of the investigations will be looked forward to with great interest.

CROMDALE PRESBYTERY RECORDS.—At a meeting of Presbytery, held at Cromdale on 31st August, 1703, the following cases came before the Presbytery. The subject is not a desirable one to dwell upon, but facts like the following are useful for comparison, and to give one a true idea of the morality of this part of the Highlands at that time. Over twenty men and women compeared at that meeting to answer charges, some of them rather serious, and it is questionable if there ever was such a meeting, or if a blacker record exists, even as was the case here, after a lengthened vacancy in a parish. The district is reported on unfavourably by the Registrar-General to the present day.

(1) Lachlan Bain, in Milntoun of Kincairn, alleged guilty of adultery, incest and murther. Compeared not.

(2) Marjorie Cummine, alleged partner of (1). Compeared not. Application to be made to the Duke of Gordon, upon whose lands they dwell, and to Borlan McIntosh, his bailiff, to cause them compear.

(3) Compeared Donald Riach, in Gartmoir, alleged guilty of incest. He denies. Case remitted to the Session of Abernethy.

(4) Compeared Robert Taylor, in Conochyle in Abernethy, guilty of adultery with Jonat Stewart. The latter compears not.

(5) Compeared Thomas Geddes, delated guilty of adultery with Jonat Grant in Glenlivet. He denies. Jonat Grant compears not.

(6) Compeared Patrick Grant, guilty of adultery with Jonat McWilliam "More," she being married and he a single person. They confess.

(7) Compeared Gregory McGreggor, confessed himself guilty of a quadrilapse with Murriach Catenach, and of a single fornication with Jonat Stuart, now dead.

(8) James McNuccoll, alias Mukall, guilty of antenuptial fornication with Isobell McHames, alias Stuart. The Presbytery dealt with him to consider the hazard he was in by continuing Popish.

(9) Margaret Gadley, guilty of a septilapse. Compears not.

(10) Anna Grant, in Ellon, in Abernethy, compeared and confessed herself guilty of a single fornication with John Grant in Rathmoire in Abernethy, also guilty of a trilapse with William Fraser in Abernethy, also of a quintulapse with William Fraser in Crombdell.

Margaret Gadley and Anna Grant to be set in joggs.

(11) Compeared James Grant, tailor in Abernethy, and Jonat Grant, guilty of fornication.

(12) John Grant, at Grant-town, in Crombdell, guilty of a quadrilapse. Compeared not.

(13) Compeared Grissall Shaw, guilty of relapse in adultery with James Grant, alias Roy, in Glenlivet, and guilty of adultery with Donald Grant, in Crombdell.

(14) Compeared Christian McWilliam Og, and accuses Donald Cameron, married, as father of her child. He denies.

(15) Compeared Isobell McAdam, confessing herself guilty with three several men, viz., Robert Grant, alias Bane, in Dallifour, &c. The men all compear and confess guilt, but object as regards time. "She deny'd guilt with any but them three."

(16) Compeared Anna Cummine, in the parish of Inverallan, and confessed herself guilty (1) with Alexander Roy McGregor, now dead; (2) with John Stuart, alias Breck, dead also; (3) she fell twice with the said Stuart; (4) with William Ross. The last confesses.

(17) Compeared William Fraser and Anna Grant in the parish of Crombdell, guilty of a trilapse.

C.

SCOTS IN PARIS, 1792-3.—In the October number of the *English Historical Review*, Mr. J. G. Alder contributed a very interesting paper on "The British Colony in Paris, 1792-3." Special reference is made to a James Milne, or Mylne, "an English mechanician, who, prior to the Revolution, had introduced spinning and carding machines, and had received a pension of 300 francs." He died at Paris in 1804, his sons continuing the business. Was he one of the master mason Mylnes? There was also a Dr. William Maxwell, "who may have been the William Maxwell of Carriden, Linlithgowshire, born in 1766." John Oswald, the son of an Edinburgh coffee-house keeper (he is noticed in the *Dictionary of National Biography*), had an extraordinary career. Then there was a Mr. Rose, "possibly Jacques Auguste Rose of Scottish extraction." He was one of the ushers to the National Assembly and the Convention, had Robespierre in his charge on 9th Thermidor, and intrepidly carried a summons to the rebellious commune. He was more probably, however, the Rose who with Prince, Hodge, and Mellin obtained on 13th May, 1793, an order from the General Security Committee to grant them passports. A James Rose was scheduled in the Irish Banishment Act of 1798. On Sunday, 18th November, 1792, fifty-two British subjects, including these Scots, assembled at White's Hotel, or the Hotel d'Angleterre, 8 Passage des Petits-Pères, to celebrate the victories of the French army. The address they drew up will be found in the *Review*.

AN INCIDENT IN THE MUTINY AT THE NORE.—In *S. N. & Q.* for August, 1888, was inserted a query, from the writer, asking for information as to the descendants of Ann Bisset (the second of the three daughters of James Bisset, factor to Lord Banff, at Inchdrewer Castle, in the beginning of the last century), who married a Mr. Gammack, in Buchan. No reply was elicited, but the following story has since been related by a relative—Mrs. Powell, Nant-y-velin, Criccieth, a daughter of Lieutenant George Mackay, formerly of the 3rd Buffs, and long resident in Banff—concerning a member of the Gammack family, but whether a son of the above marriage or not is uncertain :—

One of the Gammacks, a youngster, was a middy in the navy at the time the mutiny at the Nore broke out. How he came to be associated with Richard Parker, seeing that he was not then on the same ship, does not transpire, but he had evinced a warm attachment to the ringleader of the mutiny. When Vice-Admiral Buckner's flag was struck on board the "Sandwich," and the red flag hoisted at the fore, young Gammack left his ship and joined Parker, but the latter, not wishing the boy to get into trouble, had him conveyed back to his ship, and this was repeated on two or three occasions, until the youngster desisted.

This incident shews a more favourable trait in Parker's character than would generally be attributed to him. What became of young Gammack is not known.

In the *Dictionary of National Biography* an account of Parker's career is given, from which it appears that "about 1791 he married the daughter of a respectable farmer in Braemar, Aberdeen ; that he ran through her money, and, having got into debt, was a prisoner in the county gaol of Perth. In 1797 he obtained his release and the bounty by volunteering for the navy, and was sent up to the Nore, as what was then called a quota man. He was put on board the 'Sandwich,' the flagship at the Nore, as a supernumerary 'able seaman,' on 31st March, 1897."

10 May. Mutinous spirit shewed itself—Parker chosen President.
23 May. Red flag hoisted.
13 June. Parker surrendered.
23-26 June. Tried by Court Martial.
30 June. Hanged on board the "Sandwich"—Thirty years of age.

Is anything further known about Parker's wife? J. CHRISTIE.

RELICS OF PRINCE CHARLIE.—An interesting little collection of relics of Prince Charlie, including three beautiful waistcoats, is to be sold in Aberdeen on November 3rd, when the silver plate belonging to the late Don Carlos Pedro Gordon of Wardhouse comes to the hammer. The waistcoats were worked by Mr. Gordon's great-grandmother, the daughter of Count Strasbourg, who was killed by the explosion of some of the fireworks which Peter the Great loved. Mrs. Gordon was a violent Jacobite, and during the residence of Prince Charlie at Holyrood, in 1745, she made these vests. Two of them are yellow silk ; the other is crimson, richly embroidered with gold. Among the other relics are two gold rings, with miniatures of Charles I. and Charles II. They were given by the old Chevalier to Mrs. Gordon's stepfather, the famous Jacobite, Alexander Gordon, who spent his youth in the Russian Army, and wrote a life of Peter the Great. There is also a letter written by Prince Charlie. There is no doubt about the genuineness of the relics, which were once lent to the Queen, who has a fine collection of Jacobite mementoes.

THE HEIRS OF JOHN FARQUHAR, THE MILLIONAIRE, OF FONTHILL ABBEY. — Dr. Temple points out, in reference to the inquiry about the seven heirs (nephews and nieces) of Farquhar, that one niece, Mary, daughter of William Mortimer, of Aberdeen, married James Lumsden of Auchry and Bethelnie, and died in 1858, leaving four sons. Another of the nieces Margaret, married an Aitken of Auchintoul, and had at least one daughter, who married a Mr. Auld.

THE JOPP FAMILY.—One does not usually go to a "wine list" for genealogical information, but the beautifully printed list just issued by "William & Keith Jopp, wine and spirit merchants to Her Majesty the Queen, 13 Market Street, Aberdeen," will be found to contain an excellent summary of the history of the Jopp and Allardyce families (from the pen of Mr. William Carnie ?).

MRS. LEE WHO RAN AWAY WITH TWO ABOYNE GORDONS.—There is a capital character sketch of Mrs. Lee's father, the notorious Lord le Despencer in Walpole's *Memoirs*. He is said to have travelled in Russia, accoutred like Charles XII., to captivate the Czarina.

Queries.

1188. JO. CHRYSTIE, MAKER OF HIGHLAND PISTOLS.—"A less-known maker is Jo. Chrystie. A brace of his pistols are in the collection of Sir J. Noel Paton, R.S.A. They have ram's horn butts, and are of such extraordinary beauty of design, delicacy of workmanship, and perfection of condition, that Sir Noel says of them in his 'Private Catalogue' (so often quoted in the pages of this work), 'I have nowhere seen pistols more, or, indeed, so beautiful as these.'"—Dr. Joseph Anderson's Introduction to Drummond's *Ancient Scottish Weapons*, 1881. When and where did he flourish? J. C.

1189. SIR JOHN CHRISTIE OF ANNFIELD, KNIGHT, 1627.—Information regarding the above is desired. J. C.

1190. SIR FRANK LOCKWOOD'S ABERDEENSHIRE DESCENT.—It is noted in Mr. Augustine Birrell's biographical sketch of Sir Frank Lockwood (Smith, Elder & Co., 1898) that his maternal grandfather, a Mr. Mitchell, schoolmaster, of Market Harborough, was "an Aberdeenshire man." He afterwards removed to Leicester, where he died, in 1859. "He was a man of considerable learning. He read his Bible in the original tongues, and knew also Arabic, Syriac, etc." Sir Frank's mother's maiden name was Jane Haines Mitchell. She was educated at Miss Franklin's school, Coventry, and George Eliot was one of her schoolfellows there. Miss Mitchell married, in November, 1842, Charles Day Lockwood, and had seven children, as follows:—

Lucy Ellen, born 1843, married J. M. Atkinson.
Charles James (1845-1873).
Sir Frank (1846-1897) married Julia Rosetta Schwabe.
Alice Mary (1849-54).
Madeleine (1851-54).
Alfred (1853), married Ada Elizabeth Tempesley.
Agnes Mary, born 1856, married Harold Jackson.

1191. OUR LADY OF SNOWS.—In his *History of the Reformation in Aberdeen*, pp. 6-7, Dr. Joseph Robertson thus speaks of the Snow Kirk in the Old Town:—"... the parish church of Old Aberdeen, called the 'Snow Kirk,' from its dedication to *Maria ad Nives* or *ex nivibus*, so called from a superstition not more blasphemous than indecent." Not only myself, but others better informed, have been puzzled to know upon what basis our learned antiquary founded this doubly strong condemnation. Let me translate the lection for August 5th, as it stands in the Roman Breviary: "In the pontificate of Liberius, John, a Roman patrician, and his wife, of like noble birth, having no issue to whom they might bequeath their worldly goods, vowed the succession to the most holy Virgin Mother of God, beseeching her by the most constant prayers to signify in what particular way they should so dispose of their possessions as to win her favour. To these petitions and vows, made with a good conscience, the Blessed Virgin Mary condescended to vouchsafe a reply, attested by a miracle. Accordingly, on the nones of August, when the greatest heat is wont to prevail in the city of Rome, snow covered by night a part of the Esquiline hill. And on the same night the Mother of God informed separately John and his wife in their sleep that upon the site which they should see covered with snow they should build a church, to be dedicated to Mary the Virgin, for in this way she wished to be constituted their heir. When John referred the matter to Pope Liberius he learned that a like vision had revealed to his Holiness in sleep the same disposition of the property. Whereupon the Pope, with the united prayers of priests and people, proceeded to the hill covered with snow, and there designated the place of the church, which was built at the charges of John and his wife, and was afterwards restored by Xystus the Third. At first the church was called by different names: 'the Basilica of Liberius,' 'Holy Mary of the Manger;' but inasmuch as many churches had been dedicated in the city to the Blessed Virgin, to give pre-eminence to one distinguished by so novel a miracle it was called 'St. Mary the Greater,' and this day [August 5th] is solemnly kept in memory of the miraculous fall of snow." Now, whatever view we may take of the credibility of what are called since Paley "ecclesiastical miracles," I fail to see in the above narrative "a superstition not more blasphemous than indecent," and shall be glad to learn from any of your correspondents if there is any other tradition which Robertson may have had in his mind when condemning the dedication of the peaceful "God's acre" still left as a resting place in the shades of the Aulton. J. M. DANSON.

F. S. Matt., 1898.

1192. LOLA MONTEZ, COUNTESS OF LANSFELDT, AND CAPTAIN CRAIGIE.—What are the known facts about this strange woman? Her maiden name was Marie Dolores Eliza Rosanna Gilbert, and she was born at Limerick in 1818. Her father was an officer in the 44th Foot, and died of cholera, in India, in 1825. His widow married a Captain Craigie, "to some of whose relatives at Montrose the little girl was sent over for education." The girl married a Captain Thomas James, in 1837, and was divorced in 1842. She then became a dancer. In 1847, Ludwig, King of Bavaria, made her Baronne de Rosenthal and Comtesse of Lansfeldt. She died in beggary in New York. Who was Captain Craigie, and are there any references in Montrose literature to the lady? B.

1193. ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY THESES, 1626-1701.—In the Catalogue of David Laing's books, sold by Sotheby on 5th April, 1880 (Pt. II., No. 222), appears a group of Theses of University and King's College, Aberdeen, including those for the years 1626, 1627, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1638, 1643, 1680, 1688. As no other copies of these are known to exist, I should be glad to discover their present whereabouts. The auctioneer's records do not supply information enabling one to trace the purchaser. In Constable's *Catalogue*

of a Collection of Tracts, 1827, p. 181, the King's College Theses for 1691 and 1693 are included; and our own MS. Records refer to those for 1683, 1684, 1694, 1697, 1700 and 1701. I have seen none of these.

University Library, Aberdeen. P. J. ANDERSON.

1194. BALLAD WANTED.—Could any of your readers help me to find out anything about a ballad, the only lines of which I know are somewhat scattered:—

"The bow that did him a turn by Nith
Shall do the same by Derwent."

"Ah! Nith, thou gentle river,
When a bairn I ran along thy banks,
Like an arrow from a quiver.
And the tongue that calls thee a gentle name
Shall be dear to Geordie Gordon."

"The outlaw smiled, 'twas a soldier's smile,
The Gordons, blyth and ready,
Ne'er stooped the plumes of their basnets bright,
Save to a winsome lady."

The story is as follows:—An outlaw is in one of the midland forests, doing some poaching. He is surprised by two keepers, who, after some altercation, threaten to give him short shrift. The outlaw replies that, if that is to be the case, he will use the bow that did him a turn by Nith. The name of Nith brings up happy memories to one of the keepers, and he makes some sentimental remarks on it (*i.e.*, this keeper seems to be Geordie Gordon). The outlaw, taking advantage of this softened mood, says:—

"The outlaw smiled, 'twas a soldier's smile,
The Gordons, blyth and ready,
Ne'er stooped the plumes of their basnets bright,
Save to a winsome lady."

This pleases Geordie Gordon so much that it is finally arranged that the outlaw shall be given the good law of the border, that is, he must kill a stag, obtain a certain start, and then save himself as best he can from his pursuers. The outlaw accepts the terms, kills a stag "fit for a king's larder," and makes off as hard as he can, closely pursued by the keepers. They are on him as he reaches Haddon, and from its battlements his lady-love encourages him. The keepers raise their eyes to look at her, and in the momentary advantage thus gained the outlaw crosses the drawbridge, and is in safety.

GEORGE G. NAPIER.

9 Woodside Place, Glasgow.

1195. ALEXANDER RAMSAY IRVINE OF SAVOCH.—In *Services of Heirs* I find the following entries:—"Mary Irvine [Ramsay], wife of Alexander Ramsay Irvine of Sappock [Savoch?], heir to her father, Alexander Irvine of Sappock, 10th November, 1748;" and also "Sir Alexander Ramsay Irvine of Balmain, Bart., heir to his uncle, Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain, Bart., 1754." Was it the Ramsay Irvine of Sappock who became Baronet of Balmain?

A. C. CAMERON, LL.D.

1196. SIR ALEXANDER RAMSAY IRVINE OF BALMAIN.—Sir Alexander Ramsay Irvine of Balmain, died in 1806, and left that estate to his nephew, Sheriff Alexander Burnett (father of Dean Ramsay), who took the name of Ramsay, and was created a Bart. of the United Kingdom. A Captain Thomas Ramsay succeeded to the original title Nova Scotia Baronet. What relation was he to Sir Alexander Ramsay Irvine? In 1807 he was served heir to his grandfather, Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall. Was the latter a descendant of the Rev. Andrew Ramsay, the Latin poet, son of David Ramsay, 3rd laird of Balmain (1590-1625), who retired to Abbotshall, and died there in 1659? Any replies to the above will much oblige. A. C. CAMERON, LL.D.

Altonvar, Paisley.

1197. THE GRANTS' DEATH WARNING.—I have been told that there is a "fret" among the Grants, the utterance of which foreshadows death. What is it? G. R.

Answers.

1165. PLACE NAME, "BANFF" (XII., 14, 31).—Kindly allow a word from me in the controversy on the origin of the name "Banff" which has followed "Delly's" query. The origin of the name seems buried beyond even the reach of Dr. Cramond's erudition. With four suggested origins we have none definite, and still await an *ex cathedra* explanation. This "dungeon of learning," like another dungeon not unknown to fame, seems to be filled with "no light, but rather darkness visible." The Rev. James Smith alludes to the well-known map in the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence, which I have often seen and inspected. What he supposes to be an initial "I" is probably due to the cracked state of the map, along which a seam—to which he does not refer—runs from top to bottom. As for the final single "F," I may refer him to *Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*, published by the Old Spalding Club. On pages 110 *seq.*, he will find various spellings of the name. The most ancient Latin form is Bamfia, and there is also found the adjective Bamfuis. In a charter granted by William the Lion, mention is made *de ecclesus Innerbondyn et Banef*, while in another, dated 1291, the form is Banf; and in one of 1178 Hugo de Bennef is mentioned. In a sasine of 1479 Banf occurs, but, on the whole, Benef is the commonest form. The single "F" persists till 1493, when in a deed of presentation to the Parish Church, the spelling is Banff, so that the map in question, which, if I remember rightly, embodies the first discoveries of Columbus, merely gives the usual spelling of the fifteenth century—the single "F." Ogilvie, in 1724, describes the county of *Banff*, though in speaking of Lord Banf and his castle he uses the single "F." Gordon of Straloch's well-known map, date 1654, uses the forms Banf and Banfia, the former, of course, having been the original spelling of the maligned map of the Palazzo Vecchio. MAPPAMONDA.

Literature.

The Chronicles of the Family of Innes of Edingight. By Colonel THOMAS INNES of Learney. Aberdeen: Privately Printed by Taylor & Henderson, 1898, [8vo, i-viii: 1-40].

THIS beautifully produced book is so interesting that we propose to deal with the gist of it on a future occasion. Meantime it may be noticed that while the title-page bears the words printed above the very handsome cover is entitled, *The Chronicle of the Family of Innes of Edingight* [arms] *and Balveny.* When will somebody give us a bibliography of North of Scotland genealogy? That, we venture to think, is of far greater value than half the bibliographies that are published. An excellent book of this kind has been done for American families. It gives references to all sources of family history, as well as to separate monographs.

Records of the 5th (Deeside Highlanders) Volunteer Battalion Gordon Highlanders. Compiled by Major PATRICK LESLIE DAVIDSON [of the Inchmarlo family], 1898. Second edition. Aberdeen: Printed by Cornwall and Sons [pp. 76].

THIS compilation forms another contribution to the history of volunteering in general and of the Gordon Highlanders (with whom the rifle volunteers in the territorial district have been linked). The nucleus of the pamphlet was originally published in 1892 as a supplement to a bazaar book. It is frankly a compilation, and falls short even there, for Major Davidson decorates his title-page with the curious remark—"The compiler is not responsible for omissions of names and errors of dates, &c." Surely it would have been easy to have given the names of all the entrants in the companies on their first formation, for the War Office must possess such a list. The sooner a history of the north country volunteers is undertaken the better. The 1st V.B.G.H. have issued one curious piece of history in the shape of *Ye Nobell Cheesemonger*, "an ancient ballad by Geoffrey Chaw Sir, jun.: illustrated by Hans Whole-Being ye younger." The first edition of this clever satire, the subject of which was William Stevenson, captain in the 1st Aberdeen Rifle Volunteers, consisted of one copy in pen and ink, June, 1860 (now in the possession of the present writer). Of the second edition only twelve copies were lithographed, one of them at least in colours, 1861. The artist was Sir George Reid, then a private in the corps, and the letterpress was contributed by James Cooper, colour-sergeant. Colonel Innes of Learney has given us a history of the 3rd Gordon Highlanders. Who is to deal with the regular Gordons themselves (1st and 2nd battalions) and with the volunteer battalions?

Scots Books of the Month.

Watson, R. W. P. Scotland for Ever! and other Poems. 3/- Douglas.

Henty, G. A. Both Sides the Border: A Tale of Hotspur and Glendower. 6/- Blackie.

Fraser, Campbell. Thomas Reid. 1/6. Famous Scots Series. Oliphant.

Knox, John. History of the Reformation of Religion within the Realm of Scotland. Edited for popular use by C. J. Guthrie, Q.C. 7/6. A. & C. Black.

Seth, James. Scottish Contribution to Moral Philosophy. 6d. Blackwood.

Balfour, Lord, of Burleigh. Higher Education in Scotland. 6d. Blackwood.

Travers, Graham (author of "Mona Maclean.") Windyhaugh. 6/- Blackwood.

Annals of Portobello and Duddingston. 7/6. Elliot.

Primrose, James. Strathbrock, or the History and Antiquities of the Parish of Uphall. 6/- Elliot.

Hills, Margaret, of Scotland. Methuen.

Rev. J. B. Macduff. National and Vesper Address Cassell.

George Macdonald. Gold Coast Past and Present. Longman.

Rev. James Robertson, D.D. Poetry and Religion of the Psalms. Croal Lectures. W. Blackwood & Sons.

From Forecastle to Pulpit: a Little Autobiography of Rev. John Spence. Kirkwall: Johnston & Greig.

Sarah Tytler's Ladies of the House of Hanover. Hutchinson.

Clow. Sermons—In the Day of the Cross. Sands & Co.

Pinnington, Edward. Art Collection of the Corporation of Glasgow. T. & R. Annan & Sons.

Crockett, S. R. The Red Axe. 6/- Smith, Elder & Co.

Caird, J. University Addresses, being Addresses on Subjects of Academic Study delivered to the University of Glasgow. 6/- net. Maclehose.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents will greatly oblige by sending us their full name and address (not necessarily for publication) along with their contributions.

All communications should be accompanied by an identifying name and address. As publication day is the 25th of each month, copy should be in a few days earlier. ED.

Published by A. BROWN & Co., Booksellers, Aberdeen. Literary communications should be addressed to the "Editor," 23 Osborne Place, Aberdeen. Advertisements and Business Letters to the Publishers, 83 Union Street, Aberdeen.

The Campbells of Murthly.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, 1st of Glenorchy,
born, circa, 1440, died 1475,
mar. as 4th wife, *ante*, 27 Oct., 1467, Margaret,
dau. of Luke Stirling of Keir.

(3rd son), Sir John Campbell of Lawers,
mar. Agnes, dau. of Moncrieffe of Moncrieffe.

James Campbell of Lawers,
mar. *ante*, 1524, Marion, dau. of Sir Duncan Forrester
of Garden, and died, *ante*, 1569.

Sir John Campbell of Lawers, whose eldest son was the father of the Chancellor Loudoun, and whose second son was the founder of the Aberuchill family.

I. John Campbell of Murthly, living 1525, died *ante* 1569, mar. 1stly dau. of Campbell of Strachur. 2ndly Margaret Drummond (who survived him). By his first wife he had

Archibald Campbell, living 1540 and 1554.

[He had, but by which wife not known, two other sons

II. Archibald Campbell of Murthly. Living 1569 and 1587.

Thomas Campbell of Ardchoil, whose son was the founder of the Kinloch family, from whom descend the Campbells of Possil, and of Colgrain.

Elizabeth.

Merion.

Janet.

John, living in Tomintogle, 1585.

John, living in Turrerich, 1585.

III. James Campbell of Murthly, living 1606.

IV. John Campbell of "Mirthlie."

V. John Campbell of "Mirthlie," served heir to his father, 3 June, 1609.

VI. Duncan Campbell of Murthly.

VII. John Campbell of Murthly, served heir to his father, 8 Jan., 1628.

VIII. Robert Campbell of Murthly, served heir to his father, 9 Mar., 1666.

Supplement to "Scottish Notes and Queries,"
December, 1898.

A. Brown & Co.,
Publishers.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

VOL. XII.] No. 6. DECEMBER, 1898. REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d. / PER POST 4d.

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ABERDEEN, DECEMBER, 1898.

THE CAMPBELLS OF MURTHLY.

THE north side of Strathtay, from opposite Aberfeldy to near Ballinluig has, to the present day, preserved a feature, in the sub-division of the district into numerous residential estates, which has prevailed since the days of the first bonnet lairds. None of the powerful families in the neighbourhood, the Stewarts of Atholl and of Grantully, the Menzieses of Weem, and the Campbells of Glenorchy, have ever been able to make encroachments. Not so with the south side of the Strath, which has long been partitioned among three of these families, and now possesses but one residential mansion—Grantully Castle. Although the sub-division of the land here, doubtless from the northern exposure, never equalled that on the north side of the Strath, still there were a few small properties, which have long since lost their individuality as independent estates. One such is that of Murthly, which is situated about a mile and a half to the east of Aberfeldy, and must not be confused with the Murthly which lies to the south of Dunkeld. Nothing is locally known of the family of Campbells, who at one time owned this property. Their existence is quite forgotten, and the accompanying supplement is given in the hope of eliciting further information concerning them.

The descent from Sir Colin Campbell to Archibald Campbell of Murthly, as given in the supplement, is deduced from Burke.

I. John Campbell of Murthly appears as witness to several charters of dates prior to 1569. The existence of his two sons, both named John, although not mentioned by Burke, is made apparent by a Band of Manrent, "by Johne Campbell lawful [son] of the deceased Johne Campbell of Murthlie, presently dwelling in Thomyntugill to Duncan Campbell of Glenurquhay and his heirs giving them his Calp. James Campbell apponent of Laweris, Johne Campbell brother of the said Johne Campbell in Turberichs in Glenquyoch, John Henrysone, and Gavine Hamilton, notary publict, servants to the said Duncane Campbell, witnesses. At Balloch, 20 January, 1585." *Black Book of Taymouth.*

II. Archibald Campbell also possessed the five pound-land of Dunfallandy, which he sold to Sir Duncan Campbell, 7th of Glenorchy, for 4,000 merks. His name appears as witness to a Band at Balloch, 20 April, 1587.

III. James Campbell, of Murthly, is cautioner "for Colin Campbell of Lundy, to pay to Ludovick, Duke of Lennox, and Johne, Earl of Mar, collectors of the taxation of 100,000 merks, 50 merks for the tax of his lands of Teling, Lundy, and Polgavie, in case he ought to do the same." Perth, 12 July, 1606. *Reg. Priv. Coun.*

London in 1850. Thence he was called to Orwell, Kinross-shire, 1853; thence to Roxburgh Church, Edinburgh, 1858; thence to Tron Church, Glasgow, 1862; thence to Free High Church, Edinburgh, 1876. Dr. Smith was chosen Moderator of the Free Church in 1893. He had previously received the degree of D.D. from Glasgow in 1868, and that of LL.D. from Edinburgh in 1876. He has written a good many volumes of vigorous verse, among which may be named *The Bishop's Walk, Olrig Grange, Borland Hall, Hilda among the Broken Gods, Raban, or Life Splinters; North Country Folk, Kildrostan, A Heretic and other Poems, Hymns of Christ.* He has also published *The Sermon on the Mount*, and other theological writings. Dr. Smith is recognised as one of the great men of his denomination by all the churches in Scotland, and his poems have won him the esteem of the literary world in America, as well as at home.

917. *Smith, William, D.D.:* Episcopal Divine; Founder of Pennsylvania University, U.S.A. A native of Aberdeenshire, born 7th September, 1727, on the banks of the Don, a few miles from Aberdeen, Dr. Smith was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, in which he matriculated, 1743-4. In January, 1750, he was sent up to London as a Commissioner on behalf of the Scottish Schoolmasters, and, while there, probably spent some time as a clerk with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He emigrated to America in 1751, as a sort of Episcopalian missionary. He spent the first few years of his life in America in New York and Philadelphia, and devoted himself largely to the establishment of a system of collegiate and academical education. Aided by Dr. Franklin and other influential men, the College and Academy of Philadelphia—since erected into the University of Philadelphia—was founded, and Dr. Smith was chosen its first provost. This position he held for 25 years, during which period he received his doctorate from no fewer than three Universities; first King's College, Aberdeen; second, Oxford University; and third, Dublin University. Many particulars concerning the life and voluminous writings of this remarkable Aberdonian scholar will be found in *S. N. & Q.*, i., 137; vii., 76, 141-2; and x., 106-7. He died in 1803.

918. *Smith, William:* Musician and Poet. Born in the Manse, Chapel of Garioch, in 1803, he was educated at Aberdeen, in which city he settled as a tea merchant. He was a man of scholarly and artistic tastes, and an amateur musical composer. He edited and published *The People's Tune Book*, 1844. He died in 1878.

919. *Smith, William, M.A.:* Architect and Author. A native of Aberdeen, born about 1827, he entered Marischal College, 1832, and graduated 1836. He followed his father's profession as architect, and is an author. See P. J. Anderson's *Records of Marischal College*, Vol. II.

920. *Smith, William E.:* United States Politician. A native of Huntly, where he was born in 1824, he early emigrated to America, where, in course of time, he became the Governor of the State of Wisconsin. He was at once a noted and powerful politician, and an eminent Christian. He died in 1883.

921. *Smith, William Pirie, D.D.:* Free Church Divine. Father of Dr. Robertson Smith. Born at Old Machar, he graduated at King's College in 1839, having gained the Hutton Prize. He studied for the ministry of the Free Church, and became the minister of Keig Free Church, where he was ordained in 1845. He published *The Unity of the Christian Church* in 1868. He received the degree of D.D. from his Alma Mater.

922. *Smith, William Robertson, D.D., LL.D.:* Theologian and Orientalist. Born at Keig Free Church Manse, 8th November, 1846. Son of 921. He received all his early training at home, and yet, on entering the University, he proved an exceptionally brilliant student, graduating with unusual distinction in 1865. He afterwards studied theology at the Free College, Edinburgh, at Bonn, and at Göttingen. While in Edinburgh he was also assistant to the Professor of Physics in the University there. At the close of his student course he was chosen Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in the Free College, Aberdeen, his suggestive inaugural address being "What History teaches us to seek in the Bible." Soon after his appointment certain articles from his pen in the new edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* caused him to be accused of dangerous and heretical teaching. The special gravamen of the charge was that, by adopting the results of the Higher Criticism in regard to the authorship of the Pentateuch and other Scriptural books, he was overthrowing the authority of the Bible as the rule of faith. The result was a violent controversy, a prosecution for heresy, a long process, which, after many vicissitudes, in the course of which Professor Smith displayed remarkable dialectical skill, ended, in 1880, in his acquittal, by a majority of 7, in a house of 600 members. Nevertheless, as a consequence of another article on "Hebrew Language and Literature," which appeared in June, 1880, Mr. Smith was removed from his chair, by a considerable majority, at the Assembly of 1881. Thereupon Mr. Smith settled in Edinburgh, and was associated with Professor Baynes as editor of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, whom he succeeded shortly as editor in chief, owing to Professor Baynes's death. In the beginning of 1883 he was chosen Professor of Arabic in Cambridge University, and was also elected to a Fellowship in Christ College. In 1886 he became University Librarian, and in 1889 Adams Professor of Arabic, Cambridge. His writings, which were numerous and important, are given in the *Nat. Dict. Biog.*, and other works of reference. He died in 1894.

923. *Souttar, A. Robinson, M.P.:* Radical Politician. A native of Aberdee and born in 1848, Mr. Souttar was educated at deen Gymnasium. He learned the profession vil engineer, and seems to have succeeded as he retired at a

comparatively early age, and returned home from India, where he had been engaged professionally. He then studied as a non-collegiate student at Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1888, and the B.C.L. degree in 1891. He unsuccessfully contested the representation of the city of Oxford in 1892, but won Dumfries-shire for the Liberal party in 1895. He is a man of deep religious spirit, and was president of the Oxford Y.M.C.A.

924. *Souttar, William Mearns:* Indian Civilian. This elder brother of No. 923 was also born in Aberdeen, and in 1862 passed 57th on the list of candidates for the Indian Civil Service. In that connection he rose, before his death, to be Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta. On his death, in 1883, in commemoration of his valuable services to the community, his statue was erected in one of the public streets of Calcutta.

925. *Spalding, John:* Diarist, and Town Clerk of Aberdeen. He was the author of a work of local history that has been several times republished, under the title of *Troubles and Memorable Transactions in Scotland, 1624-5*. Not much is known about the worthy Commissary Clerk, whose contemporary jottings have proved so serviceable as a record of local history. His name, however, will be perennially associated with two successive Book Clubs, which have been instrumental in issuing an unusual number of works of a valuable archæological or local historical character. Floruit 1624-45.

926. *Spalding, William, M.A. (Prof.):* Author. Born, 1808, in Aberdeen, he graduated at Marischal College in 1827, and, after spending several years in the office of a W.S. in Edinburgh, he was called to the bar there in 1833. He held the Chair of Rhetoric in Edinburgh University from 1840 to 1845, and was thence transferred to the Logic and Rhetoric Chair, St. Andrews, 1845. One of the contributors to the *Edinburgh Review*, under Napier, he was also author of an elaborate work on *Italy and the Italian Islands*. At St. Andrews he pursued his literary labours, and wrote his excellent *History of English Literature*. He has written a valuable work on Logic, which appeared first in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. He was an all-round scholar, having taught the Greek class in Marischal College when he had just completed his curriculum there as a student. He was also distinguished in Mathematics, and won the silver pen in 1824. He was fond of science, and a good botanist. He died in 1859.

927. *Spence, Alexander, D.D.:* Free Church Divine and Author. Born in Glenbucket Manse, 1804, he was educated at Marischal College, where he graduated in 1822. After studying for the ministry, he was, in 1837, ordained as colleague to Dr. Thomson, of St. Clement's, Aberdeen. He, however, came out at the Disruption, in 1843, and was pastor of Free St. Clement's till his death, in 1890. For list of his writings see Scott's *Fasti* and Robertson's *Handlist of Biography*.

928. *Spence, James, D.D.:* Congregational Divine and Hymnist. Born in 1821, at Huntly, he graduated at King's in 1843. Became a leading Congregational minister at London, and died in 1876. For a list of his writings see Catalogue of Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Among the most important is *Scenes in the Life of St. Peter: a Biography and an Exposition*, 1863.

929. *Spencer, Alexander, M.A. (Rev.):* Free Church Divine and Author. Born in Aberdeen, about 1793, he entered Marischal College in 1805, and graduated in 1809. He studied for the church, and received license in 1817. For a time he was a teacher in Fordoun. He joined the Free Church at the Disruption, and was ordained minister of Cornhill Free Church, Ordiquhill, in 1844. He published, in 1840, an *Introduction to Religion*, and was also author of a *Geographical Abridgement* and other writings. See Robertson's *Handlist*. He died in 1874.

930. *Steel, John (Sir):* Sculptor. Born at Aberdeen, in 1804, he commenced the study of art in Edinburgh, where his parents went to reside. He made a colossal model of Alexander and Bucephalus, in 1833, but was brought into notice by his sitting statue of Sir Walter Scott, in grey Carrara marble, placed within the Scott Monument. Among other important works executed by Sir John are the large figure of the Queen in her robes, with orb and sceptre, placed over the portico of the Royal Institution, Edinbnrgh; the Wellington equestrian statue in front of the Register House, Edinburgh; statues of Lord Melville, Lord Jeffrey, Lord Justice-General Boyle; also the Marquis of Dalhousie and James Wilson, both erected in Calcutta; Allan Ramsay, and Dr. Chalmers; a second Scott for Central Park, New York; Burns, also for New York; a monument to the 93rd Highlanders in Glasgow Cathedral; and the Scottish National Memorial to the Prince Consort, Edinburgh, on the occasion of uncovering which, by Her Majesty, Sir John was knighted. He died in 188 ?

931. *Stephen, James:* Ancestor of the famed family of Stephen in England. A graphic sketch of this remarkable man appeared in a recent number of the *Quarterly Review*. Mr. Stephen, who was the son of a small farmer on the Aberdeenshire seaboard, was born in 1733. He was a man of marked character, some features of which have reappeared in his descendants. Physically he was an extremely powerful man, being 6 feet 3 inches high, and muscular to boot. It is said that, having once been attacked by two footpads, he knocked the two would-be robbers' heads together till they cried for mercy. He seems to have pushed south to England, to begin a business career, but, proving unfortunate, found himself in the King's Bench Prison, as a debtor, in 1769. Discovering that imprisonment for debt was contrary to Magna Charta, he obtained a writ of habeas corpus, and argued his case before Lord Mansfield. That distinguished judge was impressed by the manliness and energy of the prisoner, and,

after hearing him, remarked, "It is a pity; but the prisoner must be remanded." His son, James, afterwards Master in Chancery, a boy then of twelve years old, was by his father's side at the time, and heard the remark. A bystander, equally impressed, stepped up and slipped 5/- into the boy's hand, as his father was taken back to prison. Though thus defeated, the determined Scot was not dismayed. With true Aberdonian grit he stuck to his point, and published a pamphlet setting forth his case. He also wrote to the *Public Advertiser*, to which journal Junius was then contributing. He again appealed to the Courts, and finally called a meeting of his fellow-prisoners. They resolved to break out in a body, and march to Westminster, to remonstrate with the Judges. Stephen seized a turnkey, and took the keys by force. But, finding his fellows unruly, he was wise enough to submit. He was sent with three others to jail; but, after a time, was liberated. On regaining his liberty he tried to become a barrister. But the benchers of the Middle Temple refused to call him. Not daunted, Stephen endeavoured to make a living as a solicitor, and entered into partnership with an actual solicitor. He had a hard struggle, and was playing a losing game. His advice was chiefly sought by disreputable clients, and he died in poverty in 1779. His eldest son became an opulent merchant in the West Indies, the second, James, a distinguished political writer and lawyer, became the friend of Wilberforce, and one of the anti-slavery leaders, and ended his life as a Master in Chancery, while his youngest son became a judge in New South Wales. The descendants of each of these in turn have gained distinction, both at home and in the colonies. The late Fitz-James Stephen, a remarkable judge and powerful writer, was a son of the second son, while his brother, Leslie, one of our finest literary critics, is Fitz-James Stephen's brother. Other members of the family, though less conspicuous, have also gained prominence in literature and public life, and are still proud of their Aberdonian origin.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

THE WOODS OF BONNYTON.—In addition to the notes on this family which have appeared in these columns, I may note that that in Rowe's journal, extracts from which have appeared in *S. N. & Q.*, Captain Alexander Wood, "of the house of Bonnyton," is said to have died in May, 1666, "of good age." It is just possible that he was the son of James Wood of Bonnyton, who married Lady Elizabeth Ruthven, and whose natural son, Matthew, was legitimated in 1579.

THE ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY CLUB, LONDON.

DR. JAMES GALLOWAY, the Secretary of this Club, has recently compiled an album dealing with the history of the Club. The first published document of the Club was as follows :—

12 KING'S BENCH WALK, TEMPLE,
LONDON, 11th January, 1884.

DEAR SIR,

It has been suggested that an Aberdeen University Club (based on the footing of the Edinburgh Club, which has now almost reached its majority) ought to be organised by past Aberdeen University men resident in London, the principal aim of such a Club being to maintain and further the social friendships which have been or ought to be formed by men educated at one and the same University.

The suggestion having been heartily adopted wherever mentioned, it is proposed to hold a preliminary meeting, representative of professional and commercial men, to discuss the formation of such a Club without delay, so that at least twice a year Members of the Aberdeen University may have an opportunity of meeting each other.

It is considered advisable in the first instance to call together by circular Members of the University, and we have been requested to ask you to attend a Meeting to be held at the Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn, W.E., on Wednesday the 23rd instant, at 5·30 p.m. It is proposed that all Matriculated Students shall be eligible for Membership, and that an annual subscription of 5/- be required to defray the expenses which must necessarily be incurred in intimating to Members the dates of the Meetings, the price of the dining tickets, which is not to exceed 7/6 (exclusive of wine).

All details in regard to the constitution of the Club are left for discussion and adoption at the preliminary meeting, and if you are favourable to the proposal, be good enough to sign and return the enclosed card.

We are,

Faithfully yours,

R. W. BURNET, } *Hon. Secs.*
R. M. ROUTLEDGE, } *pro. tem.*

At the meeting called for January 23, 1884, forty-four alumni as follows assembled under the chairmanship of Sir Andrew Clark :—

James Anderson, M.A., M.D., of the London Hospital, died 1893; John Ford Anderson, M.D., 1863; John Avery, Shrewsbury; R. S. Fancourt Barnes, M.B., 1875; Alexander Bower, M.A., 1882; David Bower, Bedford, M.B., 1875; R. W. Burnet (for long the secretary of the Club), M.B., 1876;

Samuel Cardozo, M.D., 1859; S. D. Clippendale, M.D., 1879; Thomas Compton, Norwich, M.B., 1879; J. W. Cook, Colchester, M.D., 1858; George Crabb; J. Dey; A. G. Duncan, M.B., 1867; Rev. Peter Taylor Forsyth, Cambridge, M.A., 1869; Dr. Giles; W. G. Glennie; Clement Godson, M.B., 1872; G. F. Goldsborough, M.B., 1877; A. Grant, M.A., 1857, and M.D.; A. S. Harvey, barrister; Dr. F. Harvey; G. T. Henderson; Dr. J. Brodie Henderson; J. M. Henderson; Dr. Cameron Hendon; J. Gerard Laing, barrister; J. L. Leslie, M.B., 1881; Thomas Ligertwood, M.D., 1851; G. P. Macdonell, M.A., 1875 (now dead); J. A. M'William (now Professor of Physiology in the University), M.B., 1880; Farquhar Mathieson, M.B., 1868; Robert Ostlere, M.B., 1870; R. W. Reid (now Professor of Anatomy in the University), M.B., 1872; George Philip Rugg, M.D., 1856; R. M. Routledge, barrister (now Chief Justice of Trinidad); Rev. J. S. Russell (D.D.), M.A., 1841; Dr. E. F. Scougal, Huddersfield, M.A., 1875; W. G. Shepperd, M.D., 1859; W. Tonga Smith; Spence T. Smyth, Southampton, M.D., 1849; J. Stephen; T. G. Tebbay; Dr. E. Hart Viner; J. K. Will, M.A., 1879, M.D.; and H. W. Williams, M.D., 1867.

The motion to form the Club was proposed by Dr. Ford Anderson, and seconded by Dr. Fancourt Barnes. On the proposed rule that the object of the Club was to promote "good fellowship," an undergraduate objected that this term might be taken to mean conviviality. The question ultimately put by the chairman was "good fellowship" *versus* "social intercourse." The former carried the day. The basis of membership was a disputed point. It was ultimately agreed that alumni who had not graduated or had gone to other Universities for their degree might be admitted. The first office-bearers were as follows :—

President—The Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. Alexander Bain, Sir Andrew Clark, Dr. Matthews Duncan, and John Forbes-Leith, Q.C., M.D.

Council—Dr. James Anderson, Dr. Ford Anderson, Dr. Fancourt Barnes, Dr. Mitchell Bruce, Dr. James Cantlie, Dr. David Ferrier, J. Gerard Laing (B.A. Cantab.), G. P. Macdonell, Dr. Stephen Mackenzie, Rev. Donald Macleod, Dr. Alexander Reid, and Dr. Albert Westland.

Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers—Dr. R. W. Burnet and Mr. R. M. Routledge.

Sir Andrew Clark remarked on the "terrible array of doctors."

The Club is purely a dining Club, dinners being held in May and in November each year. At the first dinner in the Venetia Room of the Holborn Resturant, May 21, 1884, the Duke of Richmond, Chancellor of the University, presided over 160 diners. His grace toasted the Club. Mr. J. A. Campbell proposed the University of Aberdeen, and Dr. Bain replied. Sir Herbert Maxwell gave the health of the chairman, and Sir Andrew Clark proposed the health of Dr. Burnet and Mr. Routledge. Dr. Cantlie, Mr. James Dunn, and other gentlemen gave songs. The other dinners of the Club have been—

Date.	*Chairman.*
Nov. 19, 1884	Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., as a past Lord Rector of the University.
May 16, 1885	The Earl of Aberdeen.
Nov. 18, 1885	Sir Andrew Clark.
May 19, 1886	Lord Watson (M.P. for the University).
Nov. 17, 1886	J. A. Campbell (ditto).
May 11, 1887	Sir M. E. Grant-Duff.
Nov. 16, 1887	Dr. Bain (as Lord Rector of the University).
May 16, 1888	Dr. Matthews Duncan.
Nov. 21, 1888	Mr. Goschen (as Lord Rector of the University).
May 15, 1889	The Duke of Richmond.
Nov. 20, 1889	Mr. Justice Stirling.
May 18, 1890	Sir Donald Stewart.
Nov. 19, 1890	Professor Struthers.
May 27, 1891	The Marquis of Huntly.
Nov. 18, 1891	Sir Thomas Sutherland (chairman of the P. & O.)
May 18, 1892	James Bryce, M.P. for South Aberdeen
Nov. 16, 1892	Dr. David Ferrier.
May 17, 1893	Sir William Geddes, Principal of the University.
Nov. 15, 1893	Dr. Farquharson, M.P.
May 16, 1894	Sir Robert Hamilton.
Nov. 21, 1894	Professor Alexander Ogston.
May 14, 1895	Rev. Donald Macleod, D.D.
Nov. 20, 1895	Dr. Patrick Manson.
May 20, 1896	Dr. David Nicolson.
Nov. 25, 1896	Dr. William Bruce, Dingwall.
May 19, 1897	J. W. Crombie, M.P. for Kincardineshire.
Nov. 17, 1897	Dr. R. W. Burnet (one of the founders of the Club).
May 18, 1898	Colonel Sir William Bisset, R.E. (M.A., 1860).
Nov. 16, 1898	Sir Thomas Sutherland.

Thus the Club has had as chairmen three statesmen or members of Parliament, seven medical graduates, six officials of the University (including two medical professors), two soldiers, two judges, and one parson.

The Club programme rarely varies. The dinners are invariably held at the Holborn Restaurant, and there are as invariably four toasts—the Queen and Royal Family, the University and University Club (proposed by

the Chairman), the Guests and the Chairman. The annual subscription is five shillings. The following have been the permanent secretaries:—

Dr. R. W. Burnett, 1884—May, 1894.
R. M. Routledge, 1884—May, 1888.
Fred. Fuller, May, 1889—May, 1892.
J. Gerard Laing, Nov., 1892 (still in office).
Dr. James Galloway, Nov., 1894 (still in office).

J. M. BULLOCH.

INNES OF BALNACRAIG.—An article, signed "G. E. B.," dealing with the search of Balnacraig for the Jacobite laird, James Innes, appeared in *Chambers's Journal* for October 29.

THE CHRISTIES OF STIRLING.—The *Stirling Journal* has been publishing a history of banking in Stirling. In its issue of 28th October the *Journal* gave some account of the Christie family, founders of the Stirling bank.

THE GORDON-CZARTORYSKI DESCENT.—Among the Marchmont Papers, now belonging to Lord Polwarth, the Historical Manuscripts Commission make mention of Isabella Morsztyn, Princess Casimir Czartoryski, and granddaughter of the second Marquis of Huntly. On 21st August, 1687, her mother had had a birth brieve from the Scots Privy Council. In 1700, Isabella petitioned for another. The Polwarth document narrates the terms of a petition by "Isabella, Countess of Morstein, marryed to Casimeir Prince of Czartouriskie, Duke of Clevan, of the family of Jageltoune in Polland, shewing that Andrew, Earle of Morstein, great thesaurer of Polland, the petitioner's father, was marryed to Lady Catharine Gordon, daughter to George, Marques of Huntly, and of his wyfe, Lady Anna Campbell, sister-germane to the Marques of Argyll; and whereas one of the petitioneris sones and she are to obtaine a birth breive as to their descent in Poland, but the petitioneris motheris genalogie being only propper to be obtained under the Great Seall of Scotland, which is easily found of these tuo noble families of Huntley and Argyll." The Lords of Council direct (on March 6, 1700) the Chancellor, etc., to prepare a birth brieve in favour of the lady, in terms of a former birth brieve of 21st August, 1687, and recommend the Great Seal to be appended, and blazons of arms to be furnished by the heralds, "to the end the nobility of the said Isabella, Countes of Morstein, may appear in foraign countreys wher she is placed."

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY LIFE, 1690-91.

FROM THE MSS. OF J. J. HOPE JOHNSTONE OF ANNANDALE.

(Published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, 1897.)

(A) "*Some Short Answers to the Instructions given by the Commissioners appointed for visiting the Universities, &c. . . . anent the present state of the Marischal College of New Aberdeen,*" *1690.*

"1. Imprimis, as to the first query, If any of the masters be erroneous &c.,—They teach for the most part Cartes his Philosophy, which is known by them that understand it rightly, to lead to many Popish principles, and particularly they maintain free will (which is an Arminian principle), and the way they endeavour to prove it is by the light of nature and of conscience, and the many wayes God uses towards men in Scripture, such as exhortations, commands, and prohibitions, which same argument Arminians adduce.

2dly. As to the 2d viz., If any of the masters be scandalous. They ordinarly frequent taverns, and some of them say they will own it; and in privat conferrence their ordinary word is "faith and conscience;" and tho there were no more, it's scandal enough their takeing blasphemous and contradictory oathes such as the Test, and their owning it. And another scandal is, when Popery was at its height, Mr. Litster did not cause the students which were graduat swear to the Protestant religion, although it be the law and custom of the Colledge.

3dly. As to the thrid, If any of the masters be negligent, &c. The Principall [Paterson] some tymes will not visit the privat schools 6 times in a year, and not only is it some tymes so, but it's his ordinary custom: The professor of mathematicks [Liddel] is almost alse negligent, for all that he dictats the whole year may be contained in three sheets of paper and less. The regents [Peacock, Litster, A. Moir, J. Moir] have three conveniendums in the day, from 8 to 9 in the morning, except on preaching dayes from 11 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 5 to 6 at night. This is for the first 3 classes, the fourth class keeps but two, but for the most part a quarter of each of these houres will be past err they come in, and then the houre is shortned as the masters or schoolars please, so that sometimes they will not be halfe an houre in the schools at once. There is [no] discipline exerced for immoralities and non attendance, except some times they are caused pay 3 turners for an houres absence, or then a slight whip on the hand, at quhich they will laugh, but even that is but seldome; and theft, whoredome, curseing, lying, Sabbath breaking, &c., can be proven to have past without punishment. The

hepdomodars [*S. N. & Q.*, xi., 95] have a fashion of praying morning and evening in the publick schoole. It's only a sett forme they use for the most part, and the absents from the prayers are not punished, tho sometimes there will not be 6 present. The hepdomodare ordinarily does not take care to see that such as lye in the Colledge (for it's but few that lye in it, tho all should) be in their chambers at bed time, neither does he raise them in the morning ordinarily, tho this be his duty. They have a forme of a sacred lesson on Saturdays morning, but it's but seldom that either masters or schollars attends, and when they do attend, instead of explaining the lesson and makeing the schollars give an account of it, they only cause them read it ordinarly. The books they teach are, the Confession of Faith for the first year, the Whole Duty of Man for the 2d (which is known to be an Arminian book), Vendeline for the 3d, and Grotius De Veritate Religionis Christianæ, for the 4th. There is little or no care taken whither the schollars keep the kirk or not; sometymes they make a fashion of examining their notes, but no benefite can be gained by their examination, and even that is but seldom; but if any out of conscience withdraw from the publick church, they will nottice such, except they be Papists.

4thly. As to their sufficiency. The two masters are known not to be sufficient, haveing entered by money and moyen, without publick examination, but this cannot be known by their dictats for they have none, but only teaches the dictats of others.

5ly. As to their carriage since the late happy Revolution, they have not yet prayed for King William and Queen Mary, but only ambiguously for King and Queen and Queen Dowager. And at the last graduation, Mr. James Moir being preces, he suffered one that was graduat to abuse Presbiterians in his oration. This was even since Presbitry was established, at quhich time the most of them that were graduat had very nonsensicall and bairnly expressions in English at every end of a sentence almost, in their orations (if they deserve that name), the like whereof was never heard in a phylosophie schoole, and some on profane subjects. They have no dictats concerning the constitution of the government by King and parliament, but they have a little treatise concerning Government (as they title it), which may be looked to, where they maintaine that it is unlawfull in any case to resist the supream magistracy, and consequently the resisting the late King James in their sense is unlawfull.

6tly. As to their observeing their lawes, shall be answered particularly upon sight of the said lawes, but generally they are not observed. They exact 30 sh. for chamber-maill from all, tho' few have chambers, and how that is managed is not known, except it may be they sometimes help some faults in the Colledge, or take a glass of wyne with it. They likewise exact 4 lib. for the Liberary, and 12 sh. to the scepter from those that are graduat and yet the Liberary is little encreased these severall years, and it's useless to the schollars. The principall takes up the rent of it, but none hes waited on it to give out books except this last year.

7ly. As for the professor of divinity [Sibbald], the theologues must be tryed, but it's said he puts not an end to any controversie he begins, and all he dictats the whole year might be written in two weeks.

8ly. As to their subscribing the Confession of Faith, &c., they must answer themselves; but some of them say to whom they please, that they will become all things to all men. Persons that can witness, are James Gordon, sone to Thomas Gordon, uncle to Lesmore, David Brodies sone, Mr. James Brodie, brother to Lethen, Robert Burnet, student in New Aberdeen, David Ramsay. Thomas Gorden and Thomas Forrest will informe of others."

(B) *Petition by the Commission of the Kirk to the Privy Council, March, 1691.*

They had been appointed by the General Assembly of the Church to meet at Aberdeen on 11 March instant, for visiting the kirks within the bounds, whither they went, expecting to be assisted by the magistrates and countenanced by the people. But being disappointed in this, they represent their case to the Council.

"Being, therefore, come to Aberdeen . . . upon the day of March, we thought it our part to acqwent the magistrats and demand a convenient place for our meeting, and with all to require them that by vertue of their office they should be carefull to prevent any disorder and to keep and secure the peace of the toun, which they readiely promised; yet thereafter the provost when desired declined to give us the use of any church or session house, the most proper for our meeting, so that we were necessitat to be content with any place that he should appoint; whereupon he named the town councill house within the tolbooth, assuring us that we might sitt there with all security and without any manner of disturbance. Bot tho we were resolved for that time only to have mett and adjurned, yet we had not sitten halfe ane hour when we found the house surrounded with a great confluence of the baser sort of the people, consisting of tradsmen, students of the universitys, and a rable of other persons who were come with hostile armes and axes, hammers, and other instruments of that kind, and had filled the stairs, and offered by violence to break up the doors, which certainly they had done if we had not fortified within for our own preservation. And in the mean time their cryes and threatnings without were to drag us out of the house and stone us out of the toun, which they accompanied with throwing of stones at the windowes in such a violent and desperat manner as we had great reason to apprehend our lives to haue been in danger, and that we could hardly haue escaped, had not Baillie More and Baillie Robertsone, younger, two of the present baillies, who

all along behaved civily toward us, conveened some well affected persons for our help, who with great hazard from stones, whereby severalls were hurt and, amongst others, one Thomas Andersone, a toun officer, mortally wounded, conveyed us out by a back entrie secretly and unseen to our houses."

(C) "*Accompt off the Associats that occasioned the rable at Aberdeen, the 11 March 1691.*"

"Principall Paiterson did call severall off the trads upon the Sabath day beffor, betuixt sermons, and promised them money, desiring them when the Presbiteriens cam to toune to with-stand them, and offred them money to drink, with other comerads to assist them to make ane rable, and was wery instrumentall in bringing a number to the church yeard to stop there entrie to the church. Baillie Burnet was on off the greatest ringleaders off all the rest; he went thorow the toune with ane sheit off peaper causing evry person to subscrive it (the nature off it was that ther ministers was good men and they wold not suffer them to be put out) and as he went thorow the toune induced the trads to rise in ane rable, and when the comitie was but going thorow the church yeard he cam to the Cross and cryed, 'Yon men are gone to take our church; com all and let us stop them,' and cam with ane great number to the church yeard; and when the Comitie was in the Councell house he went thorow the streit inciting every person to com to the Councell hous dore and brake it up and raise the meiting, and spok wery many oprobrius words off them. Old Baillie Robertson was ane great actor in causing subscrive the peaper. Andrew Logie, writer, was ane great actor in the rable and induced many others to com to the church yeard with him. Mr. George Lidell went to the Old Toune and caused the Old Toune coligeners [students] to com over heir which was the great ocasion of the rable. Baillie David Aidie was ane great joyner to induce the rable. John Sandillands, provest, who might have suprest the rable was instrumentall in occasioning it, and when there was ane good guard at the dore to keip it, he took som off there guns from them himself, and caused the rable take the rest and beat them away, and when the baillies had put in tuo off the rable in prison he wold not suffer them to stay, but caused take them out. There is severall others concerned which may appear at greater lenth."

A POLISH "MARQUIS OF HUNTLY."

I AM indebted to a South of Scotland laird for a curious story, the insertion of which in a letter to the *Scotsman* has brought me several interesting replies by letter. In these pages I have referred several times to the branch of the Gordons who settled in Poland in the shape of the descendants of Lady Catherine Gordon (daughter of the second Marquis of Huntly, and the wife of Andrew, Count Morsztyn). "Many years ago," a man calling himself the "'Marquis de Huntly Gordon,' accompanied by a Count Lubomirski," came to my informant, who lives near Edinburgh, bringing an introduction from Russia. This is the story:—

The "Marquis" said he belonged to the Huntly family, and that Lord Huntly had recognized him as a relation, and had seen his papers, etc. He claimed to be descended from a member of the Huntly family, and the King of Poland of that day gave this person the same rank as his family enjoyed in Scotland, but for some reason the "Gordon" was added after the "Huntly." He did not lay claim to the Huntly estates, but he wanted to claim Ayton Castle, Berwickshire, then held by Alexander Mitchell Innes, but since sold. This Mr. Mitchell Innes inherited from a distant relation, a Miss Mitchell of Stow. In some way this "Marquis de Huntly Gordon" claimed to be a nearer relation, and said he ought to have inherited Ayton Castle. [My informant] of course told him he could not assist him, as Mr. Mitchell Innes was a personal friend of his. The "Marquis," however, remained some time with his friend in Edinburgh, consulting various lawyers, but evidently they did not think he had a sufficiently good claim, as, finally, after some months, he went back to Poland.

There is at least one mistake in the story. As the last King of Poland died in 1798, it is unlikely that the "Marquis" himself could have been ennobled by him; but it is possible that His Majesty may have conferred some honour on the "Marquis's" ancestors, for, as I have already shown, the King, Stanislas Poniatowski (1732-1798), was the great-great-grandson of the second Marquis of Huntly, whose second grand-daughter married Prince George Ignatius Lubomirski. The male line of the latter, however, died out in 1761, the present Prince being descended from a second marriage.

The greatest doubt exists among my correspondents as to the exact date of the Pole's appearance. His landlady, Miss Agnes Baxter, Edinburgh, says it was "the year the Queen unveilled the statue of the Prince Consort in Charlotte Square," that is to say, 18—. Lord Huntly thinks he met him in London in 1872. He claimed to hold the title of the Marquis de Huntly Gordon under a foreign patent, and seems further to have claimed descent from Lord Henry Gordon (the twin of Lady Catherine Gordon, Countess Morsztyn), who, I had believed, was a bachelor. Another correspondent tells me that the "Marquis" and Count Lubomirski were in Aberdeen "about 1880." The object of their visit was represented by them to be to establish the claims of a person or persons in Poland who were, as they alleged, the nearest

heirs of Miss Innes of Stow—that is to what is known as "the Stow succession," about which there were various lawsuits in Edinburgh some forty years ago. In none of them did the claimants succeed in setting aside the "service" as heir of Mr. Mitchell-Innes of Stow, etc., to that lady, obtained by him about sixty years ago. The Marquis and his friend said they had bought up the rights of the Polish claimants to the succession. They produced some most remarkable evidence from Registers in Warsaw and elsewhere, showing that a certain Innes, who was a Royal Merchant in Warsaw about the beginning of the 18th century, was the son of "Gilbert Innes and Jean Craven in Rora, St. Fergus," who were progenitors of Miss Innes, and that this Gilbert Innes had paid poll tax in Warsaw as a resident there on the occasion of this son's marriage. There were extracts also seeming to show other remarkable co-incidences with the facts in the Stow case. But the proofs of the Polish claimants were incomplete, and I understood their claim was never brought into Court. They had consulted a lawyer and counsel in Edinburgh, who, for the reason stated, did not predict success. Still another correspondent tells me an extraordinary story about a valuable necklace that the "Marquis" had in his possession, and on a "curse" involved in it. Can any of your readers add to these statements?

J. M. Bulloch.

James Rose Innes.—This note from the *Illustrated London News* of October 29, based on first-hand information, is worth reprinting:—James Rose Innes, the Cape politician, is not, as is generally supposed, a member of the well-known legal family of Rose-Innes. The Rose-Inneses of Blachrie and Netherdale represent, as the double-barrelled name shows, two of the oldest families in Aberdeenshire. A generation ago they had in their employment at Netherdale a trusty gardener called Andrew Innes. To Andrew was born a son, at the christening of whom "one of the laird's folk" stood sponsor, the child being called, in consequence, James Rose Innes. This is he who has risen into eminence at the Cape. But he has not the hyphen in his name, though it is sometimes given him by the London press. The three Rose-Inneses of Blachrie are well-known London lawyers, the youngest of whom, a rising barrister and a County Councillor, married a daughter of Mr. Bowen-Rowlands, Q.C., formerly M.P. for Cardiganshire.

A FORGOTTEN FAMILY.

THE MOWATS OF BALQUHOLLY.

The Mowats of Balquholly, like the Woods of Bonnyton, to whom I have already referred in these pages, are one of those families who have quite disappeared from the history of Aberdeenshire. Having played a part in the history of the shire, they have been lost sight of by the genealogists, apparently for no other reason than that they sold their ancestral estates (now swallowed up in the lands of the Duffs of Hatton). Yet the Mowats were of great antiquity; and, as they freely intermarried with the other landed families of Aberdeenshire, they are certainly worth remembering. In pursuing a totally different line of research, I have come across them so frequently that I venture to set down some account of the family, which pretends to be no more than a mosaic of the very unsatisfactory accounts of the family contained in several books, notably Ronald Sinclair's *St. Clairs of the Isles* (transcribed for me by Mr. Thomas Sinclair), Calder's *History of Caithness*, Henderson's *Caithness Family History*, and Francis Grant's *County Families of the Zetland Islands*, extracts from the last of which have been transcribed for me by Dr. Temple of Forgue. In addition to this I have fallen back on the *Register of the Great Seal* and of the *Privy Council of Scotland*, and I am indebted for some facts (on his own family) to Mr. James Ryder Mowatt of the Reform Club, cousin of Sir Francis Mowatt, the Permanent Secretary of the Treasury.

The origin of the family is dealt with by Mr. Ronald Sinclair, whose work is so inaccessible that I venture to give his account verbatim, as courteously transcribed for me by Mr. Thomas Sinclair:—

The Norman form of this name was Monhault, invariably Latinized into Monte Alto, the High Mount. Like the Sinclairs, before reaching Scotland and Orcadia, they passed through England, and were Welsh lord marchers. Sir William of Montealt obtained from King William the Lion (1165-1214) the lordship of Ferne in Forfarshire, of which county Eustace de Montealto was Sheriff in 1263, while in 1214 Richard de Montealto, justiciary of Scotland, witnesses a confirmation of Alexander II. Contemporary with Richard is Robert de Montealto, to a charter by whom Lawrence de Montealto is a witness. Bernard de Mohane [Mowat?] was one of the Scotch nobles who were parties to the treaty with Wales about 1259, and later on he witnessed the grant of Roslin of 1280. In 1281 Sir Bernard Mouat, knight, was one of the Norwegian embassy, and was drowned

on the return voyage. Nisbet notices a Michael de Monte Alto of 1252 in connection with the perambulation of Cleish in Fifeshire. William de Monte Alto in 1275 witnessed an agreement between Archibald, Bishop of Caithness, and William, Earl of Sutherland. In 1289 William de Mowat subscribes to the Scottish letter of Brigham, and he seems to be the William de Monte Alto, knight, who submitted to Edward I. in 1296. Mowat is the earliest Scotch surname associated with the islands of Orkney and Shetland in history. Patrick Mowat in 1312, a Scot, was seized by the Orcadians, and held to ransom. King Robert Bruce (1306-30) granted a charter of Freswick in Caithness to a Mowat of the principal family of Bucholly in Aberdeenshire. In 1377 Richard de Montealto, Chancellor of the Church of Brechin, received grants of the baronies of Ferne and Kinblachmond, Forfarshire. [See Jervise's *Memorials of Angus and Mearns*, and his *Lands of the Lindsays*.] The Duke of Albany, between 1406 and 1413, confirmed a wadset of Freswick and Aukengill, granted by William Mowat of Loscraggy to his son John, who was in 1419 killed in the Chapel of Tain.

The Mowats, according to tradition, came from Monte Alto (hence their name) in Italy. They seem to have come to Scotland at a very early period, for the original Italian and the Scots branch interchanged courtesies in the way of intermarriage so far back as (according to tradition) 750 A.D., while the original stock were noted by Charlemagne in 804. One branch of the family settled in Wales, and were in possession of Hawarden Castle and estate in 1260.

According to Dr. Temple of Forgue, Patrick de Monte Alto was made Forester of Kilanel and Fermartyne, in the reign of Robert the Bruce. The importance of the family may be gauged from the fact that they had estates in Caithness as well as in Aberdeenshire, and that they also had lands in Shetland. Indeed, any inquiry into their history is complicated by the fact that they had two estates of Balquholly—one in Aberdeenshire and one in Caithness, near Freswick, where they were settled as early as 1406, and it is not clear whether the same laird held both at the same time, or whether the estates were held by different branches of the family. Under their respective dates, I give such references to the Mowats in working for other material :—

1401. *John Mowat*, son and heir of William Mowat, sometime Dominus de Fowlis Mowat, granted a tack of all his lands of Fowlis Mowat in the Earldom of Mar to George Leslie, 1st of Rothes. (Colonel Leslie's *History of the Leslies*, 1869.)

1429. *Janet Mowat*, daughter of the "Baron of Balquholly, married Alexander Leslie, 1st laird of Leslie, and had a son, William Leslie (born 1430), and also George Leslie, 2nd laird of Leslie (born 1432), who succeeded his father in 1470, and died before 1513 (*Ibid*).

Let me now indicate some other landmarks in the history of the family a century later :—

James Mowatt of Balquholly (according to Hay's *Sinclairs of Roslyn*) married "Lucy Gordon, daughter of the laird of Gight." They had a daughter—

Margaret Mowat. She bore two illegitimate children to the Hon. William Sinclair of Mey, second son of George, 4th Earl of Caithness. Mr. Thomas Sinclair points out that "for a laird's daughter to be a light-o'-love was a curious chance, though not unknown to Scotch olden life. It was probably because she and the Hon. William were of too near kin, a powerful factor in Roman Catholic times." The two sons, who were legitimatised on June 20, 1607, were—

Patrick Sinclair, who died a bachelor. He left his means and a very small estate (Ulbster), by a mutual will, dated 10th February, 1603, to his brother,

Rev. John Sinclair, "pedagogue to William Sinclair, Lord Berridale." He was the ancestor of Sir John Sinclair, the compiler of the *Statistical Account of Scotland*, who was made a baronet in 1786, and who was the grandfather of the present baronet, and of the Archdeacon of London.

Mr. John Henderson, in his *Caithness Family History* (1884), is of opinion that this James Mowat had, besides Margaret, a son Patrick, who succeeded to the estate of Balquholly, and Mr. Thomas Sinclair is inclined to this belief. According to Mr. Francis Grant's *County Families of the Zetland Islands*, this Patrick (with whom he starts his deduction) was a witness to a charter by George Meldrum of Fyvie to Alexander Ogilvy of Kilbirny, on July 6, 1532. He married Margaret Cheyne, daughter of Patrick Cheyne of Esslemont, and he and his wife were confirmed in the lands of Darrauch, in the barony of Balquholly, Aberdeenshire, on February 21, 1545. Mr. Roland Sinclair notes that in 1545 Alexander Mowat witnesses a charter of Sir Hugh Halcro [a clerical "Sir"], and the same year Patrick Mowat of Balquholly attests the erection of the cathedral chapter in Orkney, while in 1548 the latter contracted with Malcolm Halcro of Halcro, Orkney, for the marriage of his son to Halcro's daughter. Patrick Mowat's son,

Patrick Mowat of Balquholly and Freswick, married Christian, daughter of Walter Ogilvy of Boyne. He and his wife had a charter from his father of Meikle Colp and others, in the Barony of Balquholly, on October 9, 1559. He was served heir to his father in 1665. Henderson says, "he

is no doubt the Patrick Mowat of Balquholly mentioned in the Spalding Papers in 1585." Grant and Henderson agree in saying that he had a daughter, Isabella Mowat, who married William Bruce of Standstill, and died in 1601, and two sons, Magnus and James, who succeeded him in turn. These were

Magnus Mowat of Freswick, who obtained a charter from his father in 1602. I think this must have been the Magnus who was raided by William Gordon, the fifth laird of Gight, in June, 1601, as referred to at length in the *Privy Council Register*. Gight, in order to oblige Gordon of Brigend, visited Balquholly with a band of twenty armed men, and "raid athort and trampit down the cornes," which Mowat had sown. Next day (June 6) Gight returned to the assault with 300 men, and in the following month carried off one of the Balquholly tenants to his keep. As late as 1610 the Privy Council was engaged investigating this affair. A Patrick Gordon, one of Gight's servants, was charged with having killed Mowat's servant, Robert Catto. Certain it is that it was this Magnus (described as "apparent of Balquholly") who was attacked at the fortalice of Freswick in July, 1603, by Alexander Copland of Udoch, and in 1607 he petitioned against Copland and four others for taking his peats. He married Isabella Cheyne, daughter of William Cheyne of Arnage (*Great Seal*), and widow of John Kennedy of Kermuck, Aberdeenshire. They had at least two daughters, Elizabeth and Christian, the latter of whom married Sir John Sinclair of Dunbeath. Mowat died in 1634, and appointed Sinclair as his executor. He left 2000 marks (says Henderson) to Thomas, son of James Mowat of Ardo, and he directed Roger Mowat, advocate, to give letters to his brother,

James Mowat of Freswick, who, according to Grant, had a son,

Patrick Mowat of Balquholly, who was killed at the battle of Alford. Calder (as quoted in these columns recently) is certainly wrong in saying that it was Magnus Mowat, the father of Lady Sinclair, who fell at the battle of Alford, seeing that he died twelve years before it was fought.

Patrick Mowat's estates were forfeited, and a new branch of the family stepped into his shoes, for I do not doubt that the Roger Mowat who bought the forfeiture was a relative of the dead laird. What the relation really was I cannot say, but Roger is described in 1600 as "servitor" to Thomas Craig, advocate—several Mowats were connected with the law—and he was laird of Dumbreck, in the parish of Echt. He was Sheriff-Depute of Orkney and Shetland; the Mowats (according to Mr. T. Sinclair were sheriffs hereditary of Cromarty), and, in view of the fact that he bought the Balquholly forfeiture, I think it most unlikely that he was the Mowat who, according to Henderson, "joined Montrose." He had a brother, George Mowat, "of Reidcloak," who was charged in 1620 (see *Privy Council Register*) with annoying Gilbert Menzies of Pitfoddels, and who seems (in 1608, according to the *Great Seal*, to have had a son, John. Roger Mowat had a son, Sir George Mowat, who is described in 1653 as "of Balquholly." I think this must be the Sir George Mowat of Inglestoun who was created a baronet of Nova Scotia on June 2, 1664, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. According to *Row's Journal*, printed in this journal some years ago, Sir George Mowat "of Mowatstown, *alias* Ingleshtoun, *alias* Rottenraw in West Lothian," died in September, 1666. Mr. Roland Sinclair notes that this Sir George was succeeded by "Sir Roger as second baronet, to whom his brother, Sir William, was served heir in February, 1683. Nisbet, about 1700, refers to Sir Alexander Mowat of Ingleston, baronet, descended of Balquholly, as then having as arms, argent, a lion rampant, sable, armed, gules, within a border of the second, with crest an oaktree growing out of a rock proper. The motto *Monte Alto*." I cannot say how this branch came to lose Balquholly, which seems to have come back to the main line, for the son of Patrick who was killed at Alford was in possession of the estates. He was, according to Grant:—

Magnus Mowat of Balquholly, born in 1630. He was a Commissioner of Valuation in 1662, a J.P. for Aberdeenshire, Orkney and Shetland, in 1663. He sold Freswick in 1661 to William Sinclair of Rattar (whose descendants afterwards became Earls of Caithness). He married, in 1651, Jean, daughter of Alexander Sinclair of Latheron, and had, besides three daughters—Jane, Elizabeth, and Helen—a son,

William Mowat of Balquholly, was a Commissioner of Supply for Shetland in 1651. This was probably the laird who was quarrelling with Forbes of Corse in 1682 (see Fountainhall). He died before May 22, 1710, when he was succeeded by his uncle,

George Mowat of Hamnovoe, who went to Shetland in 1657, and was a Commissioner of Supply in 1678. He married Margaret, daughter of James Mowat, of Ollaberry (Grant) and had a son,

Hector Mowat of Hardabeck, in Papa Stour (Grant).

James Mowat of Stenhouse, a Commissioner of Supply, 1704; served heir to his brother Hector, on July 2, 1711; and married Elizabeth Mackenzie, and had *George Mowat*, who had

George Mowat, R.N., registered arms in 1811.

James Mowat, Major, Royal Engineers (Grant).

Patrick Mowat had Peter, James and three other sons.

Patrick Mowat of Balquholly (the eldest son of George Mowat of Hamnovoe) was a Commissioner of Supply for Zetland in 1706. He sold the lands of Papa Stour (which he had inherited through his mother) in 1716. Grant thinks he was twice married; first to Marjorie, daughter of Andrew Bruce of of Muness, and second to Barbara Cheyne. Besides a daughter, Margaret, he had a son,

John Mowat, the last of Balquholly, who sold the lands to Alexander Duff of Hatton, in 1727 (Dr. Temple says 1719; Mr. Mowat says 1723). He died in 1736, leaving, by his wife, Agnes, daughter and heiress of Reith of Reithfield, Tarves,

John Mowat of Reithfield, who died in 1788, leaving, by his wife, Margaret Chalmers, three daughters, Marjorie (who married George Mowat), Isabella, and Cecilia, and a son,

James Mowat.

Here Grant's deduction ends, and I am quite unable to add to it, beyond repeating the statement made recently in these columns by Mr. Campbell Blair, Buxton, that a "Lady Balquholly" (*née* Catherine Lauder) was living in Dundee about 1700. She was then a widow, with at least one child, William, who was under sixteen in 1696 (according to Andrew Jervise). Jervise also notes that "the last of the race, a woman," is "said to have married a brother of Erskine of Pittodrie." J. M. BULLOCH.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

1198. LATIN MOTTO.—Can any of your readers give me the translation of the following motto from the title-page of a book published in 1652—"*Efficiens et finis sunt sibi invicem causæ.*" The words may be a very simple statement of an obvious truth, but I confess inability to understand them. Whence are they derived? A. B.

1199. CLANMOLINESPICK.—In one of Sir Thomas Urquhart's works he speaks of two Irish clans—*Clanmolinespick* and *Clanrurie*. Can any of your readers give me any information about these? or are they mere inventions of Sir Thomas? A. B.

1200. THE SOCIETY OF ANCIENT SCOTS.—Could you give any information as to "The Society of Ancient Scots," re-established A.D. 1770, who publish *Lives of Scottish Poets*, in six small volumes, published in 1821-22, and printed for T. Boys, Ludgate Hill, and sold, among others, by A. Brown and Co., G. Clark, A. Watson, and D. Wyllie, Aberdeen. The articles are initialed, and, from their tone, written by clergymen, in some part at least. No doubt you will understand and know all about it, as it seems to be a work of merit of which we had not heard till a copy turned up in the New Market the other day. A. M.

1201. WHAT IS A GORDEEN BREED OF HORSE?—Nathaniel Harley, writing to his brother Edward in January, 1720 (see *Portland Papers*, Historical MSS. Commission), says—"I send [you] a grey horse. It is a Gordeen breed, of which there is few now remaining . . . He is of great spirit, but no great speed. He would soon learn anything in the 'manage.'" I may add about this particular horse an extraordinary statement. Harley bought him of a Bey of the Gordeens, when the horse was only two and a half years old. He says:—"You will observe a reddish stain on one of his shoulders, which is now much worn out, but, when I bought him, was as red as blood. I will give you the account the owner of him gave me without assuming it to be true. The owner, he told me, of the mare that brought this colt was a robber on the road, and, being much wounded, he leant over his mare's neck, and his blood ran down her shoulder; and she being then with foal of this colt, he had this mark on his shoulder." B.

1202. AMERICAN-ABERDEEN GRADUATES.—Can Dr. Gammack, in continuation of his interesting notes in last month's *S. N. & Q.* on James Kemp and John Kemp, give any biographical and bibliographical details of the undermentioned graduates at once of Aberdeen and of three of the older American Universities?

HARVARD (1636-).

1. *John Glover;* B.A., Harv., 1650; M.D., King's Coll., 1654. It is somewhat remarkable that the first medical graduate of Aberdeen should have been holder of an American degree.
2. *Samuel Mather;* B.A., Harv., 1723; D.D., Marischal Coll., 1762; M.A., Glasgow, 1731. So in the Harvard *Quinquennial* of 1895, but I do not find the name in the *Roll of Graduates of Glasgow*, 1898. Mr. W. Innes Addison, the compiler of the *Roll*, writes to me:—"As you will observe, *Benjamin* Mather was created M.A. in 1731. Have the Harvard folks not been confusing the two in some way?"
3. *Mather Byles;* B.A., Harv., 1725; D.D., King's Coll., 1765.
4. *Samuel Langdon;* B.A., Harv., 1740; D.D., Marischal Coll., 1762,

5. *Bela Lincoln;* B.A., Harv., 1754: M.D., King's Coll., 1765.
6. *John Wentworth;* B.A., Harv., 1755; LL.D., Marischal Coll., 1764.
7. *William Walter;* B.A., Harv., 1756; D.D., King's Coll., 1784.
8. *Charles Russell;* B.A., Harv., 1757; M.D., Marischal Coll., 1765.
9. *Charles Gordon;* Hon. M.A., Harv., 1762; "B.A., Aberdeen, 1759." So in the Harvard *Quinquennial* of 1895, but I cannot trace the name at either Aberdeen College, and the degree of Bachelor of Arts was never granted in Aberdeen. Mr. James Atkins Noyes, Editor of the *Quinquennial*, writes to me:—"Regarding the case of Charles Gordon, I can only find in our printed Catalogue of 1830 the word 'Aberdeen,' no date or degree. But in 1833 the date is added; no reference to authority is given." Can Mr. J. M. Bulloch identify this member of the Gordon clan?
10. *John Jeffries;* B.A., Harv., 1763; M.D., Marischal Coll., 1769.
11. *William Paine;* B.A., Harv., 1768; M.D., Marischal Coll., 1775.
12. *Peter Oliver;* B.A., Harv., 1769; M.D., Marischal Coll., 1790.

YALE (1701-).

13. *Joseph Bellamy;* B.A., Yale, 1735; D.D., Marischal Coll., 1768.
14. *John Ogilvie;* B.A., Yale, 1748; D.D., Marischal Coll., 1769.
15. *George Milne;* Hon. M.D., Yale, 1785; M.D., Marischal Coll., 1784.
16. *John Witherspoon;* LL.D., Yale, 1785; "D.D., Aberdeen, 1764." So in the Yale *Triennial* of 1892, p. 175; but I cannot trace the degree at either Aberdeen College.

COLUMBIA (1754-).

17. *George Panton;* Hon. M.A., Columb., 1774; M.A., Marischal Coll., 1763.
18. *James Hardie;* Hon. B.A., Columb., 1787, "and Marischal Coll., Aberd., 1772." So in the Columbia *Triennial* of 1888, p. 273; but I cannot trace the Aberdeen degree.
19. *John Kemp;* M.A., Marischal Coll., 1783; LL.D., King's Coll., 1787; Professor of Mathematics, Columbia, 1786-1812.
20. *James Kemp;* D.D., Columb., 1802; M.A., Marischal Coll., 1786 (*S. N. & Q.*, xii., 66).

P. J. ANDERSON.

1203. FOUR ABERDEEN CELEBRITIES.—I have lately come into possession of four water color portraits of celebrities who flourished in Aberdeen, and I would be glad if any of your readers could furnish me with information regarding their careers, and the period of their existence. Their names, as given to me, are:—

1. Jumping Judas, who is represented in knee breeches, top boots, and cocked hat, executing a war dance.
2. Turkey Willie, who stands in Broad Street, facing Marischal College, and who carries under his left arm the bird which gives him his name.
3. Willie Godsman, whose trade mark is a humble crutch.
4. Buttery Willie Collie, carrying a stout staff and smoking a very small clay pipe. His chief characteristic is a blue and white striped cap of a smuggler's pattern.

As your Journal and Brown's Bookstall seem to be well posted in all that concerns my native town, I hope to hear through your columns some interesting information as to the above gentlemen.

A LONDON ABERDONIAN.

1204. AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CATALOGUES.—Can Dr. Gammack say whether *Triennial* or *Quinquennial Catalogues* of graduates, similar to those issuing from Harvard, Yale, and Columbia, are published by the other pre-Revolution Colleges of the United States, viz., William and Mary, Va., 1693; Princeton, N.J., 1746; Pennsylvania, Penn., 1753; Brown, R.I., 1765; Rutgers, N.J., 1766; Dartmouth, N.H., 1769? (*S. N. & Q.*, vii., 72.) If such do appear, are any Aberdeen names to be found therein?

P. J. ANDERSON.

1205. THE WORD "CLYACK."—Have you any information as to the root and application of the word "*Clyack.*" Is it the finish of the cutting or the finish of the ingathering? A. M.

[This query, asked in V., 94, was answered in V., 112, by W. R. B. W., as follows:—"This word, which he spells Cliack, Dr. Murray in the *New English Dictionary* as "possibly adopted from Gaelic *cliathach*, 'battle,' because of the contest or struggle to have the last out."]

1206. GOLD MINE AT LEITTERS, BALQUHIDDER.—Can anyone say where, and with what result, was the gold mine worked on the farm of Leitters, near Lochearnhead, which forms part of the Breadalbane estate? No reference to it is to be met with in any work treating of mining in Scotland, so far as I am aware. J. CHRISTIE.

1207. ENSIGN JAMES MENZIES "OUT" IN THE '45.—Among the garrison which was left at Carlisle by Prince Charlie, and which surrendered to the Duke of Cumberland on December 30, 1745, was Ensign James Menzies, St. German's, France, of Colonel Roy Stuart's regiment. Who was he? J. CHRISTIE.

1208. CYPHER.—The following "Cyphral Distich" I have come across in an old volume: can any of your readers unravel it for me?

5. 3. 27. 38. 32. 14. 21. 8. 66. 8. 70. 39. 5. 9. 12. 18. 2. 3. 56.
5. 1. 7. 3. 2. 13. 19. 3. 25. 9. 3. 16. 6.
25. 15. 13. 6. 11. 20. 5. 1. 2. 12. 1. 20. 20. 49. 20. 20. 35. 33.
4. 6. 8. 35. 5. 38. 5. 5. 18. 10. 3. 11. 32. 42.

The writer says "an honest, skilful man will find in it his own heart's wishes and the author's minde."

A. B.

1209. A GORDON EPIGRAM.—Will any reader send a metrical rendering of these lines, which were written in 1617 by James Forbes of Corsindae to Arthur, Lord Forbes, and are mentioned in the Historical MSS. Commission Report on Lord Forbes' papers (II., 194):—

Gordoni Herculeos jactant se aequare labores
Captant ambo suam de sue gloriolam;
Sus fera at ista fuit haecce domestica: Multum
Ille vorax hominum, stercoris haecce vorax.
Ergo quam sue sus distat, tam distat inanis,
Gloria Gordonum—Gloria ab Herculea.

B.

1210. ROGER WILLIAMS. — Can any of your readers give me the name and publisher of the best and latest account of the life of Mr. Roger Williams of Providence in New England? A. B.

1211. SIR ALEXANDER IRUIN OF DRUM.—In an old controversial pamphlet I have come across the following: "the irrational proo-ceedings of the Presbytery of Aberdeen, against Sir Alexander Iruin (Irvine?) of Drum, together with his just appeal from their tyrannical jurisdiction to Colonel Overton, the then only competent judge that was there." The date of the pamphlet is 1652. Can any of your readers furnish me with information that explains the above allusion? A. B.

1212. BLACK RIGGS, ABERDEENSHIRE.—Did the Forbes family ever own Blackriggs? BETA.

Answers.

1194. BALLAD WANTED (XII., 79).—This morning I received a letter from Miss Webb of Newstead Abbey informing me that a gentleman has written her to say that it is by Allan Cunningham, and is called the "7 Foresters of Chatsworth," and is to be found in *Traditional Tales*, ed. 1887, Morley's Universal Library, published by Routledge & Sons.

G. G. NAPIER.

Literature.

Aurora Borealis Academica.—Mr. P. J. Anderson has not only the habit of the pen himself, but possesses in a supreme degree the happy knack of exciting to activity the literary skill in others. Pending the actual publication of this long-looked-for volume, it is only in our power to indicate the rich treat that is before us by producing a list of its varied contents, and the names of the contributors:—*Lord Rectors since 1860*, by the Marquis of Huntly, the present Lord Rector; *Principal Sir William Geddes*, by Dr. Neil, of Pembroke College, Cambridge; *Professor Andrew Scott*, by Sir William Geddes; *Professor Frederick Fuller*, by Dr. Mollison, Clare College, Cambridge; *Dr. Bain*, by Mr. Alexander Mackie, Aberdeen; *Professors Black and Minto*, and *A Review of Men and Manners from the Union to the end of the last Decade*, by Mr. William Keith Leask, Aberdeen; *Professors Maclure and Martin*, by Dr. Robertson Nicoll; *Professors Fyfe and Dyce Davidson*, by Dr. Beveridge, Aberdeen; *Professor David Thomson*, by Canon Low, Largs; *Professor James Nicol*, by Dr. William Bannerman, Edinburgh; *Principal Pirie*, *Professor John Forbes*, *and the Rev. Professor Trail*, by Rev. Stephen Ree, Boharm; *Professor Robert Macpherson*, by Rev. James Donald, Keith-hall; *Professor Christie*, by Rev. Donald Macmillan, Careston; *Professor Milligan*, by Professor Cooper; *Professor William Robertson Smith*, by Mr. John F. White, LL.D.; *Professor Grub*, by Mr. Duguid; *The Rise of the Aberdeen Medical School*, by Sir John Struthers; *Sir John Struthers and Dr. Smith-Shand*, by Dr. W. Leslie Mackenzie, Leith; *Professors Ogilvie-Forbes*, *Macrobin*, *and Ogston (Med. Ju.)*, by Professor McKendrick; *Professor Harvey*, by Dr. Philpotts, Bournemouth, and Dr. Ruxton, Blackpool; *Robert Dyce*, by Dr. Angus Fraser; *Professor Brazier*, by Dr. William Bulloch (London Hospital); *Professor Pirrie*, by Dr. James Cantlie (late of China); *Professor Dickie*, by Sir George King (late of Calcutta); *Dr. David Rennet*, *Mr. Robert Walker*, *and John Colvin*, *with "An Impression of Extra-Muralism,"* by Mr. J. M. Bulloch, London; *A Description of the University Buildings*, by Mr. Robert S. Rait.

Scots Books of the Month.

Donn, Rob. The Celebrated Reay Country Poet: Poems and Songs of. With Memoir by Hew Morrison, F.S.A., Scot. Cr. 8vo. 6/-. Grant.

Alexander, W. Gordon. Recollections of a Subaltern in the 93rd Highlanders during the Campaign in India, 1857-59. Demy 8vo. 16/-. Arnold.

MacGregor, A. G. Murray. History of the Clan Gregor. Vol. I. Cr. 4to. 21/- net. Brown.

Smith, Harry. Odds and Ends in Prose and Verse. Fcap. 8vo. 1/-. Hunter.

———. Bible Stories Without Names. Post 8vo. 1/6. Oliphant.

Annals of a Publishing House. John Blackwood. By his Daughter, Mrs. Gerald Porter. Being the third and concluding volume of William Blackwood and His Sons: Their Magazine and Friends. With two Portraits and View of Strathtyrum. Demy 8vo. 21/-. Blackwood.

The Ettrick Shepherd. Memorial Volume. With Introduction by R. Borland. Selkirk: Lewis.

White, Alex., D.D. Sir Thomas Browne: an Appreciation. 2/-. Oliphant.

Connor, Ralph. Black Rock: A Tale of the Selkirks. With Introduction by Prof. G. A. Smith. Cr. 8vo. 6/-. Hodder.

Carlyle, Thomas. Historical Sketches of Noted Persons and Events in the Reigns of James I. and Charles I. Edited, with an Introduction, by Alex. Carlyle, B.A. Demy 8vo. 10/6.

Fraser, Campbell. Thomas Reid. Post 8vo. 1/6. Famous Scots Series.

Smeaton, Oliphant. Treasure Cave of the Blue Mountains. Cr. 8vo. 5/-. Oliphant.

Giles, Herbert, LL.D. (Aberd.). Chinese Poetry in English Verse. Quaritch.

Published by A. BROWN & Co., Booksellers, Aberdeen. Literary communications should be addressed to the "Editor," 23 Osborne Place, Aberdeen. Advertisements and Business Letters to the Publishers, 83 Union Street, Aberdeen.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

VOL. XII.] No. 7. JANUARY, 1899. REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d. PER POST 4d.

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ABERDEEN, JANUARY, 1899.

Scriptorum Aberdonensium Incunabula. iv.

(*S. N. & Q.*, X., 1, 17, 33.)

IN the early decades of the sixteenth century three local writers of distinction were at work in Aberdeen. Bishop William Elphinstone, the founder of University and King's College, to whom we owe the introduction into Scotland of the art of printing, compiled and edited the famous "Breviarium Aberdonense, 2 vols. Edin. 1510." Of this most remarkable production of Scotland's first printer only four copies exist, and none of them perfect. The Aberdeen University Library possesses an imperfect copy of Vol. I., the Advocates' and University of Edinburgh each possess incomplete copies of both volumes, and the best set of the four reposes in the Strathmore Library at Glamis. It was reprinted by a London bookseller in 1850, part of the impression being acquired for the Bannatyne and the Maitland Clubs, and issued with a preface by Dr. David Laing. No other work of Bishop Elphinstone's is known to have been printed, but he left in MS. "Lives of the Scottish Saints," now unknown, and three volumes of collections on civil law, still preserved in Aberdeen University Library.

Hector Boece, first principal of the King's College, wrote "Murthlacensium et Aberdonensium Episcoporum Vitæ. Paris, 1522," a work which is most notable for its account of his eminent patron, and its notes on the opening of the University which he founded. It is a very scarce book indeed. The University Library copy is imperfect and in bad condition. It has been reprinted (60 copies) for the Bannatyne Club in 1825, and more recently by the New Spalding Club (525 copies) in 1894. The latter volume was edited by Dr. James Moir, and its value is materially increased by his English translation and copious notes. A metrical translation by Al. Garden of Aberdeen, dated 1619, was published by the Hunterian Club in 1878, and partly reprinted in the Appendix to Dr. Moir's translation.

Boece also wrote the well-known "Scotorum Historiæ a prima gentis origine, Paris, 1526," of which there are three copies in the Aberdeen University Library. John Ferrerius, a Piedmontese monk of more than ordinary literary ability, who resided for some years at the Abbey of Kinloss in Moray, republished the work, with a continuation written by himself, at Paris in 1574. His edition is now very rare, but the University Library possesses a copy of it also.

In 1530-33, John Bellenden, Archdeacon of Moray, by command of King James V., translated Boece's "Hystory and Croniklis" into "our vulgar and common language." This translation has been frequently printed, and the

first edition, perfect copies of which are very rare, has the merit of being one of the finest examples of early Scottish printing. The printer was Thomas Davidson, a native of Aberdeen, and it was issued undated from his press at Edinburgh about 1540. There is an incomplete copy in the University Library. At the Hamilton Sale in 1884 a fine example on vellum sold for £800. A metrical translation of the work, made about the middle of the sixteenth century, by William Stewart, was published under the late Mr. Turnbull's editorship, in 3 vols., Lond. 1858.

Although they belong to the "Incunabula," the "Aberdeen Breviary" and the works of Boece require no minute description here. But the writings of John Vaus are less known. He was Professor of Humanity in the King's College from about 1510 to 1538. Dr. Joseph Robertson in the "Collections," and Dr. Cosmo Innes in his "Fasti Aberdonenses," have briefly related so much of the story of his life as his own books unfold, and quite lately it was flatteringly retold by M. L. Delisle, chief director of the Bibliothèque Nationale, in the proceedings of the "Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des chartes, Vol. 57, pp. 205-216, Paris, 1896."*

John Vaus belonged to a family whose members had held prominent positions, both civil and ecclesiastical, in Aberdeen during two centuries before his day. The date of his birth is unknown (probably 1480-90). He was educated at Aberdeen and at the University of Paris, where he graduated, and where, during some of the early years of the sixteenth century, he studied philosophy under George Lockhart of Ayr, an accomplished member of the group of learned Scotsmen who owned John Major as their leader. So at least we deduce from the title of one of his poetical effusions. For John Vaus wrote very neat Latin verses, as the examples appended to Boece's "Episcoporum Vitæ" sufficiently testify.

So far as we have been able to trace, his first appearance in print was in 1514, when the valedictory lines to which we have just alluded occur in the earliest known edition of a philosophical treatise, written and published by George Lockhart for the use of his students. This little quarto, although several times reprinted, is very rare. The copy which we have examined is in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, and, as we are not aware that it has been fully described before, we give the following bibliographical collation of it, including the full contribution of John Vaus:—

LOKERT (Georgius).

Scriptum in materia noticiarium. 4° Paris, 1514.

Collation a⁸ b⁴ c⁸ d⁴ e⁸ f6=38 leaves.

Gothic character; double columns; 48 lines and headline; no pagination or catchwords.

ai Title. Scriptum in materia no | ticiarium: Georgii Lokert. |
Device [No. 3, corrected] of Denis Roce.

Venundantur Parrhisiis in vico sancti Ja- | cobi sub intersignio divi Martini. | : verso blank.

aii De Diffinitione Noticie | ¶ Scriptum in materia noticiarium Georgii Lokert | Scoti. | etc.

Leaf 37. fv verso: column 2, line 21. Colophon. ¶ Finit scriptum a super quibusdam no | ticiarū divisionibus Georgii Lokert | ayrensis Scoti. Parrhisiis impressū | opera Nicolai de Pratis pro Diony- | sio Roce. Anno Dñi mil. cccc. | xiiii. Die vero xxiiij. Meñ No- | vembris. |
[Seven lines blank.]

¶ Johannis Vaccei ad condiscipulos | exhortatorium Carmen. |

O Comitum studiosa phalanx q̄ phocidos undas.
Et dialecticei pocula fontis amas:
Jugiter inuigila: duro nec cede labori:
Sit conies ipse tibi tempus in omne labor:
Ocia debilitant animos; et corpora frangunt,
Sed facit assiduus fortia membra labor:
Frugifer ipse viris labor omnibus omnia prestat:
Omnis et utilitas parta labore venit.
Hunc igitur (vera qui splendicat arte:) libellum
Perlege, si facilem queris ad alta viam.

Leaf 38. fvi recto. ¶ Eiusdem hendecasillabon.
Liber Lectori.

Heus lector michi fronte cur seuera.
Verso pollice denegas fauorem.
An spernis q̄r sum nimis pusillus?
Hac tu lege potes duellionem
Paruum tydea debilem vocare.
Nonam respice litteram, figura
Sit perparua licet sibi, et minuta:
Inter grammata bis decem locatur:
Hec autem nota que antecedit ipsam,
Quam uis corpore sit nimis tumenti:
Hic non possidet ordinem: locumque:
Quid fulgentius aureis lapillis?
Aut quid ditius indico smaragdo?
Vel quid inspide maius: aut achate?
Formas attamen hec gerunt pusillas.
Non sic gloria metienda rerum:
Nec sic est bonitas videnda libri.
Me non inspice: sed quid ipse mecum:
Aut que scripta geram: putabis inde
(Vt me legeris) Arduum libellum.
[One line blank.]
FINIS.

fvi verso blank.

* Reprinted in pamphlet form, "*L'Imprimeur Parisien Josse Bade et Le Professeur Ecossais Jean Vaus, par L. Delisle. 8o. pp. 1-12.* Paris, 1896."

If this really be, as we suppose, the first edition of Lockhart's work, it does not absolutely fix the date of the verses by John Vaus. For Lockhart had been lecturing in the University of Paris for some years before its publication, and the treatise, verses included, may have passed in MS. from hand to hand among his pupils and been copied repeatedly, as was undoubtedly the practice among students of the period. Printed books were then excessively dear, while Scottish students have never been excessively rich. The verses are included in precisely the same way in reprints, issued long after it is certain that Vaus the student had become Vaus the professor. But the statement of Thomas Ruddiman, in his list of Scottish Grammarians,* that John Vaus was "primus literarum humaniorum in Academica Regia Aberdonensi professor," has unhappily been misconstrued by some subsequent writers into an assertion that he was one of the original coadjutors of Boece, and conducted the Latin class from the opening of the University.† But his Parisian verses prove that this was impossible.

When Hector Boece arrived in Aberdeen from Paris in the last year of the fifteenth century to enter upon his duties as first principal of the University, he did not find the class rooms empty. It is very obvious from the account given in his life of the founder that the college was already well established, and that several of the clergy of the cathedral lectured to the students. Canons James Ogilvie and David Guthrie discoursed on divinity and canon law, and two of the prebends, Thomas Strachan and Alexander Vaus, and the dean, James Brown, also appear to have given assistance. Boece, indeed, expressly says that Alexander Vaus was the first who had charge of the Latin class in connection with the University. In all probability this had been his share of the scholastic work before the arrival of Boece, but he was not destined long to continue it, for he died before 31st July, 1501 (*Reg. Episcop. Aberd.*, i., 348). He was titular rector of Turriff, and prebendary of Turriff in the Cathedral of St. Machar, and his name is of frequent occurrence in the local records of the last half of the fifteenth century.

The voluntary position vacated by the death of Alexander Vaus was in all probability assumed by some other clergyman. The words in which Boece introduces the name of John Vaus imply that there had been more than one Latin teacher before him. The Chair of Humanity was not founded until 1505, and its endowment may not have been completed for some years after the date of the deed. The meaning of Thomas Ruddiman's description is simply that John Vaus was the first Humanist under this foundation, which may be quite correct. Approximately the date of appointment would be about 1510, but it will be impossible to fix it with certainty until the accounts (1494-1530) of the German Nation (mostly Scots) of the University of Paris, which have fortunately been preserved in the library of the Sorbonne, are published, as is intended. Then we shall know not only the date when John Vaus left his college at Paris to teach Latin at Aberdeen, but also the date of the commencement of his Parisian studies, and of his graduation, and many similarly interesting particulars concerning his local contemporaries there.

K. J.

(To be continued.)

**Appendix No. 4 to Chalmers' Life of Ruddiman, p. 383.*

† Innes' "Sketches of Early Scotch History," p. 271; Moir's Notes to Boece, p. 160; Delisle's "L'Imprimeur Parisien Josse Bade," &c., p. 2.

LAMONT FAMILY. — In the *Genealogical Magazine* for December there appeared a reprint of a Missive Letter by the Laird of Lamont to Bourdon of Feddal about their Genealogical Descent; the Principal is in the Lion's Office, dated 4th of November, 1699.

BYRON'S MOTHER — AN INCIDENT. — So much is being written at present about Byron and the Gordons of Gight that the following may be deemed worthy of reproduction. It occurred in an article, titled "Odds and Ends. By a Man of the World," in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, 7th May, 1894:—"A memorable incident, but by whom related I cannot remember. One night, as Mrs. Siddons was playing 'Isabella,' and had uttered those words by which she used to pierce all hearts, words spoken on discovering her first husband, in whose absence she had remarried—'Oh, my Biron, my Biron'—a young Aberdeenshire heiress, Miss Gordon of Gight, sent forth a scream, as wild as that of poor Isabel, and taking up the words in a frenzy, was carried out, still repeating them. Next year this impressionable lady was wooed and won by a Byron—the Hon. John of that ilk—by whom she became the mother of one more famous than the rest—Lord Byron, the 'lord of himself, that heritage of woe.'"

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

932. *Stephen, Forbes:* Minor Poet. A native of Strichen, he published, in 1781, a volume of verse, entitled *Rural Amusements, or A New Miscellany of Epistles, Poems, and Songs.* When this volume was published its author was a paper maker at Culter.

933. *Stephen, Oscar Leslie:* Successful Business Man. A native of Aberdeenshire, and born in 1819, he seems to have gone south in early life, as he was for many years partner in the firm of Samuel Allsopp & Son, brewers, Burton-on-Trent. He subsequently was largely interested in railways, and a director of the London and North-Western, as well as chairman of the North London Railway Co. In 1885 he unsuccessfully contested the Crewe division of Cheshire, as a Conservative. He died in 1898. His son, Alexander Condie Stephen, entered the Diplomatic Service, and was knighted in 1894. See *S. N. & Q.*, xi., 198.

934. *Stewart, David (Sir), LL.D.:* Lord Provost of Aberdeen. Born in 1835, in Old Machar, son of the late John Stewart of Banchory, he graduated at King's in 1855, and is now at the head of the comb manufactory founded by his father, which is believed to be the largest business of the kind in the world. He was chosen Lord Provost of Aberdeen in 1889, and, yielding to the pressure of the Council, continued in office till 1895. His Provostship was marked by the opening of the Free Library, the large extension of the municipal boundaries, and the initiation of the University Buildings Extension Scheme, to the funds of which he contributed largely. At the inauguration of the Mitchell Hall he was one of those who received the degree of LL.D. His portrait, subscribed for by the public, has been painted by Orchardson. At the general election of 1895 he contested South Aberdeen as a Liberal Unionist, but was unsuccessful. In recognition of his services to the community he was knighted in 1896.

935. *Stewart, John:* Minor Poet. A native of Aberdeen, born in 1835. He was also a musician.

936. *Stewart, J. F.:* Journalist. Born in 1845, in Braemar, he became a journalist, and was for some time editor of the *Dundee Advertiser.* He died in 1891.

937. *Still, Peter:* Minor Poet. A native of Longside, where he was born, 1st January, 1814, he became a day labourer, but had the misfortune to lose his sight for more than six months. On recovering the power of vision, he was laid aside with other infirmities. Having, however, exercised his rhyming gifts, he published, as a means of supporting himself, a few poems in 1839. Again, in 1844, he published *The Cottar's Sunday, and other Poems.* He died in 1848.

938. *Still, Peter (Jun.):* Minor Poet. He was son of No. 937, and was born in 1835, at Blackhills, Cruden, where his father was temporarily engaged in farm service. He was sent to farm service when only 12 years old, but, on the recommendation of Principal Jack of King's College, he was appointed by the late Earl of Seafield to a bursary admitting him to Fordyce Academy. Here he remained three years, and then proceeded to King's College. After a short period of study for the ministry, symptoms of weak health setting in, he resolved to give himself to teaching, and in 1861 was appointed Rector of Peterhead Academy. His health, however, proved unequal for the strain, and he resigned his charge, and, after a few years of painful sufferings, died in 1869. He published a volume entitled *Lays and Lyrics*, in 1859.

939. *Stirling, James (Sir, Hon.), M.A., LL.D.:* Judge of the High Court of Justice, England. Born in Aberdeen, in 1836, the son of the Rev. James Stirling, one of the U.P. ministers of the city, he graduated at King's College in 1855. He also won the Simpson Greek Prize. Proceeding to Cambridge, he took the position of Senior Wrangler when he graduated there in 1860. Having elected to study for the bar, he was called at Lincoln's Inn in 1862. Here he acquired a high reputation, and was Junior Equity Counsel to the Treasury, 1881-6, in which year he was appointed a Judge of the Chancery Division.

940. *Strachan, John, A.M. (Rev.)*: Principal of Edinburgh University. A native of Aberdeenshire, born about 1635, he graduated at King's College in 1655. He was ordained to the pastoral charge of Tarves in 1662, and translated to the Tron Church, Edinburgh, holding also the Professorship of Divinity, in 1683. He subsequently was promoted to the Principalship, and died in 1699. See Scott's *Fasti* and P. J. Anderson's *King's College Graduates.*

941. *Strachan, John, D.D., LL.D. (Rev.):* Bishop of Toronto. A native of Aberdeen, where he was born in 1774, he graduated at King's College in 1797. Having acted for some time as schoolmaster in Dunino and Kettle, Fifeshire, he proceeded to Canada in 1799. There he took orders in the Episcopal Church in 1803, and was ordained to the mission charge of Cornwall, where he remained nine years. He then removed to Toronto, in 1812, where, by his influence as a member of the Provincial Government, he obtained a grant of land and Royal Charter for an Episcopal University—a labour that had to be undertaken a second time in connection with the Clergy Reserves and other ecclesiastical disputes. He was created Bishop of Toronto in 1839, and died in 1867.

942. *Strachan, John (Rev.):* Rector of the Scots College, Rome. He was the son of the minister of Logie-Durno, and belonged to the Kincardineshire family of that name. He is said to have been one of the best scholars ever turned out by Aberdeen University, where he probably graduated in 1649. In 1651 he was appointed Regent, but was opposed

by the Courts, who accused him of Popish sentiments. For a full account of the controversy between him and the Covenanting party, see P. J. Anderson's *King's Coll. Graduates*, page 56. As the result of this dispute Strachan went abroad, where he studied medicine, and finally became a Roman Catholic. He was subsequently appointed Rector of the Scots College, Rome, in which position he was at his death.

943. *Strachan, John (Captain):* A native of Aberdeen, he published, in 1888, *Explorations in New Guinea.*

944. *Strachan, Robert (Sir):* Royalist Leader. A native of Aberdeen, this gallant soldier, who was born in the second decade of the 17th century, distinguished himself as a supporter of the Royalist party in the Civil War. He was uncle to No. 942. For notice see Spalding's *Troubles* and *The Scotsman's Library*, p. 211.

945. *Strahan, George Cumine (Sir):* Colonial Administrator and Statesman. Several parishes contend for the honour of this distinguished man's birth. He is said by one authority to have been born in Rathen schoolhouse; by another to have been a native of Fraserburgh; while in P. J. Anderson's *List of the Alumni of Marischal College*, where he graduated in 1856, he is said to have been born in Alva, the son of the master of Gordon's Hospital. But, whatever may have been his natal spot, he was born in the year 1838, and, after finishing his College career, entered the Royal Artillery in 1857. He was A.D.C. to Mr. Gladstone and Sir Henry Storcks in 1858, when they acted as Lord High Commissioners in connection with the restoration of the Ionian Islands to Greece, as well as to the successive Governors of Malta from 1859 to 1867. He was then made Chief Secretary to the Government of Malta, from which he was transferred to be Colonial Secretary at Bahamas, 1868. He then was promoted to be Acting Governor of the Islands, 1871-3, after which he became Administrator of the Government of Lagos, 1873-4, then Governor of Gold Coast Colony, 1874-6; Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, 1876-80; temporary Governor of Cape of Good Hope and High Commissioner, 1880; Governor of Tasmania, 1880-86. He died in 1887. He was created K.C.M.G. in 1880.

946. *Strathbrock, Robert (Rev.):* Bishop of Caithness. This Roman Catholic dignitary was born in Aberdeen in the 14th century, and, having entered the Church, became Bishop of Caithness, which office he held till his death, in 1444.

947. *Stuart, Charles Shepherd (Sir), K.C.B.:* Major-General. A native of Strathdon, where he was born in 1804, he entered the military service of the East Indian Co. in 1819, became Lieut.-Colonel, 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, 1851, and Colonel in the Indian Army, 1855. He commanded the Malwa field force in 1857, and subsequently a brigade of the Central India field force, with both of which he distinguished himself highly, and eventually took part in the general action before Gwalior. He was made K.C.B. for his services in 1859, and was appointed Brigadier Commandant of the Bombay Garrison, 1859, and Major-General, 1863.

948. *Stuart, Henry, M.A. (Rev.):* Divine and Author of the Church of Scotland. Born in Birse, the son of a farmer, he graduated at Marischal College in 1820, and was licensed in 1824. It was not, however, till 1836 that he was ordained minister of Oathlaw parish. He published a treatise or pamphlet, *Agricultural Labourers as they were, are, and should be in their Social Condition*, 1853. He died about 1879.

949. *Stewart, James, M.A. (Prof.):* Scholar. A native of Aberdeen, where his father was a merchant, he graduated at Marischal in 1834, with distinction. He had been first bursar out of 65 competitors, and won the Rector's prize in 1831. He subsequently became Professor of Classics in the Catholic University, Ireland.

950. *Stuart or Stewart, John, M.A. (Prof.).* A native of Aberdeen, and son of Robert Stuart, Provost, he was born in 1708, graduated at Marischal College, 1726, and was appointed to the mathematical chair in his Alma Mater the following year. He translated Newton's Tracts on the *Quadrature of Curves* and *Analysis by Series*. He died in 1766. See *S. N. & Q.*, ii., 184, and P. J. Anderson's *Records of Marischal Coll.*, ii., 54.

951. *Stuart, John, LL.D.:* Record Scholar and Antiquary. Born at Forgue, in November, 1813, he entered Marischal College in 1828. After receiving a liberal education, he was admitted a member of the Society of Advocates, Aberdeen. Having given himself to antiquarian pursuits, he was nominated an official Searcher of Records in the Register House, Edinburgh, 1853, and in 1873 became Principal Keeper of the Register of Deeds there. In conjunction with the late Joseph Robertson, Dr. Stuart originated the Spalding Club, for the purpose of collecting and printing the historical MSS. connected with the north of Scotland, and acted as secretary from its commencement, in 1839, till its dissolution in 1870. During that period he edited for the Club 12 vols. quarto of original records and chronicles, besides the Celtic copy of the Gospels, known as the *Book of Deer*, in one volume, and *The Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, in two vols. folio. Dr. Stuart was Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland, from 1854, and, besides minor papers on the proceedings of the Society, he edited for the members two vols. of Chartularies, viz., *The Records of the Priory of the Isle of May*, and *Records of the Monastery of Kinloss*. In 1869 Dr. Stuart was requested by the Historical Manuscript Commissioners to inspect and report to them on Scotch Collections of Records, and his reports appeared annually in the Blue Books issued by the Commission. In his examination of the papers at Dunrobin, Dr. Stuart brought to light the dispensation for the marriage of the Earl of Bothwell

with Lady Jane Gordon, which disappeared in 1567, and was generally supposed to have been destroyed. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Dr. Stuart by the University of Aberdeen in 1866. He died in 1877.

952. *Sutherland, James, D.D.:* Free Church Divine. Son of an Aberdeen barber, he entered at Marischal College in 1837, graduated in 1841, and was ordained to the pastorate of the Free Church of Turriff in 1845. He received the honorary degree of D.D. There is a George Sutherland, M.A., F.S.A., who may be a brother of the above, who has published *Outlines of Archæology*, and is a local antiquary. I have, however, seen the birthplace of this author claimed for the parish of Udny.

953. *Sutherland, Thomas (Sir), M.P.:* Chairman of P. and O. Company, and successful Business Man. Born in Aberdeen, in 1834, he was educated at the Grammar School and University, of which he is an honorary LL.D. He has succeeded wonderfully in commercial life, and is chairman, not only of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, but also of the London Board of Directors of the Suez Canal Company. He resided in China for some years, and was a member of the Legislative Council of Hong-Kong, and one of the founders of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. He is a Deputy Lieutenant of London, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and has represented Greenock since 1884.

954. *Swan, John M.:* Artist. A native of Aberdeen, born in the fifties. He showed early a predilection for art, and has studied at Paris under Jerome. He lives and works in London as an animal painter.

955. *Taylor, James, LL.D.:* Mathematician. Born in New Deer, he graduated at Marischal College in 1782, having been the Gray Mathematical Bursar in 1781. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1808.

956. *Taylor, William Lawrence:* Antiquary, &c. Mr. Taylor, who is a bookseller at Peterhead, is a native of the parish of King-Edward, born in 1829. He commenced business in Peterhead in 1851, and has been a frequent contributor to periodical and newspaper literature. He is one of the most valued helpers of this journal, and contributed to its pages a Bibliography of Peterhead Periodical Literature. Mr. Taylor is a lover of books, and has formed a carefully selected library, one feature of which is a collection of over 400 different psalters and versions of the Psalms, from 1546 to 1896, and he has repeatedly contributed to the literature of the subject. He was elected a member of the Bibliographical Society of Edinburgh in 1890, and is chairman at present of the Buchan Field Club, to which he has contributed some excellent papers.

957. *Tarras, William:* Minor Poet. A native of Buchan, he published, in 1804, *Poems, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect*.

958. *Temple, William (Rev.):* Antiquary and Author. A native of Udny, where he was born in 1827, he graduated at King's College in 1848, and has been successively Episcopal minister in Cumineston and Forgue. In his *Thanage of Formartyn* he has produced a work of the most painstaking and elaborate description, which is a perfect mine of information on the family history and other antiquities of the district described.

959. *Tester, William Hay Leith:* Minor Poet. Better known by the cognomen of "La Teste," was born in February, 1829, at Balnacroft, a cottage near Balmoral. The poet claimed to be of French origin, his family having emigrated to Scotland with Queen Mary. The poet's father is said to have been an intellectual man, and a good poet, and is alleged to have had few equals in the country as an architect and artisan and rhymer. A double portion of the poetic spirit of his ancestors descended, however, on young William Hay Leith, who has produced a vast quantity of verse, none of it of any great value. He, however, contrived, or at least attempted, to live by his poetry, and proved as successful in that enterprise as many better poets have done. He began life as a page-boy in the service of Lady Abergeldie, but, being of a roving disposition, he moved about in his early years a good deal, and was engaged as servant, both abroad, and in London, and elsewhere in England. Returning to Scotland, he settled in Elgin as lessee of the New Market Inn, but, failing in this enterprise, became waiter in the Gordon Arms Hotel. Leaving this occupation, he entered the Elgin Coach Works. He was not, however, a steady workman, and endeavoured, by vending his works, to eke out a precarious livelihood. In his later years he was an inmate of the Poorhouse, where he died in 1892.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

JAMES ROSE INNES (XII., 91).—The note quoted from the *Illustrated London News* of October 29 appears to confuse James Rose Innes, the Cape politician of the present day, with his grandfather, James Rose Innes, Superintendent of Education at the Cape half-a-century ago. The latter entered King's College in 1814 as "James Innes, Banffiensis"; and did not graduate at the usual time, but had the degree of M.A. conferred in 1822 (when he styles himself James *Rose* Innes), and of LL.D. in 1840. Who his father was supposed to be does not appear from the King's College Records; but "Jacobus Rose Innes, filius demortui Jacobi de Netherdale," graduated M.A. at Marischal College in 1819.

P. J. ANDERSON.

A FORGOTTEN FAMILY.

THE MOWATS OF BALQUHOLLY.

(Continued from page 94.)

I HAVE come across some other Mowats (now Mowatts), the ancestors of the present Permanent Secretary of the Treasury, my information being based on facts supplied by Mr. James Ryder Mowatt, as follows :—

James Mowatt was "connected with Captain Peter Mowat," the son or the grandson of James Mowat of Stenhouse, to whom I have referred. Beyond Mr. Ryder Mowatt's statement, I have failed to identify him. According to the same authority, he married four times. His eldest son by the fourth wife, Agnes Stewart, was—

Francis Mowatt, born at Nether Banchory, on November 16, 1719—the house has long since been destroyed. He entered the 34th Regiment, and was badly wounded by a grape shot at Fontenoy, 1745, at which his friend, the future Marquis of Townshend, was present. For many years he was captain and adjutant of the West Battalion Norfolk Militia. He married Margaret Ryder, a descendant of the Dutch Admiral de Ruyter. He died at Cheshunt. He had—

James Ryder Mowatt, born at St. Helena, 1755, where his father was stationed. He was one of the Pages of Honour to Lord Townshend, when the latter was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1767-72, and as such accompanied the funeral cortege of Lady Townshend (*née* Lady Charlotte Compton) to Raynham, Norfolk, from Leixlip Castle, Kildare, September, 1770. He afterwards served in the 28th Regiment. He had travelled a great deal. He married Jane Fulton of Pittenweem, and had at least three sons—

James Ryder Mowatt (born at Eastbourne, 10th September, 1799, died 1877), was some time secretary to the Great Northern Railway. He had an only child—

James Ryder Mowatt, born 3rd September, 1844, who has two sons—

Ryder Mowatt, an undergraduate at King's College, Cambridge.

Osmund Mowatt.

Francis Mowatt, married Sarah Sophia, daughter of Captain G. Barnes, H.E.I.C. Marine. They had a son—

Sir Francis Mowatt, born 1837. He was educated at Winchester and St. John's College, Oxford. He has been a civil servant all his life, and has been Permanent Secretary to the Treasury since 1894. He married, in 1864, Lucy Sophia (who died 1896), daughter of Andreas Frerichs, of Thirlstone Hall, Cheltenham, and widow of Count Stenbock, Kolk, Esthonia. He was knighted in 1893.

Harold Mowatt went over to Paris in his ardour over the Revolution. He was one of fifty-two British subjects who met in White's Hotel, Paris, November 18, 1792, and drew up an address (published in the *English Historical Review*, October, 1898), congratulating the Revolutionists. His letters from Paris are now in the possession of his great nephew, Mr. James Ryder Mowatt. He was ultimately flung into prison as a suspect, and his life was saved only by the devotion of his jailer's daughter, whom he afterwards married. In the Paris archives will still be found the original warrants by which he was arrested and transferred from prison to prison.

Captain Harvey Mowatt, "who bombarded Falmouth, America, and is buried at Christchurch, Hants," was, according to Mr. Ryder Mowatt, a cousin or half-brother of the James Mowat who was born at Nether Banchory in 1719.

Sir Oliver Mowat, the Canadian statesman, claims (in Burke's *Colonial Gentry*) to be a descendant of the Mowats of Balquholly. He is the eldest son of the late John Mowat, J.P., of Canisby, 1816, who settled at Kingston, Canada, in 1816. Sir Oliver was born in 1820, and was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1841, becoming a Q.C. in 1856. He has filled a number of important Government posts. He was Postmaster-General of Ontario in 1863-4, Vice-Chancellor of Upper Canada, 1864-72, and Premier of Ontario and Attorney-General, 1872-90. He was made K.C.M.G. in 1892. He married Jane Ewart, Toronto, and has living—

Frederick Mowat, Sheriff of Toronto. born 1851.

Arthur Mowat; married; and has a son and two daughters living.

And three daughters.

Besides the Mowats I have noticed, I know of the following :—

1571. *Charles Mowat of Knockintebir* (or Busbie), Lanark, bequeathed his estate to his nephew, James Mowat, son of (quondam) James. Charles had three sons. The second was William, the third Alexander (*Great Seal*).

1573. *Magnus Mowat of Cowie* was the husband of Elizabeth Hay (*Great Seal*), 1599. *John Mowat* is described as son of the late "Maunis Mowat, in Cowie" (*Privy Council Register*).

1595. *Barbara Mowat* (probably of the Balquholly family) was the wife of Thomas Leask, son of William Leask of Leask (*Great Seal*).

1558. *Barbara Mowat* married William Lindsay, and died May 3, 1558, while her husband died in 1579. She had a son,

William Mowat, who erected a stone to her in Turriff Churchyard (see Jervise's *Epitaphs*).

1650. *Barbara Mowat* married Andrew Oswald, advocate, circa 1650. (Skene's *Skene Family*.)

1608. *Gaspard Mowat* was the occupier of "Cremondgorth," in the parish of Crimond (*Great Seal*).

THE SHETLAND MOWATS.

Perhaps the Balquholly family was connected with the Shetland Mowats, who figured so conspicuously in connection with the prosecution of Ninian Niven, Sheriff-Clerk Depute of Shetland, 1624. An elaborate account of this case will be found in the most recent volume of the *Privy Council Register*, while Mr. Gilbert Goudie went into it (in 1890-1) for the Society of Antiquaries, when he was followed up (1892-3) by Mr. Spence. The pedigree, as given in connection with the case of Niven, is as follows :—

Andrew Mowat of Hugoland, Shetland, married three times—(1) Karen Gyntelburg ; (2) Ursula Tulloch, daughter of William Tulloch of Papa ; and (3) Frau Elspet Tronesdochter, sister of Anna Truntze, the Norwegian wife of the Earl of Bothwell (Queen Mary's husband), and daughter of Admiral Truntze. By these marriages he had several children, among them a daughter (who became the mother of Ninian Niven), and also

John Mowat of Hugoland, who had a son,

Andrew Mowat of Skea.

James Mowat of Ur.

Gilbert Mowat, a Shetland parson.

Cecil Mowat (by the third wife), a distinguished admiral, who had large estates in Norway, and died in 1661.

Mr. Roland Sinclair notes that :—

In the provostory rental of 1584 Magnus in Hoxa, Magnus in Stowis, and Ingram Mowat in Meersettir are named. Patrick Mowat of Swinzie [Caithness ?] in 1638 married Elizabeth Leask, and was succeeded by Alexander of Swinzie, who married Jean, daughter of Hugh Halcro of Halcro. In the churchyard of Flotta is a tombstone with the inscription, "Here is the burial place of the ancient names of the Mowats, in Ferra William Mowat and Marjory D [Dame ?] Sutherland and his grandmother." These Mowats were a branch of the noble Mowats of Hoy [the island exactly opposite to Caithness], the baronetcy of which family has been allowed to drop.

THE MOWATS OF ARDO AND LOGIE.

I have already shown that Magnus Mowat of Freswick, who died in 1634, left a legacy of 2000 merks to Thomas Mowat of Ardo. This Thomas was the son of James Mowat of Ardo who is described (I have forgot my authority) as having been the son of Magnus Mowat of Balquholly, by his wife Isobel Hay, one of the Hays of Enzie. Where this Magnus comes in I am quite unable to say, though, as I have noticed, Magnus Mowat of Cowie married an Elizabeth Hay. On the other hand, the fact that the laird of Balquholly, who died in 1634, left a legacy to "Ardo," suggests a relationship between the families. James Mowat of Ardo, at anyrate, lies in St. Nicholas Churchyard, Aberdeen, under an instructive inscription, which was given in these pages some years ago by Mr. A. M. Munro. He was an advocate in Aberdeen, and is described as "a man of mark, both in private and in public life." He had two sons,

Thomas Mowat, married Janet Ogilvie. He sold Ardo in 1639 to Menzies of Pitfoddels, after his family had held it for twenty years.

James Mowat was a merchant in Gottenburg.

On the same tombstone is recorded the death of *James Mowat of Logie*, who was probably the son of Thomas Mowat of Ardo. He died on May 5, 1662, being described on the stone as "second of the ancient family of Mowat, but second to few or none in piety and every virtue." He married *Margaret Mowat*, "sprung from the same family" who caused the monument "erected by her ancestors" in St. Nicholas "to be restored and for ever preserved by means of a legacy to the city" [Aberdeen]. One of his descendants was *George Mowat*, merchant in Aberdeen, who was a baillie in Aberdeen, and figures frequently (on the side of law and order) in Colonel Allardyce's *Jacobite Papers*. He married Marjory Burnet of Elrick, and had

George Mowat, died in New York, unmarried, 1796.

Marjory Mowat, married Rev. Alexander Peter, Dundee.

Margaret Mowat, married, April, 1787, John Stuart of Inchbreck, Professor of Greek in Marischal College, who died August 27, 1827. She died Jan. 2, 1821, and is described on the stone in St. Nicholas Churchyard as "the last of the family of Mowats of Ardo and Logie." This stone also marks the resting-place of her grandson, John, son of Alexander Stuart of Laithers.

MOWATS IN ABERDEEN.

Mowat has been a fairly common name in Aberdeen. Among others I may note :—

William Mowat of Colpnay, Provost of Aberdeen, 1754-5, was probably the son of William Mowat. He married Jane, daughter of Principal John Osborn, and had three sons, William, John, and Andrew. (See Munro's *Provosts of Aberdeen*, pp. 236-7.)

James Mowat, merchant in Aberdeen, died 8th June, 1823, and is buried in St. Nicholas Church, Aberdeen. He married Jane Bruce (who died in 1847, aged 72), and had four sons, including George, who died 1831, aged 35.

Jane Mitchell Mowat, who married George More (died 1823), son of Provost George More of Raeden, was the daughter of a James Mowat, manufacturer, Aberdeen, possibly the Jane I have just mentioned.

James Mowat, "a discreet gentleman," who, as a tutor to young noblemen, had "attended sundrie in France, Germanie, and Italie," died at Aberdeen, May 5, 1662 (Row's *Journal*, as printed in *S. N. & Q.*, Sept., 1893).

John Mowat, Bellfounder, Old Aberdeen, was admitted to the Hammermen in 1717. There have been articles dealing with him in *S. N. & Q.*, Vol. I., pp. 29, 107, 198, and Vol. II., pp. 58, 71.

Andrew Mowat was collector to the Aberdeen Kirk Session, 1608-9.

The *Mowats of Abergeldie* were the subject of an unanswered query in these pages, in August, 1893.

STRAY MOWATS.

The following stray notes may interest genealogists :—

James Mowat was Lord Cawdor's Edinburgh "doer," *i.e.*, man of business, in 1604-23. (See *Cawdor Papers*, Spalding Club.)

Margaret Mowat, married Duncan Gordon of Cults, Nov. 22, 1663. Row's *Journal*, as printed in *S. N. & Q.*, Oct., 1893.)

Magnus Mowat wrote *Ruthven's Revenge*, published in Edinburgh, 1862.

Walter Mowat circa 1598, is mentioned in Skene's *Skene Family*.

Marie Mowat, Banff, was wounded in 1647 by Margaret Talyeour, wife of Walter Lovell, 1647 (Cramond's *Banff*).

Anne Mowat agreed to remove herself from Banff "for all the days of her life," Sept., 1739. She had been "lately incarcerated for being in the knowledge of putting in irons to the prisoners in the Tolbooth for helping them to make their escape. (See Cramond's *Banff*.)

Gilbert Mowat was a Town Councillor of Banff, 1624. In 1627 a Gilbert Mowat "was convictit in ane blood wnlaw of fiftie pundis, he having drawn a durk and strak Johne Guidbrand in the leg." In 1633 there is mention of Gilbert Mowat, a sheriff's officer (Cramond's *Banff*).

Charles Mowat, who lived somewhere between Brechin and Cowie, was the host of the Scots King in 1589 (Calderwood's *History of the Kirk*).

Grant's book describes the Mowats of Garth, now represented by the Rev. William Mowat Cameron of Garth (B.A., Oxon), while Henderson notes that branches of the Mowats possessed Brabsteryre early in the sixteenth, and Swinzie in the seventeenth, century. The lands were sold in 1679 to Sinclair of Banoch. The name Mowat still lingers in Aberdeenshire. Mr. A. M. Mowat, as noted in *Brown's Bookstall*, August, 1898, was once on the staff of the *Peterhead Sentinel*, and died in the service of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, in 1869. But the Mowats, as a landed Aberdeenshire family, have disappeared. J. M. BULLOCH.

THE BUCHANANS OF CATTER. — In the *Genealogical Magazine* of December, Mr. Walter M. Graham Easton concluded his deduction of the Buchanans of Catter.

ABERDEEN NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—We gladly give publicity to the following circular, recently issued by Professor Trail, who will be pleased to receive the names of intending members :—

MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

DEAR SIR,

The ABERDEEN NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY ventures to ask your interest in the aims of the Society and your assistance in their promotion. The copy of the Rules which is inclosed indicates fully what these aims are and how it is proposed to carry them into effect. The Society exists to promote a fuller and more intelligent interest in Natural Science (including the history of man) in the North of Scotland ; and this it will endeavour to accomplish by the thorough study of the Natural History and Archæology of the District, by encouraging the teaching of Nature-knowledge in schools, and by assisting in every way practicable in supplying one of the most prominent wants of Aberdeen—a Museum of Natural History and Archæology such as ought to have existed ere this in a city of the importance of Aberdeen.

The Society does not in any way trench on the places filled and work done by other Societies. It has done good work in the past. Owing to the deaths of office-bearers it has not met for some time ; and the need for its existence has been very fully shown during this period. There is much work for the Society to do, and it is felt that the co-operation of all who are favourable to its objects is much to be desired.

It is therefore hoped that you will kindly consent to allow yourself to be proposed at the first meeting of the Winter Session as a Member of the Society and will authorise me to intimate your consent at that meeting.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES W. H. TRAIL.

CHURCH CONSECRATIONS.

IN February, 1883, I had the pleasure of presenting in an extended form in *The Scottish Guardian* the Episcopal Acts of Bishop David de Bernham of St. Andrews. It afterwards gave me much pleasant correspondence in connection with the fuller information thereby elicited, and in 1885 the Rev. Chr. Wordsworth thought my work worthy of receiving a place in the Introduction to his edition of *The Pontifical Offices used by David de Bernham, Bishop of St. Andrews.* But information as to localities identified has still been coming in, and it may not be out of place to give in simplest form the latest conclusions regarding the dates and places of consecration.

1240. May 6—Lasswade, Edinburgh.
13—The Church of the Preaching Friars, Perth.
July 8—Church of S. Nicholas of North Berwick.
1241. Aug. 16—Kirktown, Roxburgh.
Mertoun, near Dryburgh.
Yester, in Gifford, Haddington.
Linton, Haddington.
Forteviot, Perth.
Nov. 11—Kinettles, Forfar.
1242. Mar. 14—Mid-Calder, Edinburgh.
16—S. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh.
23—Channel Kirk, Berwick.
28—Gordon, Berwick.
30—Stitchel, Roxburgh.
April 2—Fogo, Berwick (Private Chapel).
4—Greenlaw, Berwick.
6—Langton, Berwick.
7—Polwarth, Berwick.
10—Chirnside, Berwick.
15—Holy Trinity Church, Berwick.
24—Baro, in Garvald, Haddington.
May 1—Pencaitland, Haddington.
4—Cockpen, Edinburgh.
22—Linlithgow.
June 4—Collace, Perth.
12—Falkirk, Stirling.
July 16—Strachan, Kincardineshire.
30—Nigg, Kincardinshire.
Arbuthnott, Kincardineshire.
Aug. 5—Kinneff, Kincardineshire.
7—S. Cyrus, Kincardineshire.
9—Marykirk, Kincardineshire.
11—Tannadyce, Forfar.
17—Inverkeilor, Forfar.
19—S. Vigean's, Forfar.
21—Aberlemno, Forfar.
23—Forfar.
25—Glamis, Forfar.
27—Airlie, Forfar.
29—Newtyle, Forfar.
31—Fowlis, Easter.
1242. Sept. 5—Church of Perth.
5—Abdie, Fife.
7—Flisk, Fife.
Oct. 4—Woolmet in Newton, Edinburgh.
6—Seaton, Haddington.
8—Gulane, Haddington.
10—Church of the Conventual Nuns, North Berwick.
17—Innerwick, Haddington.
20—Oldhamstocks, Haddington.
30—Legerwood, Berwick.
Nov. 3—Stow, Edinburgh.
1243. Mar. 20—Earlston, Berwick.
27—Kelso, Roxburgh.
29—Fogo, Berwick.
31—Coldstream, Berwick.
Apr. 2—Hilton in Whitsome, Berwick.
4—Horndean in Ladykirk, Berwick.
6—Hutton, Berwick.
23—Aldham in Whitekirk, Haddington.
29—Smailholm, Roxburgh.
May 2—Carrington, Edinburgh.
5—Ratho, Edinburgh.
7—Carriden, Linlithgow.
10—Airth, Stirling.
17—Kinghorn, Fife.
19—Kirkton, near Burntisland, Fife.
27—Kinglassie, Fife.
30—Scoonie, Fife.
June 17—Parish Church of St. Andrews, Fife.
18—Kelly in Carnbee, Fife.
21—Crail, Fife.
26—Kilrenny, Fife.
28—Anstruther, Fife.
July 12—Kilconquhar, Fife.
15—Newburn, Fife.
17—Largo, Fife.
19—Markinch, Fife.
23—Portmoak, Kinross.
26—Falkland, Fife.
28—Lathrisk, Fife.
30—Collessie, Fife.
Aug. 2—Dairsie, Fife.
8—Cults, Fife.
9—Errol, Forfar.
11—Inchture, Forfar.
13—Rossie in Inchture, Perth.
18—Barry, Forfar.
23—Craig, Forfar.
25—Logie, Forfar.
27—Aldbar, Forfar.
30—Restennet, Forfar.
Sept. 1—Idvies, Forfar.
3—Meithie-low, Forfar.
6—Inverarity, Forfar.
9—Benvie, Forfar.
11—Lochee, Forfar.
13—Blairgowrie, Perth.
27—Auchterarder, Perth.
30—Livingston, Linlithgow.
1244. Mar. 11—Ellam in Longformacus, Berwick.
Apr. 7—Athelstaneford, Haddington.
11—Tranent, Haddington.

1244. Apr. 17—Cranston, Edinburgh.
21—Salton, Haddington.
May 6—Church of the Minorites in Berwick.
Aug. 26—Inverkeithing, Fife.
Sept. 4—Leuchars, Fife.
6—Kemback, Fife.
11—Kirkliston, Linlithgow.
13—Ecclesmachan, Linlithgow.
18—Bolton, Haddington.
Oct. 2—Hospital Church of Scotland's Wells, Kinross.
17—Fordoun, Kincardineshire.
19—Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire.
1245. Mar. 6—Heriot, Edinburgh.
9—Morham, Haddington.
21—Kirkcaldy, Fife.
26—Dysart, Fife.
28—Leslie, Fife.
31—Auchtermuchty, Fife.
Apr. 3—Tarvit in Cupar, Fife.
5—Moonzie, Fife.
1246. May 7—Whittingham, Haddington.
15—Eassie, Forfar.
25.—Fetteresso, Kincardineshire.
27.—Kinross.
July 31—Hirsel in Coldstream, Berwick.
1247. May 23—Gogar in Corstorphine, Edinburgh.
31—Calder East in Kirknewton, Edinb.
June 25—Simprin in Swinton, Berwick.
Aug. 25—Methven, Perth.
Oct. 24—Abercrombie in S. Monance, Fife.
1248. Sept. 27—Colinton, Edinburgh.
Oct. 4—Eccles, Berwick.
6—Coldstream, Berwick.
1249. April 18—Kettins, Forfar.
May 18—Strathmartin, Forfar.
Aug. 24—Clackmannan.
1276. —(By Bishop William Wishart.)
May 15—Dunnottar, Kincardineshire.
22—Chapel of Cowie, in Fetteresso, Kincardineshire.

Of the 140 consecrations by Bishop David, according to the foregoing list 36 were upon Sunday—slightly over one-fourth.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

GEORGE LORD GORDON, SON OF THE 2nd MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.—To the poetical eulogy with which this youth (who lost his life at the battle of Alford, 1646) has been surrounded, the following verse by Sir Henry Spottiswoode (quoted in Maidment's *Spottiswoode Miscellany*, Vol. I., 179), is not generally known :—

Att Alford to their eternall cell [fled.
Fled many soules and bodies, from him [Montrose]
But now, alas! for woe that I must tell
How his bright mirrour there was darkened,
Dim'd with the Noble Gordon's dying breath,
Who proved e'en a conqueror in death.

FINNAN HADDOCKS. — An article on the fishing villages of the north-east coast, and more particular about the Finnan Haddock, appeared in the December number of the *English Illustrated Magazine*. It was written and illustrated by "Barrington Macgregor," which is the pseudonym of the Rev. A. B. Orr.

THE FAMILIES OF BURNETT, CHALMERS, FARQUHARSON, FORBES, FRASER, AND GREGORY.—The December number of the *Genealogical Magazine* contained the first instalment of a series of Grants which were to be recorded in the Great and Privy Seal Records for 1676-81. They are contained in a manuscript volume, which was the Minute Book of a Keeper of the Record of "Signatures passed under the King's Hand," and which was picked up in an auction room by the writer, Mr. Charles S. Romanes. The Grants recorded in the manuscript are of a very varied character, and consist of Confirmations of Grants of Land; Gifts of the Escheats of Estates forfeited to the Crown, or otherwise under the Crown's control; Gifts of Pensions, and of Tutory and Curatory; Letters of Legitimation; Remissions for Slaughter and other Crimes; and various other Crown Grants. The recipients are persons in all stations in life, and resident in all parts of the kingdom. And thus a great amount of valuable genealogical matter is brought under review in very small compass, so that the little volume, when published, will throw some light upon the histories of many families. Among the extracts printed are the following :—

Past in Exchequer, Feb. 4, 1676—

Escheat and liferent of William Chalmers of Balnacraig to Thomas Farquharson of Colistoune upon his owne horning. Composition 20 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Alexander Burnett (designed . . . Alexander) merchand burgess of Aberdene, to Mr. Blaikwood, merchand burgess of Edinbnrgh. It is also sought be Thomas Thomsone, sone to unquhill David Thomsone, merchand burgess of Edinburgh, upon his owne horning. Thomas Thomsone preferd. Composition 20 merks.

Past in Exchequer, February 21-8, 1678—

Gift of pension to the children of the deceist Mr. James Gregorie, Professor of the Mathematics in the College of Edinburgh.

Infeftment to Alexander, Lord Forbes of Pitsligo, of the lands of Aberdoure and teinds thairof, and others; holdend of his Majestie blensch, upon the resignatione of the said Alexander, Lord Pitsligo, and the Lord and Master of Saltoun, their resignationes. Composition 100 lib.

PROSPECTUS OF "THE BANFFSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN," PROJECTED IN 1876, BUT NEVER PUBLISHED.

A QUARTERLY PERIODICAL,

TO BE EDITED BY

ALEXANDER JACK, M.A. [now minister of Towie].*

THE *Banffshire Antiquarian* will be a publication containing original researches on all matters connected with the antiquities of the county.

In antiquarian interest it may be affirmed that Banffshire will bear favourable comparison with almost any other county in Scotland. The literature already published relating to its antiquities is most extensive, but not being accessible to the general reader, is entirely unknown, except to those that make a special study of such subjects. It is with the intention and hope of throwing clearer light on these imperfectly-known topics, and of awakening fresh interest in the venerable records of past events, that the projectors of this periodical have determined to issue it. It is proposed that the periodical will contain the following special features :—

I. The statistical accounts of each parish in the county that have appeared from time to time will be inserted, compared and commented on, and attention will be drawn to any references contained therein that have a bearing and importance wider than the county. Information will be added up to the present day, thereby giving these accounts a permanent interest.

II. Original articles will regularly appear, having for their subject the history of ancient and modern castles, mansion-houses, and the more important of the county families. These articles will be written on the basis of authentic documents, published and unpublished, and will do ample justice to the legendary lore which clusters around old ruined walls.

III. The story of the lives of eminent men and women born in the county, or who have lived in it, will be fully told, and, as these men have generally risen from a humble sphere of life, their lives will be exhibited as an example to the youth of the present day. The works of Banffshire literary men will be reviewed, and extracts connected with the general scope of the periodical will be reproduced. Copious notices will be given of eminent clergymen of all denominations, of men who have attained rank by merit, and of eccentric characters.

IV. Arrangements have been made for popular sketches of the different districts of the county with regard to their physical features, the past and present manners and customs of their inhabitants, illustrated by extracts from the works of old writers.

V. The history of Banffshire will be presented in the light of modern research, and, while popular tradition will not be neglected, fabulous tales will be disregarded or refuted, and the true history of the county will be pointed out—what it is and where it is to be found.

VI. Interesting accounts will be given of objects and articles of Banffshire antiquities seen in museums, of Druid circles, sculptured stones, Pict and Danish remains, and of wells reputed to have the power of healing. A column will be devoted to explanation of the more remarkable inscriptions and symbolical representations so frequently graven on tombstones in churchyards of the county.

VII. The student of natural science will have his knowledge increased by articles on the geology, geography, botany, and natural history of the county. The papers on these subjects, though strictly scientific, will also be written in an easy and intelligible style.

VIII. The different races of Banffshire inhabitants will be considered in a series of papers, in which it is proposed to examine minutely their origin, settlement, and gradual modification into their present state. The peculiarities of their dialects will be explained, all difficult etymological questions discussed, and the origin and meaning of local proverbs, phrases, and words illustrated by examples.

IX. The industries, manufactures, and fishings of the county will be fully described with reference to their rise and progress, their present condition and prospects ; and accurate statistics of the various employments will be furnished.

X. A wide field of research is opened up in accounting for the present advanced state of agriculture in the county, and this most interesting subject, with all the varied collateral topics, will receive ample justice in the pages of the periodical.

XI. Besides all these systematic accounts, the more remarkable occurrences in Banffshire during the past 100 years will be reproduced. The general reading public will have served up again to their intellectual appetites accounts of elections, public meetings, speeches, rejoicings,

* Author of *Geography of the Counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray, in Prose and Verse; A Monograph on the Battle of Glenlivat; A Guide to the Bursary Competition; A Revised Edition of the Shorter Catechism, adapted to the Nineteenth Century Theology*, &c.

trials, and any events likely to be re-read with interest.

XII. A quarterly epitome of Banffshire news will contain only the events that are of more than a passing importance.

The *Antiquarian* will include among its contributors some of the foremost writers of Antiquarian literature in the north-east of Scotland.

Correspondence will be printed if it communicates or refers to new facts of antiquarian importance, and a corner will be reserved for poetry having a similar reference.

No. 1 will appear on April 1st, 1876, and will contain :—

1. Introductory Words by the Editor.
2. Statistical Accounts of the Parish of Gamrie, 1798 and 1848.
3. The Castle of Banff.
4. Life of Arch. Sharpe.
5. Sketch of the Braes.
6. Earliest notices of Banffshire in Scot. Hist.
7. A day in Banff Museum.
8. Topog. Acct. of Banff.
9. The Dialect of Banff. A.
10. The Fisheries of Banff. Art. I.
11. The Agriculture of Banff. Art. I.
12. Curious Dream at Boyndie.
13. News from Jan. to April.

THE ORIGIN OF "CHINESE" GORDON.

THE CHARLES GORDONS.

THE following notes will tend towards the *unraveling* of the Gordian knot, into which the Charles Gordons seem to have got. (See pp. 50 and 70, XII.) Mr. J. M. Bulloch, in referring to Lord Rosebery's List of Rebels, omits to notice that the laird of Terpersie's name appears therein as James Gordon, senior of Terpersie. Charles Gordon, younger of Terpersie, also appears, and it was Charles who was executed at Carlisle. If he had had a son who was reprieved or pardoned, there would thus have been three generations implicated, a by no means impossible, but rather an improbable, circumstance. I have not seen Captain Wimberley's *Gordons of Lesmoir*, and can only infer what appears therein from Mr. Bulloch's deductions.

Now, the Charles Gordons, whose trials I have come across, are :—

I. Charles Gordon, taken prisoner at Carlisle, tried at Southwark, found guilty, condemned, and finally reprieved or pardoned.

II. Charles Gordon of Dalpersey, conveyed prisoner from Scotland for trial at Carlisle. Pled guilty, condemned, and executed.

III. Charles Gordon, tried at York. Pled guilty, condemned, and executed.

I. This Charles Gordon was *not* Terpersie's son. He is described as having belonged to Aberdeenshire, and his father was "a Bailie of Regality, under the Duke of Gordon, and well effected." (*Scots Magazine.*) There cannot be the shadow of a doubt as to Captain Wimberley's interpretation of "well-affected" being the correct one, and that the expression did not refer to the social position of the family. Charles Gordon was a lieutenant in Lord Ogilvy's regiment, and was one of the 18 Scots officers who surrendered to the Duke of Cumberland at Carlisle on 30th December, 1745. Of these 18, seven belonged to Aberdeenshire, and four to Banffshire, among those from the former county being another Gordon, James, of Colonel Grant's regiment. These prisoners were arraigned at St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, on 25th and 26th June, 1746, when the Grand Jury found a true bill against Charles Gordon. On the 23rd October he was found guilty, but recommended to mercy on account of his youth. On the 15th November, Lord Chief Justice Lee passed sentence of death on twenty-two prisoners, including Charles Gordon, but of these only five were executed on Kennington Common on the 28th of the month, and he was not of the number.

II. There can be no doubt about Dalpersey being the same place as Terpersie. The one prefix is just more descriptive than the other, Dal=haugh-land, Tir=land. Charles Gordon was conveyed, along with other prisoners from Scotland, to Carlisle in August, 1746, where the Grand Jury sat from the 12th to the 26th. When brought to trial he pled guilty, and, on 24th September, was sentenced to death. He was executed on the Gallows Hill, at Harraby, on 16th November, the day the Jacobite army had entered the town the year before.

III. The trials at York lasted from the 2nd to the 7th October. I have found no reference as to who this Charles was. He pled guilty when brought to trial, and was executed on 1st November, 1746.

Mr. Bulloch authoritatively says that Charles, the first in the above list, had an elder brother who went with Cope. If it can be proved that this brother was David, who was taken prisoner at Prestonpans, we at once have "Chinese" Gordon's great-great-grandfather in the Duke of Gordon's Bailie of Regality. No difficulty should be experienced in ascertaining who this Bailie was, for the Regality Court Books will doubtless be extant.

J. CHRISTIE.

SELECTED ITEMS FROM AN ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS,

GOING TO MOFFAT, THE TIME THERE, AND WHEN RETURNING, AND OTHER DISBURSEMENTS AS WITHIN 1737.

By W. Fordyce of Culsh.

1737.

June	28.	To of gold and money, taken South by Culsh, of his own, this day	£256	8 0
		To of which given out the said 28th of drink money to the servants at Culsh	1	4 0
"	29.	To the Groom and Nurse at Kelly	1	4 0
		To for green bear for the horses at Tarves	0	2 0
"	30.	To Mr. Broun's Servants at Ballhelvie	0	18 0
July	1.	To the poor to this day coming to Aberdeen, and when there	0	3 2
"	2.	To for dressing my wig	0	2 0
		To for confections, and seed caik	1	0 0
		To Willie Black to buy sweeties	0	6 0
		To at Cassow Port in Jullie Burn's, and 6d. to the poor	0	4 6
"	3.	To at the Kirk of Kinigie	0	5 0
		To of hire for the two horses from Aberdeen to Dundee, with 6/- of drink money to the hirer	8	6 0
		To at New Dundee, this night and next morning with 5/- of fraught	0	19 6
"	4.	To at Kenaway, for myself, servants, and horses	1	5 0
		To of horse hire from New Dundee to Kinghorne, with 4/- to the hirer to drink	4	4 0
		To of boat fraught at Kinghorne 3/6, spent at Leith, and 4d. to the poor	0	11 10
"	6.	To for 4 lbs. shugar for my tea when at Moffat	1	10 0
		To for 1 lb. prouns; ½ lb. rasines, 1/- for cherries, 6 sheets paper, and 2d. to a poor woman	0	8 2
		To for ½ lb. confections, to be given Lady Henereta Gordon	0	10 6
		To for letting Geo. Brumner see the Castle of Edinburgh	0	0 4
		To for shaving, and dressing my wig when at Edinr., with 3/- for dressing my silk stockings	0	12 0
July	7.	To this night and next morning for myself, servants, and horses, at Lintoun, with 2d. to a poor woman	£1	15 8
"	12.	To this day lost in the bowling green, and 12/- of bowling green maill	1	1 0
"	22.	To for weshing my big coat, two pairs of coatten stockings, 1 pr. black loom ones, and two hand Courtches, or Nose Napkins	0	5 0
"	26.	To this day from the 15th the time I came to Moffat, for room rent for myself, and Servant, being 18 nights to Mrs. Grahame	6	0 0
		To for 4 baiths in said time	2	8 0
		To the Servt. Maid for her service	1	0 0
		To from the said 15th to the 26th after breakfast, for my own, and Servant's diet	9	18 0
		To Dr. Gaven Cocks, for his advise, and two dozes of salts for making the water operate	6	18 0
		To the Poor at Moffat, from the time I came, till this day that I went away	0	8 0
		To for shaving, and dressing my wig, the time at Moffat	0	12 0
		To this night, and next morning, at Lammintown, for the two horse, and hirer	1	7 6
"	27.	To this night, and next morning at Hamilton, and 6/- to the Porter for seeing the Palace	2	2 0
"	28.	To for seeing the Kirks, and College of Glasgow	0	13 0
		To at Bothwell Bridges of Customs	0	1 0
Aug.	3.	To for fegs, rasines, and confections	0	19 6
		To for pears, and two bottles water, from Corstorphine	0	2 2
		To of drink money to George Brumner	0	2 0
"	4.	To of Custom at the Bridge of Erne	0	1 0
		To this night, and next morning, for myself, servant, and horses, at Pearth, with 4/- of fraught	2	0 0
"	5.	To for seeing the house, and Church, Scoon	0	4 0
		To at Cupar of Angus, and to two poor people, &c.	0	13 2
"	6.	To at July Brans, and to poor people, and Casso Port	0	12 0
"	8.	To Mr. Black's Servant, and his son Willie, with 2d. to a poor man	0	18 2
		To Richard Muir, the time my horse was at Aberdeen	1	12 0

	To for shaving, the time there .	£0	3	0
	To for 1 lb. rasines to give the boys at Eggie . . .	0	4	6
Aug. 9.	To of White money and turner's	0	18	10

ACCOUNT OF MONEY GIVEN OUT BY CULSH, NOT TO BE RECKONED WITH HIS CHARGES GOING TO MOFFAT WELLS. 1737.

July 1.	To for 3 fir leddars at Aberdeen sent to Culsh, by Alex. Reidhead	£0	2	6
	To for three fathoms of sma' ropes	0	1	6
	To for paying the making of my sister's gown at Aberdeen	1	4	0
	To her of Cash, to be accounted for when I go home . .	5	2	0
" 7.	To William Garden and his Servant, for drawing and writing the conveyance by the heritors of New Deer, in William Mair's favours .	7	16	0
	To spent with him, and the other witnesses to the signing thereof in the Coffee house, and for a bottle of wine .	1	6	0
	To for my own dennar said time being all the rest of the diets under invitation . . .	0	16	0
	To for putting on a piece of silver on the head of my kain	1	4	0
" 27.	To for a grey mear at Lanerick	46	18	0
	To for a broun mear thereat .	57	12	0
	To for 2½ yards red tape, for tying up their tails . .	0	2	6
	To for 4 new shoes to the Grey Mear, and 3 to the Broun, and the other shoe mended .	1	14	0

(To be continued.)

Queries.

1213. DAVID HERD.—In a copy I have of Sir Thomas Urquhart's Tracts in the 1774 edition, there is a note in pencil to the effect that the volume was edited by David Herd, the antiquary. I should be very much obliged to any of your readers who could verify this. I have not access to any other biographical dictionary than Chambers'. Perhaps in some fuller account of him than it contains it may be said that among other literary work he edited the above volume. A. B.

1214. MYSTERIOUS IRON BOX.—There lies in the Record Hall, Aberdeen, in charge of the Sheriff Clerk, a mysterious iron box, about two feet in length and one in breadth, and closed with iron rivets, having the following inscription engraved on a brass plate, rivetted on to the lid, viz. :—"This box, containing MSS. of the deceased Alexander Bannerman of Elsick Baronet, has been deposited in custody of the Sheriff Clerk of Aberdeenshire, to be preserved by him and his successors in office unopened till the year 1900, and then, and not till then, to be delivered to the head of the Bannerman family, agreeable to Interlocutor of the 27th May, 1842, pronounced by the Sheriff of Aberdeenshire in the cause Sir Alexander Bannerman's Trustees against Sir Alexander Bannerman." Can any one give information about these manuscripts; what was their nature; why thus sealed up with iron; and what was the nature of the "cause Sir Alexander Bannerman's Trustees against Sir Alexander Bannerman?"

ALEX. EMSLIE SMITH.

1215. DUNCAN CAMPBELL'S SESSION RECORD.—A Duncan Campbell, described as a traveller, a caird, on 16th February, 1701, desiring baptism to his child, presented to the Kirk Session of the parish of Aberdour, in Aberdeenshire, a certificate from the Kirk Session of . . . . in Angus. The name of the Angus parish is blank. Could any of the present custodiers of the Angus Parish Session Records of that date kindly say if the counter reference is in their registers? HYPHEN.

Answers.

1203. FOUR ABERDEEN CELEBRITIES (XII., 95).—Jumpin' Judas, Turkey Willie, and Willie Godsman are described in *Aberdeen and Its Folk*, a book (published in 1868) dealing with Aberdeen about 1820-50, written by "A Son of Bon-Accord in North America"—in reality, Mr. James Riddel, a solicitor in Canada, elder brother of the late Mr. Peter Riddel, Harbour Treasurer, and the late Mr. Thomas Riddel, actuary of the Savings Bank. "By some means or another," says this book, "Jumpin' Judas at one time became possessed of a cast-off suit of livery, including a cocked hat, and in this gorgeous array he had his portrait taken by some local artist, of which coloured prints were published, and found a ready sale, Judas being a general favourite in the town. He was depicted in his most characteristic attitude, while singing 'Maggie Lauder,' hopping on one leg, the other being deftly employed in executing the 'shuffle and cut' of the Highland fling, the right arm held up, and his hand grasping the little stick ready to be twirled." Turkey Willie was an itinerant dealer in poultry—mostly turkeys. "He drove hard bargains, and, if he could, he would have exacted unconscionable prices for his poultry; but the careful and economical housewives of Aberdeen seldom allowed themselves to be over-reached by him." Willie Godsman held a badge from the civic authorities entitling him to exercise the rights and privileges of a licensed mendicant. These two are also described in William Buchanan's *Glimpses of Olden Days in Aberdeen* (Aberdeen, 1870). The story of "Buttery Willie Collie" is told [? by Mr. John Malcolm Bulloch] in *Alma Mater*, VIII., 132 (11th February, 1891). There are two versions of the story. According to the one more generally accepted, "William Collie

was a gentleman who kept a tavern in Old Aberdeen. He had had charge of King's College Buttery—for, in the days of long ago, when the student resided within the College buildings, a commissariat department had to be located there also, in the shape of a Buttery. He then became a respectable British publican in the Old Town, and, after the manner of the time, retained his nickname, Buttery." His portrait, taken from an old print, was given in *Alma Mater*. R. A.

In reply to your enquiry, I beg to say that I have a perfect recollection of 1, 2, and 3, and possibly I knew "Buttery," although I cannot recall more than the name. I have a good copy of No. 1, and a photo. of No. 2, and I recollect Willie Godsman as forcibly as any of the three. They all flourished from 1825 onwards, Turkey Willie being the survivor. Godsman used to call, as a beggar, at my mother's house in 1825-6, and was served, as usual, with a handful of oatmeal, for which he always had an open bag slung over one shoulder. He was a big-boned man—of swarthy complexion—and had a peculiar falcetto sort of voice; and, being an only son amongst six sisters, my frolicsome habits were so far disapproved of, and I was threatened with being handed over to Willie, who pretended, when he called on one occasion, to carry me off. I was then but a boy of five or six, but the impression thus left of the man and his appearance is strongly left on my mind. I think Willie must have died about 1826-7, as I never saw him after. J. Judas was alive up to 1830-1, as far as I can say. Turkey Willie was a very quiet subject, and as soon as he disposed of one turkey, which he always carried under his left arm, he was no time in re-appearing with another. He did not, so far as I know, beg money, or anything else. J. Judas put round the hat, as he always commanded a crowd. There were no police in those days, the town being protected by six town sergeants. When I was a lad of 10 and upwards I used to join in what were called stone fights on the links. I was often engaged in them, on the *Footdee side* against the Port or "Bool" Road boys. Our pranks in that way became so serious for ourselves, as well as those visiting the links, that on one occasion the six town sergeants appeared to stop the fight. *Both sides at once went in* and gave chase, and we drove all the six over the Broadhill and off the ground, so that they came no more to molest us.

33 Albyn Place, Aberdeen. GEORGE ALLAN.

1205. THE WORD "CLYACK" (XII., 95).—This word is defined in the New English Dictionary thus:—"The last handful of corn cut at harvest on any farm, called in the south of Scotland the 'maiden,' and in Northumberland the 'kirn baby.'" Dr. Gordon, in the *Book of the Chronicles of Keith*, 58, has the following reference:—"'The cliack sheaf' was brought home drest as a maiden, put over the door during the night, and then given to the best cow to cause her to give more butter. In getting cliack a scramble was made to get the last handful of corn to cut." W.

1202. JOHN WITHERSPOON, D.D. (XII., 95).—Chambers, in his *Eminent Scotsmen*, says of this famous Scottish divine that he received a diploma from one of the Scottish Universities in 1764, but does not name the University. W.

1209. A GORDON EPIGRAM (XII., 95).—An eminent Latinist furnishes the following prose translation of this epigram, but the task of reducing it to the condition of measured language still remains for the rhythmic expert:—"The Gordons boast that they equal the labours of Hercules. Both make the subject of their boast a sow; that sow was a wild one, but this was a domestic one. The former was greatly voracious of men, the latter of dung. Therefore, as far as sow differs from sow, so differs the empty glory of the Gordons—from the glory of Hercules." X.

1210. ROGER WILLIAMS (XII., 96).—There is a *Life of Roger Williams*, by H. M. Dexter, published in Boston, 1876. The letters of this early champion of Toleration were edited by J. Russell Bartlett, Providence, 1882. W.

Scots Books of the Month.

Lang, Andrew. The Companions of Pickle. 16/- Longmans.

Traditional Games of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Collected and annotated by Alice Bertha Gomme. Vol. 2. Nutt.

McNeil, Nigel. The Literature of the Highlanders. 5/- Lamley.

Heddle, Ethel F. A Haunted Town (St. Andrews). 6/- Wells Gardner.

Burns, The Poems of Robert. 2 vols. Temple Classics. 3/- Dent.

Morison, Jeanie. Rifts in the Reek. 5/- Blackwood.

Norie, W. Drummond. Loyal Lochaber. Illustrations and Reproductions. Morison.

Drummond, Life of Henry, by George Adam Smith. 7/6. Hodder.

Butler, D. Wesley and Whitefield in Scotland. 5/- Blackwood.

Henderson, T. F. Scottish Vernacular Literature. A Succinct History. Nutt.

Rankin, James. Church Ideas in Scripture and Scotland. 6/- Blackwood.

Marson, Rosaline. Pollok and Aytoun. Famous Scots Series. 1/6. Oliphant.

Published by A. BROWN & Co., Booksellers, Aberdeen. Literary communications should be addressed to the "Editor," 23 Osborne Place, Aberdeen. Advertisements and Business Letters to the Publishers, 83 Union Street, Aberdeen.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

VOL. XII.] No. 8. FEBRUARY, 1899. REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d. PER POST 4d.

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ABERDEEN, FEBRUARY, 1899.

BYRON'S MATERNAL ANCESTORS.

THE GORDONS OF GIGHT.

THE remarkable story of the Gordons of Gight is being gradually unravelled. For a long time local topographical books have touched on the family, but it is only of recent years that any attempt has been made to reconstruct the history of the family. I believe that it was the late Charles Elphinstone Dalrymple who tried his hand at the first deduction. This will be found in a volume he compiled, known as the "Balbithan MS.," several copies of which are in existence. It was on this MS. that Dr. Temple based his chapter on Gight in the *Thanage of Fermartyn* (pp. 72-8). Basing himself in turn on Dr. Temple's book, the Rev. Dr. Garden Blaikie, writing (anonymously) in the *Scotsman*, of September 24, 1896, dealt with "Lord Byron's Scottish Blood," supplementing the deduction in the *Thanage of Fermartyn* by some letters written by Mrs. Byron. These were taken from the supplement to the *Parish Magazine of Fyvie*, which Dr. Milne compiled in April, 1886. The latest contribution to the subject appeared in the Aberdeen *Free Press* of November 11, 18 and 25, 1898, under the title of "The Tragic Adventures of Byron's Ancestors, the Gordons of Gight," and it was supplemented in the same journal on December 2, 1898, by an article on "A Tragedy of the Austrian Empire," these articles being written by me.

In the present series of articles I propose to deal more formally and genealogically with the Gight family, I have made many corrections on and additions to the "Balbithan MS." and the *Thanage of Fermartyn*, and yet, though I have spent nearly two years on the subject, I am conscious of many omissions. These, I trust, will be set right by readers of *Scottish Notes and Queries*.

The strange story of the Gight Gordons covers a period of nearly three centuries, from 1498, when Sir William Gordon got the estates from his brother, to 1787, when Catherine Gordon (Mrs. Byron), the last of her line, had to sell them. The drama was played by thirteen

different lairds, representing eleven generations, as follows :—

2nd Earl of Huntly = Princess Annabella Stuart.

I. William Gordon, 1st laird of Gight. = Miss Ogilvie of Boyne.

IV. John Gordon, succeeded his brother and then his nephew, II. and III. = Miss Gordon of Lesmore.

V. William Gordon = Miss Ochterlony of Kelly.

VI. George Gordon = Miss Wood of Bonnyton.

VII. George Gordon = Miss Ogilvy of Airlie.

VIII. George Gordon = Miss Keith of Ludquharne.

IX. George Gordon = Miss Urquhart of Meldrum.

X. Mary Gordon = Mr. Davidson of Newton.

XI. A. D. Gordon = Miss Duff of Craigston.

XII. George Gordon = Miss Innes of Edingight.

XIII. Catherine Gordon = John Byron.

George Gordon.
LORD BYRON.
1788-1824.

It will be noted that there were really twelve Gordons among Byron's immediate two and twenty ancestors, the female side being drawn from families—the Ogilvys, Ochterlonys, Keiths, Woods, Urquharts, Duffs, and Inneses—who were all closely intermarried and connected with the Gordons. Let me now proceed to the lairds of Gight.

I. SIR WILLIAM GORDON OF GIGHT (Killed 1513).

This "familiaris armiger," the founder of the Gight Gordons, was the third son of George, 2nd Earl of Huntly (died 1500), by his second wife, Princess Annabella Stuart, daughter of James I. of Scotland. She had been married to Lewis, Count of Geneva, son of Lewis, Duke of Savoy, but the marriage was dissolved owing to the intrigues of the French King. She married Huntly in 1459, and was divorced from him under papal law, in 1471. Huntly got possession of the lands of Schivas (or Gight) in 1467, from the two daughters of Sir Robert Maitland, and gave the estate to his second son Adam, who married Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland, and who founded the Gordon line of the Sutherland family. Adam exchanged Gight for Aboyne, with his brother William, in 1498. William was killed at Flodden, September, 1513. By his wife, Janeta Ogilvie (alive in 1511), daughter of the laird of Boyne, he had

1. *William Gordon*, who succeeded him (as II.), father of George (III.).
2. *John Gordon*, who also succeeded (as IV.).
3. *James?* or Gilbert? Gordon, of Cairnbannoch. This is a mysterious person, over whom the genealogists have become very mixed. Dr. Temple, quoting from the "Balbithan MS.," calls him James, who married a Cheyne of Straloch, and succeeded to Gight as third laird. Dr. Temple makes him also the father of George, the fourth laird. The Great Seal, however, shows that George was the third laird, and the son of William the second. Again, there is a puzzling reference to the laird of Cairnbannoch in a note in Cosmo Innes's edition of the *Familie of Innes* (Spalding Club, 1864). There is little doubt, however, that Cairnbannoch was the grandfather of the Colonel John Gordon, the Governor of Eger, who saved Austria from Gustavus Adolphus, by conniving at the assassination of Wallenstein (1634). According to the Innes note*

Cairnbannoch had a son,

John Gordon, a lieutenant, who was killed at the "battle of Flanders." He married Margaret Caldwell (*Familie of Innes*), and had

* "This Coll. John Gordon was near Cousin german once removed with John Innes of Leuchars, whos mother was Marjorie Gordon, dochter to William Gordon of Gight, who was cousine german with the said Colonell Gordon. This Collonell Gordon's father was ane John Gordon sone to John Gordon of Kadenbanno, brother to ane Gilbert Gordon off Ardmachyer, who was father to William Gordon who fell in to be laird of Gight after the slaughter of Sir George. . . . . This Collonell Gordon's father and William Gordon of Gight umquhill John G. Innes's grandfather war brother barnis. Collonell Gordon's guidsyr Gordon of Kadenbanno and William Gordon of Gight (his father) was John Gordon of Ardmachy Kaddenbanno and Ardmacher were twae brothers cadent neare cousins other brothers or brothers sons off the laird of Gight." This strange jumble, which contradicts itself, may be reduced to this shape—and there is no doubt about the right-hand column. I should greatly like to see the original manuscript from which Cosmo Innes printed this statement. Does any reader know where it is?

Sir William Gordon, 1st of Gight.

James or Gilbert Gordon of Cairnbannoch.

John Gordon, killed at the "Battle of the Flanders."

Colonel John Gordon, of Wallenstein fame.

John Gordon of Ardmachar.

William Gordon, 5th of Gight.

Marjorie Gordon, mar. Alex. Innes.

John Innes of Leuchars.

Colonel John Gordon, who, as Governor of Eger, saved the Empire by having Wallenstein (who was to have surrendered the town to Gustavus Adolphus) assassinated, 25th February, 1634. For this he was created a Marquis of the Empire, though he was a Protestant, while Walter Leslie, of the Balquhain family, one of his co-conspirators, was created Count of Neustadt. He visited Leuchars in 1644, but "the intesten trouble of Scotland diverted him" from buying an estate in Scotland. He died at Dantzig, and was buried at Delft, Sir John Hurry, the famous Covenanting General, being at the funeral (*Familie of Innes*). He was never married, his property being inherited by his half-sister, Anna Weache, who married Alexander Petrie (son of Mr. Petrie, minister at Rotterdam), whom Gordon left as his executor. There was some squabble about the property, in which Leuchars was involved. Gordon is said to have killed a young man who was "halff brother to his sister called Weache." I described the Colonel fully in the *Free Press* of December 2, 1898.

On the Lieutenant's death, Margaret Caldwell, his widow, married as her second husband John Nairn, and had

Juda Nairn, who married a merchant at St. Andrews, called *Grigor* (he fell at the battle of Kilsyth "*contra* Montrose").

Margaret Caldwell married thirdly Lieutenant Weache, and had

Anna Weache, who married Alexander *Petrie*, the executor of Colonel Gordon (as above).

Cairnbannoch (according to Dr. Temple) had another son,

William Gordon, who "perished in the Bogie."

4. *Barbara Gordon*, daughter of the first laird, married William *Hay* of Lorny (Fraser's *Grants of Grant*), and secondly, in 1541, John Grant, the first laird of Ballindalloch (who was a widower at the time), and who was killed (September, 1559) in a quarrel with the Grants of Carron. My authority for this issue is Sir William Fraser's book on the Grants. They had

2. *George Grant* in Inverernan; died before 1612.

3. *Patrick Grant.*

4. *John Grant* in Foyness, tutor of Ballindalloch (who had a son Patrick).

1. *Patrick Grant of Ballindalloch*, born before his parents' marriage, but legitimatised October 22, 1542. He had five sons and three daughters, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Patrick Grant of Ballindalloch, who had

John Grant of Ballindalloch (died 1679), who had

John Grant of Ballindalloch (died before 1690). He had

John Roy Grant of Ballindalloch; married Anne Leslie of Balquhain. Under him the estates became very much encumbered, and were taken possession of by his creditors, who sold them in 1727 to Colonel William Grant (of the regiment that is now the Black Watch), younger son of James Grant of Rothiemurcus, who thus became the founder of the present family of Grant of Ballindalloch. John Roy Grant had a son,

Captain John Grant, who entered the Dutch service in 1708. He died before 1763. He had

Patrick Leslie Grant, who, though no longer holding the Ballindalloch property, became a laird by succeeding his cousin, Count Ernest Leslie, as Protestant heir (he 'verted from Catholicism) to the lands of Balquhain, of which he was the twentieth laird. He died unmarried, and was succeeded by his sister,

Eliza Grant's husband, *Patrick Leslie Duguid* of Auchenhove. They had no issue. Duguid married a second time, and had a son John, the 22nd laird of Balquhain, the ancestor of the present laird (Leslie's *Family of Leslie*).

5. *Catherine Gordon.* I think the "Catherine Gordon of Gight," who married James *Innes* of Rathmakenzie, as noted in the *Familie of Innes*, was a daughter of the 1st laird, and may have been named after his half-sister, Lady Catherine Gordon, who married Perkin Warbeck. James Innes was the son of Robert Innes of Cromy, who was the second son of Alexander Innes of that Ilk (died 1491), armour-bearer to James III., by Janet Gordon, daughter of the first Earl of Huntly. This Rathmakenzie, who was his wife's cousin german, fell at Pinkie, 1547, and his son,

Alexander Innes of Cromy was brutally murdered in Aberdeen, 1580. Innes of Invermarkie had quarrelled with Cromy, and tracked him to Aberdeen. Simulating a fit, and crying "Murder! Murder! A Gordon! a Gordon!" outside Cromy's lodging at night, Invermarkie induced his enemy to come out, and then shot him dead, while his followers decorated the dead man's body with their dirks. Cromy's son, a young boy, escaped by the back door, afterwards finding shelter with his father's second cousin, Alexander Innes of Cults, known as "Crag-in-Peril" on account of this affair. "Crag-in-Peril," as we shall see, married a daughter of the 5th laird of Gight. (See the *Familie of Innes.*)

II. WILLIAM GORDON OF GIGHT (Died 1546).

According to the Register of the Great Seal, the first laird was succeeded by his son, William, who had his charter confirmed in December, 1513. Dr. Temple calls the 2nd laird George, and says he married Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of Robert Gordon of Fetterletter, son of James Gordon, 1st of Haddo. The lands of Fetterletter ultimately fell to the Gights. The Earl of Morton possesses a letter, dated 1597, from "Dame Elizabeth Gordon, Lady of Gight" (see *Historical MSS. Commission*). Dr. Temple says George died without issue. It is certain, however, that William (whose career is very obscure) had a son George, and I am inclined to think that Dame Elizabeth Gordon was really the wife of William and the mother of the next laird,

George Gordon, who succeeded him (as III.).

J. M. BULLOCH.

(To be continued.)

A BON-ACCORD BYRON EPIGRAM.—The following epigram appeared in the London *Globe* of December 8, 1898:—

If Aberdeen, for conscience sake,
Poor Byron's tardy statue spurns,
How it must blush when asked to take
A rousin' nicht wi' Robbie Burns!

THE FAMILY OF LEASK.—You have dealt with the forgotten families of Wood of Bonnyton and Mowat of Balquholly. Another family that was erstwhile of some importance in the same district was the Leasks of that Ilk. As early as 1380 you will find a mention of a Leask of Leask (a property which now belongs to the laird of Pitlurg). In Stodart's *Scottish Arms* a reference is made to the laird of 1380, who had a charter from David II., and to an Alexander, who sold the estate about 1696, and who registered in 1672 a crest—a crescent, with the motto, "Virtute Cresco." James Leisk was minister of Cushnie in 1614, while Alexander Leask was minister of Cruden in 1669, and of Turriff in 1678. There were Leasks in Tarves at the beginning of this century. One of these was William Leask, farmer at Gateside, on the Haddo estate, whose great-grandsons are Dr. James Leask of Bombay, and Mr. W. Keith Leask. He died before 1823. His first cousin was William Leask of Skilmafillie, who died in 1823. There are also Leasks in Orkney. The Leasks and the Mowats both had estates in Aberdeenshire, and in Orkney and Shetland.

ABERDONIANS ABROAD.

(IX., 35, 81, 145, 161.)

PROFESSOR THOMAS FORBES.

"Dr. Thomas Forbes was Professor of Medicine in the University of Pisa in Italy." *Account of the Learned Men and Writers in Aberdeen* in Maidment's *Catalogues of Scottish Writers*, p. 115.

I have received the following reply to a query regarding Professor Forbes, addressed to the Librarian of the University of Pisa:—

"R. Biblioteca Universitaria, Pisa,
"Mar. xxvii., 98.

"Sir and Collegue,

"Dr. Thomas Forbes native of Aberdeen has been Professor of Medicine in our University on the xvii. century. In the 1658 teached philosophy for a shor time.

"I transcrive what wrote the illustrious Angelo Fabroni in *Hist. Acad. Pisanae* (Vol. III., 610: Pisis, 1795):—

"'Et quamquam maximi habiti fuerint honores medicis quibusdam, qui ex Britannia ad nos venerunt, deque eorum ingenii magnitudine suspicari liceat, nil tamen egisse videntur, ut medicina illam salubritatem Hippocraticae observationis, quasi sanitatem recuperaret. Ex illorum numero fuit quidam Thomas Forbesius Scotus, qui postquam, ut diximus, philosophiae scholam rexerat, tenuit et illam medicinae per triennium: nam an. 1662 ad suos redire concupivit.'

"Nothing remain of his works in our Library. I have not informed if have been others Scotchs professors in Pisa at that time.

"I have the honneur to be
"Your obedient servant
"FELICE TRIBOLATI, Knight
"Librarian, University, Pisa."

Was this Thomas Forbes the son of Bishop William Forbes, who, with his brother, Patrick, entered Marischal College as Cargill bursars in 1640? If so, where did he obtain his Doctor's degree? P. J. ANDERSON.

BYRON'S FATHER AND THE MARCHIONESS OF CARMARTHEN.—Those who wish to follow the intrigue of Captain Byron and the Marchioness of Carmarthen may be referred to a curious work, called *Trials for Adultery* (London, 1779, Vol. II., pp. 1-75), wherein the divorce proceedings are reported. The pair are also treated, and their portraits are given, in the *Town and County Magazine* of January, 1779.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

960. *Thom, Alexander:* Queen's Printer in Ireland. The son of No. 962, born in Aberdeen, 1801, he accompanied his father to Ireland in 1813, and settled in Dublin, where he became concerned in many important printing contracts with Government. Mr. Thom was widely known as the compiler and publisher of the famous *Dublin Almanac and Directory.* Referring to this book, and to Mr. Thom's relation to it, the late Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, described that gentleman "as a credit to the nation." He died in 1879.

961. *Thom, George, LL.D.:* Successful Teacher. A native of Forgue, where he was born in 1842, Mr. Thom graduated at Aberdeen University in 1863, but continued his studies, principally in science subjects, during two succeeding sessions. In 1865-6 he acted as assistant Professor to the class of Natural Philosophy in Aberdeen University, and proceeded in 1867 to India, to act as Principal to Doveton College, Madras. During his residence in that city he became Fellow of the University of Madras, and had the honour of delivering the address to the graduates of the University at the close of one of the sessions. Mr. Thom, after a few years' successful work in the East, found it necessary, for the sake of his health, to seek a better climate. He accordingly returned home, and was shortly thereafter, in the year 1878, appointed Rector of Dollar Institution. This position he has since held with much credit to himself, having steered the Secondary School, over whose fortunes he presides, with much skill through the critical period in that institution's history which followed the passing of the Endowed Schools Act. Mr. Thom has published a small, but helpful, manual on Elementary Physiography. He also takes a deep interest in antiquarian and scientific studies. He has received some years ago the honorary degree of LL.D. from his Alma Mater.

962. *Thom, Walter:* Journalist and Local Historian. This gentleman, who was father of No. 960, is favourably known to local antiquarians as the author of a *History of Aberdeen*, published in 1811. He is also author of a book on Pedestrianism, published in 1813. He proceeded to Dublin in that year, where he died in 1824.

963. *Thom, William (Rev.):* One of the Founders of the New Connexion Methodist Church. This worthy son of Bon-Accord was born in that city in 1751, and became in early life a Methodist, and finally a Methodist preacher under John Wesley. After Wesley's death, however, belonging to the more liberalising section of the Methodist ministry, he joined Alexander Kilham in his demand for a formal severance of the Methodist Societies from the Church of England, as well as for an adequate representation of the laity at the Annual Conference. As a result of the vehement controversy which these demands occasioned among the Wesleyan communities and clergy, both Kilham, who was the leader of the movement, and his more active associates, were suspended from the Wesleyan ministry. As a necessary fruit of this action Kilham and three other ministers, of whom William Thom was perhaps the most important, withdrew from the parent Methodist Society, and on August 9th, 1797, formed at Leeds a new denomination of Methodists, to which they gave the title of *The Methodist New Connexion.* Five thousand secessionists from the original Societies at once associated themselves with the new body. The Church thus originated has gone on ever since increasing its hold on English society, especially in the North of England. In its last year's report of the church work, presented to the Conference, we are informed that it can now boast of possessing no fewer than the respectable number of 575 chapels, 206 ministers, 1203 local preachers, and 33,840 members, while its Sabbath scholars number 84,369. Mr. Thom died in 1811.

964. *Thom, William:* Poet. Born at Aberdeen in 1799, of parents so poor that he received little or no education, and scarcely food. At the age of 14 he was apprenticed to the trade of handloom weaving, in which occupation he manfully strove to improve his education. Married, and with a family of four children, Thom, about 1837, was thrown out of employment owing to some commercial disaster of the times, and had to set out to tramp the country looking for work, one of his children dying on the journey. Thom's first effort as a song-writer was made at this time, when he composed verses for his flute, and, by offering copies at the houses on the road, obtained the means of proceeding to his destination. Thom subsequently forwarded verses to the *Aberdeen Herald*, which, attracting much attention, led to the publication of a volume of his verse. In 1842 Thom was invited to London, where he was much made of in society by Lady Blessington and other "leaders," and a fashionable dinner given in his honour; but after returning to Inverurie he fell into distress. His collected poems were issued in a small volume in 1841, entitled *Rhymes and Recollections of a Handloom Weaver.* The little volume contained verses of great melody and sweetness of sentiment, combined with much taste; but it was far from obtaining the success its merits entitled it to. After his death, in 1848, a subscription, amounting to about £250, was raised for his destitute family. Mr. Thom was unfortunately, like many other of Scotland's gifted sons, a victim to strong drink.

965. *Thomson, Alexander, of Banchory:* Free Church Leader and Author. He was born 21st June, 1798, son of Andrew of Banchory, and educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. He passed advocate, and was called to the Scottish Bar in 1820. He was much respected in the North of Scotland as one of the most cultured and public-spirited of the gentry of the north. He took a deep interest in the Disruption movement, and joined the Free Church in 1843. Among his numerous publications may be mentioned *Facts from Rome*, 1834; *Social Evils: Their Causes*

and Cure, 1852; *Punishment and Prevention*, 1857. He also published a pamphlet, *Scottish Episcopacy, Past and Present*. His death occurred in 1868. See his Life, by Professor Smeaton.

966. *Thomson, Alexander, D.D. (Prof.)*: Congregational Divine. Born in Aberdeen, 1815, he entered Marischal College in 1829, and graduated with distinction, 1833. Six years' work as a tutor followed. Then determining to enter the Christian ministry, Mr. Thomson underwent a three years' course of theological training at Spring Hill College. His first pastorate, beginning in 1842, was in Glasgow, and there, from 1848 till 1855, in addition to his ministerial duties, he acted as Professor of Biblical Literature in the Glasgow Theological Academy. Translated to Manchester in 1855, he became minister of Rusholme Congregational Church, and soon became a power in Cottonopolis. His earnest and scholarly discourses were generally admired, and his congregation rapidly increased. In 1875 Mr. Thomson became Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Criticism in the Congregational College, Manchester. He was also chosen Chairman of the Congregational Union that same year, and added still further to his reputation by his addresses from the Chair, and the firm and genial way in which he conducted the proceedings of the Union. He received the degree of D.D. from his Alma Mater in 1877, and died a few years ago, much esteemed and regretted.

967. *Thomson, George (Sir), K.C.B.*: Distinguished Army Surgeon. A native of Aberdeen, son of a shoemaker, and born 1843, he entered Marischal College, 1858, took his M.B. degree at Aberdeen University, 1864, and in the following year entered the Indian Medical Service. He became Surgeon-Major, 1877, Brigade Surgeon, 1889, Surgeon-Colonel, 1893. Served during the Afghan War, 1878-79, with Chitral Relief Force, 1895, and with the Malakand Field Force and Tirah Expedition, 1897. He received his C.B., 1896, and K.C.B., 1898.

968. *Thomson, James*: Minor Poet. Born near Binhill, Cairney, in 1807, he died in 1879. He published, in 1829, *Miscellaneous Poems and Songs*.

969. *Torry, Patrick or Peter, D.D. (Bishop)*. Born 27th December, 1763, at Garneston, Waulkmill, King-Edward, he was educated at Marischal College, and in due course entered the ministry of the Scottish Episcopal Church, where he was long minister and bishop. He was consecrated to the See of Dunkeld in 1808, and died 1852. One or two of his sermons and other writings have been published.

970. *Torry, Thomas Gordon Anderson (Rev.)*: Poet. Born in Peterhead, 1805, and educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, Mr. Anderson Torry was successively minister of the Scottish Episcopal Church at Portobello, Edinburgh, and Dundee from 1827 till his death, in 1856. He is the author of *The Araby Maid* and other songs.

971. *Trail, Samuel, LL.D., D.D. (Prof.)*: Church of Scotland Divine. A native of Udny, but in Anderson's *King's College Graduates* he is given as a native of Aberdeen. Born in 1805, he graduated in 1825. He became minister of Arbuthnott in 1841, was translated to Harry and Birsay, 1847. His Alma Mater made him successively LL.D. in 1847, and D.D. in 1852, and finally appointed him Professor of Theology, 1867. He was also Moderator of the General Assembly in 1874, and died in 1887. He published *An Examination of the Pentateuch*, 1863, and other writings. Dr. Trail's son, Professor James Trail of the Botany Chair, Aberdeen University, deserves notice here, as, though born in Orkney, his family connection with Udny, and his training and lifework, render him thoroughly Aberdonian. Prof. Trail has a European reputation in his own branch of science. His career is sketched in *Who's Who?* and also in *Men of the Time*. It may, however, be added that he became F.R.S. in 1893, and that he has published various valuable monographs on his own subject—*Vide, Men of the Time, &c.*

972. *Turner, George (Sir)*: Distinguished General. Born at Menie, Belhelvie, 22nd March, 1780, he served with great distinction in the British Army, and attained the rank of General there. He died in 1864.

973. *Turner, Robert S.*: Minor Poet. Born in Aberdeen in 1841, he has published many verses. See Edwards' *Modern Scottish Poets*.

974. *Turreff, Gavin*: Antiquary and Author. Born in Aberdeen, at the beginning of the century, he matriculated at Marischal College in 1818, and graduated 1822. Subsequently a clerk in the Union Bank, Aberdeen, he published a volume of *Antiquarian Gleanings* in 1859, which reached a second edition in 1871.

975. *Tyler, Alexander, M.A. (Rev.)*: Poet and Author. Said by Dr. Hew Scott to be a native of Buchan, and to have graduated at King's College in 1664, though Mr. Anderson gives his name in his *Graduates of King's College* as Alexander Tailerus, Aberdonensis. He was ordained at Kinnettles in 1670, and, though alive in 1685, seems to have died before 1688. He was author of the following quaint productions:—*Memoirs of the Life and Actions of Jhon, King of Poland, done in verse*, 1685, 4to; also, *Signal Dangers and Deliverances by Land and Sea; Comprehending a Short Account of the Raising of the Siege of Vienna, Together with a Description of a Violent Tempest (when going to Edinburgh, 26th November, 1681, with Claverhouse and many of his brethren for the purpose of taking an oath required by the Test Act) between Burntisland and Leith, in a Boat called "The Blessing,"* in two small poems, reprinted 1685 (4to).

976. *Tyrie, James (Prof.)*: Jesuit Author. Born 1543, at the Mill of Dunnideer, Insch. After studying at the University of Louvain, he visited Rome, and joined the Society of Jesus. He was appointed Professor of Philosophy and Theology in the Jesuit

College of Clermont, Paris. Tyrie, in 1590, became Provincial of the Jesuits in France. He wrote under the name of George Thomson, *De Antiquitate Ecclesiæ Scoticæ*. John Knox replied to this work, to which Tyrie replied in a pamphlet (1573), which is reckoned rare and valuable. Tyrie died at Rome in 1597.

977. *Udny, John, M.P.:* The Udny family, one of the oldest in Aberdeenshire, was strongly Royalist in the 17th century. This representative of the family entered Marischal College in 1678, was the tenth winner of the archery medal, and served as M.P. for his native county.

978. *Udny, Robert, F.R.S., F.S.A.:* Art Collector. This distinguished scion of the family whose name he bears was born about 1740, and became a successful West India merchant. He twice made the tour of Italy, and collected many pictures by the best masters of the Italian schools, with the design of forming a school of painting in connection with the Royal Academy. Mr. Udny was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and also of the Society of Antiquaries. He died in London in 1802, but was buried in the Udny family vault.

979. *Udny, Richard (Sir), K.C.S.I.:* Indian Administrator. This notable Aberdonian was educated at Aberdeen University, and entered the Bombay Civil Service in 1869. He has been engaged on various important matters, and in 1891 was appointed Commissioner of the Peshawar Division, Punjaub. He also acted as Afghan Boundary Delimitation Commissioner, 1894-5. He was made C.S.I. in 1894, and K.C.S.I. in 1897.

980. *Urquhart, Adam, of Meldrum, M.D.:* Covenanter. This gentleman was one of the few Aberdonians who suffered for attachment to the Covenant. He died in 1684.

981. *Urquhart, Francis Gregory:* Major-General. Born at Craigston, Aberdeenshire, in 1813, he entered the army in 1831, became Captain, 1837, Major, 1851, Lieut.-Col., 1855, Colonel, 1860, and Major-General, 1866. He served in the Crimea and in China. Created C.B., 1861.

982. *Urquhart, Miss:* Poetess. Hugh Miller, in his *Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland*, p. 259, mentions this lady as an excellent poetess, who flourished about 1834.

983. *Urquhart, Patrick, M.D. (Prof.):* Born 1641, at Meldrum, Fintray, he was appointed to the Chair of Medicine, King's College, by Patrick, Bishop of Aberdeen, in 1672, and died 1725, having been 54 years Physician in the King's College, Old Aberdeen. He is spoken of as "a man of learning and parts."

984. *Wales, James:* Artist. Several varying accounts of the career of this Aberdonian artist are to be met with in *S. N. & Q.*, II., 162-3; III., 12, 30, 78, 175; IV., 120, 200. A critical review of them all seems to lead to the conclusion that he was a native of Peterhead, born probably in 1748, but not educated at Marischal or King's College (as the published lists of Marischal undergraduates do not contain his name, nor does he appear in the list of the King's College graduates). The probability is that he was mainly self taught, though he is reported to have derived some advantage from lessons in his art given by Francis Peacock, an artist then painting in Aberdeen. After practising for a time in the northern city, Mr. Wales left for London, where he is said to have greatly improved in his art. At London he painted landscapes in the manner of Poussin, and attained great eminence in portrait. In the hope of bettering his circumstances, Mr. Wales sailed for India, where he gained a good position, and might have attained fortune if his life had been spared. He died, however, in 1795, and was buried in the Cathedral, Bombay, where his tomb may still be seen. Besides portraits, Mr. Wales in India designed the picture of the Mahratta Durbar, which was afterwards completed by Thomas Daniell, R.A., and engraved. He also designed the most of the drawings in Daniell's Oriental Scenery.

Errata and Addenda:—

952. *Sutherland, George, M.A., F.S.A.*, I am informed by Dr. William Temple, is a native of Udny, and an Episcopalian by hereditary descent, and is now, or was lately, connected with Portsoy. He is therefore no relation to Dr. James Sutherland, late of Turriff.

954. *Swan, John M.:* Artist. Mr. Anderson (of the *Free Press*) points out that, in *Who's Who*, Mr. Swan is said to have been born in Old Brentford, and to have studied at the Worcester School of Art. My authority for claiming him as an Aberdonian was a paragraph in a northern paper, which said he was born in Aberdeen and studied in Paris. But I have no doubt the reference in *Who's Who* is correct, and my authority was misleading.

958. *Temple, William (Rev.):* Antiquary. I omitted noticing that Mr. Temple received the degree of D.D. in 1895, from Aberdeen.

W. B. R. W.

COLONEL JOHN GORDON, WHO ASSASSINATED WALLENSTEIN.—In the Aberdeen *Free Press* of December 2, 1898, I dealt with Colonel John Gordon (of the Gight family), who assisted in the assassination of Wallenstein. Gordon's signature and the plan of Wallenstein's house will be found in a pamphlet, entitled, *Wallenstein's letzte Tage: Ein historisch und kritisches Gedenblatt zum Feb. 25, 1884.* It was written by Richard Wapler, and published at Leipsic by Gustav Hofler, 1884. Another book bearing on the subject is *Wallenstein in der dramatische Dichtung des Jahrzehntes seines Todes.—Micraebius, Glapthorne, Fulvio Testi.* By Theodor Vetter, Frauenfeld. 1894.

J. M. BULLOCH.

SELECTED ITEMS FROM AN ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS.

By W. FORDYCE of CULSH.

(Continued from page 111.)

ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS GOING TO EDINBURGH, THE TIME THERE, AND WHEN RETURNING, WITH OTHER DISBURSEMENTS AS WITHIN.

1740.

July 19.	To of Cash taken from Culsh this day	£246	12	4
	To of which given to my Servants when I went away	0	15	0
	To Johnie Fordyce	0	2	0
" 20.	To the Porter at Kelly, this morning	0	12	0
" 21.	To William Young, wig maker in Aberdeen, for a wig ℔ discharge	8	8	0
	To two Poor People	0	0	6
	To a Cadie for going to the Gallowgatehead for my horse	0	0	6
	To this night, and next morning at Aberbrothick, whereof 10/6 for the horse	0	15	0
" 23.	To a Cadie for shewing me to Mrs. Walker's	0	1	0
	To twa poor men	0	0	6
" 24.	To the Servants at Orwell	0	8	0
" 25.	To this night, and next morning at Kinross, and for my horse, and 6/- to Mr. Black's Servant	0	10	0
	To a poor woman	0	0	2
" 26.	To this afternoon at the Abbey Hill, spent with Knock Castle and Coburtie	0	3	0
	To a ¼ of 1 lb. confected carvie	0	4	0
" 27.	To the Postage of a letter to John French, and my sister	0	2	0
" 29.	To for a piece black drogget cloth for a pair of breaches, and 12/- for 2 sheip's skinns, for lining to them	2	14	0
	To two poor men	0	4	0
" 30.	To Dr. Clerk for consultation	12	12	0
	To two poor men	0	0	4
	To spent with Montblairie and Alexander Hay in the Coffee house	0	3	0
" 31.	To for a dram with David Panton	0	3	0
	To for a white Iron pen case	0	2	0
	To for diet from the 25th after dennar, that I came to Edinburgh to this day after dennar as ℔ account thereof to said time	2	17	4
	To for a seat to him, and myself in a haicknie coach, having hired her to Leith, and for a ticket in the stage one therefrom to Edinburgh	£0	16	0
Aug. 2.	To the Groom at Hopetown house, being there last night	0	12	0
	To a son of Peter Cheyne's, at Mill of Mackterry, having seen him in the hyre house at Rossberrie	0	2	0
	To Mr. Aickinhead, Chyrurgion, for 2 boxes pills, conform to Dr. Clerk's Receipt	5	14	0
	To Stubbald Wallace, Mercht., for a pair of black loom stockings	2	14	0
" 3.	To the poor this day	0	0	4
" 4.	To for cleaning my Big Coat	0	18	0
	To for ¾ lb. of rasines	0	4	6
	To spent with Theodore Forbes in Kellai, when he told me the unlucky story of my Closets being brock, and papers destroyed	0	2	6
" 7.	To the Servants at Pardivan being there last night, and one of them sent with me to Ilumbie	0	14	0
	To a man for putting me over Leith water, when I went for my horse to the park, the water being in a speat	0	0	6
" 11.	To at Dunfermline from the 9th at dinnar time to this day after breakfast that I came away for dyet &c. and 1/6 to the poor	1	19	6
" 12.	To for a soap box, and brush to Muiresk, ℔ Receipt therfor	1	10	0
	To for a green silk purse to myself	0	12	0
	To for the British Angler to Muiresk, ℔ Receipt	1	16	0
" 13.	To Mr. Fordyce, servant maid at Corstorphinc	0	12	0
	To the officer of the Goldsmiths for goeing about amongst them, getting the silver buttons &c. stolen from Culsh, marked in their books, in case the rogue that did it offer them at all	0	12	0
" 14.	To for a stoned ring to my sister	7	16	0
	To for dressing Mr. Donaldson's watch in Turriff, ℔ discharge therefor	2	8	0
	To John Dingwall, payed out for a ring case to my sister	0	12	0
	To for 1 lb. rasines, 2 lbs. confected almonds, and berries, and 2/- for a lock to the wallies	0	18	0

	To for a postage of three letters from Geo. Black, John French, and Alexr. Gordon, from Aberdeen	£0	6	0
	To a Cadie for holding my horse when I went up to get said letters	0	0	6
	To this night, in Mr. Thomas' at Leith, 2/- to the Servant lass, and next day at dennar.	0	19	0
Aug. 15.	To the postage of a letter to John French, and 2d. to a poor man	0	2	2
	To this night, and next morning at Lithgow, of which 10/- for my horse	0	19	0
" 16.	To this night, and next morning at Crook of David, of which 3/- for my horse, and 1/- to the Servant Lass . . .	0	10	6
" 17.	To the Poor at Orwell . .	0	0	6
" 19.	To at Aberbrothick this day, at dennar, and for my horse 3/- is in all	0	7	6
" 20.	To Mr. Honeyman's Servant at Kinneff for shewing me the way to the road . . .	0	1	0
" 21.	To for a pint of beer in the Tolbooth with Holland at getting information . .	0	3	0
	To spent in Mrs. Leslie's with Andrew Thomson, Jo. Clerk, Wm. Murdach, Provest Cruickshank, and James Black, after comeing out of the Tolbooth, from examining Holland & Fergusson . .	7	18	0
	To Andw. Thomson for his pains in writing Holland's declaration in the Tolbooth .	3	0	0
	To Wm. Lamb, constable, for searching and apprehending Fergusson	4	4	0
	To a Clerk for write my sister's petition against Holland .	0	6	0
	To the Sheriff Clerk, for the extract of his, and Fergusson's confession	3	0	0
" 22.	To George Cruik, post, for bring my trunk, from Edinburgh	1	10	0
" 23.	To for confected orange pill &c.	0	6	0
	To Mr. Broun at Ballhelvie's Servant, for shewing me the way to Newburgh . .	0	6	0
	To spent there with him, and the soldier, when getting information against Fergusson and Holland . . .	0	6	0
	To by Gold, white money and copper returned undisposed of	66	6	10
	To of money that I gave in, or cannot mind what's done with it	£0	4	4
	To John Cruden, when sent to Aberdeen, to know if Culsh was come there . . .	0	3	0

REV. JOHN MILL OF DUNROSSNESS.—From *The Diary of the Rev. John Mill* (1740-1803), published by the Scottish History Society in 1889, it appears he was schoolmaster of Cullen for seven years, and that by a will made in 1753 (but afterwards cancelled) he intended to bequeath £20 Stg. to the poor of Cullen. The following are the only entries referring to Mr. Mill in the Kirk Session Records of Cullen. While he held the office of schoolmaster he was also session clerk :—

"1732, June 26. Lodged in the hands of Mr. John Mill present session clerk £7 16s. 8d. Sc. presently given by Mr. Hacket."

"1736, Aug. 2. Mr. Mill the treasurer's accounts cleared."

"1739, Oct. 29. The treasurer cleared accompts and nothing remains in his hands. Attested by James Lawtie, moderator." [Mr. Mill probably resigned as schoolmaster and session clerk at that time. He was licensed by the presbytery of Fordyce a fortnight afterwards.]

"1739, Dec. 2. Mr. John Milne (late schoolmaster), probationer, preached Psalm xix. 11. Collected £1 7s."

"1740, Mar. 16. Preached Mr. John Milne prob. forenoon Text Rom. vi. 1, 2. Afternoon Gen. xvii. 1. Collected £1 9s. 8d."

Of the Minutes during Mr. Mill's clerkship, only from 20th June, 1731, to 28th Dec., 1736, appear to be in his handwriting. The same handwriting appears from 1737 to 1755, and is evidently that of Mr. John Cook, schoolmaster and session clerk, who succeeded Mr. Mill in 1739, and who entered in the Register the Minutes of Mr. Mill's three last years. One would not have expected that the writer of the *Diary* would have let his Minutes run three years in arrear, but such was not uncommon, for example, his predecessor, Mr. Hackat, has this entry: "1732, April 2. To the schoolmaster for extraordinary service in filling up the register the most of Mr. Ogilvie's time £6 Sc." Mr. Hackat had four years' entries to make (1727-1731). Mr. Mill's entries in the session book are bald and rigidly official, never recalling the piquant and gossiping writer of the *Diary*.

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ROBERT ANDERSON.

PICTURE IN DUFF HOUSE.—The picture in Duff House of Adam Duff of Muldavit (1620), frequently assigned to George Jamesone, "the Scottish Vandyck," has been found to bear on the canvas, "Painted by Honthorst." C.

THE GORDONS AT WATERLOO. — In *The Waterloo Roll Call*, by Charles Dalton (London: Clowes, 1890), the names of all the officers of the Gordons who fought at Waterloo will be found (pp. 167-9).

CORRECTIONS.—Dr. Gammack desires the following corrections made upon "Church Consecrations," Vol. XII., pp. 106-7:—On page 106, between lines 3 and 4 from the bottom of column 2, insert, "Oct. 6, S. Giles', Edinburgh." On p. 107, line 22 from top, drop 1246 to line 23, and read, "1246, May 15, Eassie, Forfar." Same page, line 25, read, "June 27, Kinross."

THE MOWAT FAMILY.—In the register of Edinburgh births the following entry will be found under date Sept. 20, 1655:—

Mr. John Cockburn, Advocate, Isobel Mowet, a son named Johne, Witnesses Sir John Cockburn of Ormiston; Sir George Mowet of Bagfrolie; David Wood, Tutor of Bonitoun; John Hamilton, apothecar; George Leslie, merchant; Joseph Mowet, Mr. George Mowet, Advocate.

I don't quite know who "Mr. John Cockburn" was; Sir John Cockburn married in 1643, and had a son John, but this could scarcely be the husband of Isobel Mowet, as, apart from his age, he is said to have died without issue in 1671, when his brother Adam succeeded to Ormiston. From David Woode, Tutor of Bonitoun's, appearing as a witness one might think there was some connection between John Cockburn, advocate, and Anna Cockburn, wife of Sir Harry Wood (*S. N. & Q.*, Nov., p. 73). Adam Cockburn, who succeeded to Ormiston, became Lord Justice Clerk, and was father-in-law to Mrs. Alison Cockburn, authoress of "The Flowers of the Forest." William Mowat was Canon of Moray in 1476, and also in 1505, while John Cameron, who got part of the lands of Strathdon in 1357, was married to Ellen de Montealto or Mowat. Both the last references are from Fraser's *Grants of Grant*. H. A. C.

ALEXANDER GORDON OF WARDHOUSE.—Alexander Gordon of Wardhouse, who was executed at Brest in 1769, is said (by me in the Aberdeen *Free Press* of August 26, 1898) to have fled the country for having been implicated in a street brawl in Cork. I have just come across a more definite statement of the case in the Calendar of Home Office Papers. A proclamation was issued in Council at Dublin, on Nov. 21, 1767, offering a reward for the apprehension of Lieutenant Alexander Gordon and Surgeon John Maude Traverse of the 49th Regiment, and Clotworthy Thompson, of the 69th Regiment (both stationed in Cork), who, on Nov. 8, at about five o'clock in the morning, riotously entered the house of Peter Ashenhurst, a publican of Cork, with swords drawn, and murdered one Patrick Connor. According to *Bentley's Miscellany* (Nov. 1868), the victim was a butcher. Gordon escaped to the island of Rhé. Curiously enough another Ensign Gordon lost his life there in 1627, when the Duke of Buckingham (who had left Portsmouth with 80 ships on June 27) attacked the island. An account of this expedition occurs in the *Skrine Papers* (Historical MSS. Commission).

J. M. BULLOCH.

Scriptorum Aberdonensium Incunabula. iv.

(Continued from page 99.)

IN the year 1522 there was no printer in Scotland, for the art had not prospered in Edinburgh. Its light expired immediately after the production of the Aberdeen Breviary, in 1510, and, although there is some rather hazy evidence of a faint glimmering about the year 1520, we may safely assert that it was lost to Scotland for nearly thirty years. No attempt had been made to introduce it at Aberdeen, and a whole century was to elapse before the Englishman, Edward Raban, after endeavouring in vain to earn a living by its exercise in Edinburgh and St. Andrews, began his useful and prosperous career as "laird of letters" under the patronage of the two Universities and of the municipal authorities.

And thus it happened that late in the year 1521, or very early in 1522, Professor John Vaus, Humanist at King's College, Aberdeen, bearing three precious manuscripts, undertook the dangerous voyage to Dieppe, over a boisterous sea, infested by unfriendly English vessels. Some of his fellow-passengers lost part of their baggage in a severe storm, but all arrived safely in France. The Professor was heartily welcomed by his old compatriots in Paris, and was introduced to Jodocus Badius, the founder of the Ascensian press, one of the most eminent printers of the age.

To Badius he now committed the care of the manuscripts of Principal Boece's "Murthlacensium et Aberdonensium Episcoporum Vitæ," and of his own "Rudimenta" and "Commentary on the first part of the Doctrinals of Alexander de Villedieu." The least interesting of these to the French printer was doubtless the Rudimenta, for, although a man of great learning, he had to confess total ignorance of the Scottish language. But to us to-day it is the most interesting of the three, for not only is it the first book in Scottish printed at Paris, but it represents the earliest effort made by a teacher in Scotland to instruct his students in the elements of the Latin tongue by the aid of their own vernacular. Moreover, it is the earliest of the Grammars which gave name and fame to the University of Aberdeen, as its author is the earliest of her famous Grammarians, for Vaus, Scot, Ruddiman, Melvin, and Bain are names of her sons which mark distinct and important epochs in her literary history.

We are able to note four editions of the work, two of which, printed in the lifetime of its author, we shall now describe.

I. VAUS (John). Rudimenta. 4° Paris, 1522.

"Rudimenta Puerorum in Artem Grammaticam et in primam Doctrinalis Alexandrini Commentarii. First edition, *imperfect*, very rare. Paris, 1522."

Note.—On the flyleaf Dr. Laing has written, "Several leaves wanting, but I am not aware of any perfect copy, unless the copy in King's College, Aberdeen."

The above description, from the "Catalogue of the First Portion of the Library of David Laing, LL.D.," sold at Sotheby's, 1st December, 1879, and ten following days, is all we are able to give of the first edition of the Rudimenta. The volume formed lot No. 3699, and was sold at the eleventh day's sale. It has obviously been bound up with the Commentary on the Doctrinals under a single title, which is quite different from the title-page of the separate issue of the latter work. We are anxious to procure a collation of this copy, and should be glad to discover its present owner. Although the catalogue does not state so, it is quite certain the book was printed at the Ascensian press. Dr. Laing's note indicates that he was not aware that the earliest copy at King's College is of the second edition.

The second edition is the earliest to which we have had access, and is preserved in the University Library at Aberdeen. It is bound in one volume with the 1522 edition of the Commentary on the Doctrinals, the third edition of the Rudimenta, and a tract by J. Ferrerius. The following is a short collation, with a specimen of the Scottish text, which is both a vernacular and educational curiosity:—

II. VAUS (John). Rudimenta. 4° Paris, 1531.

Collation. aa^8 bb^8 cc^8 dd^8 ee^8 ff^8 gg^6 hh^6 = 60 leaves.

Roman and Gothic characters. 34 lines (Roman), 33 lines (Gothic), with headlines throughout in Roman letters.

No pagination, catchwords, or directors.

Title. aa^i *recto.* RVDIMENTA | PVERORVM IN ARTEM GRAMMA= | ticam per Ioannem Vaus Scotum: ex variis collecta: in | quibus tres præcipui sunt libelli. | etc.

aa^i *verso.* ¶ Titulus in cruce Domini Hebraice, Græce, & Latine. | [The titles follow, with woodcut of the Crucifixion.]

dd^{ii} *recto:* line 10. . . . ¶ How mony ge= | ner of nowne is thair? seuin. quhilk seuin? the mascu= | line gener, the feminine gener, the neutre gener, the | comone of twa, the comone of all, the epicine gener | and the dubie gener. ¶ Quhair by knaw ze the ma= | sculine gener? It declinis with this ane articule hic | alanerly: as hic magister ane maistir. The feminine | gener declinis with this ane articule hec alanerly: as | hec musa ane sang. The neutre gener it

declinis with | this ane article hoc alanerly, as hoc scamnum ane | bynk. ¶ The comone of twa it declinis with thir | twa articles hic and hec alanerly, as hic et hec sacer= | dos ane man or woman of haly ordore. ¶ The co= | mone of thre it declinis with thir thre articles hic hec | and hoc: as hic et hec et hoc felix for happy: hic bonus | hec bona hoc bonum for gude. ¶ The epicine ge= | ner it comprehendis baith the hie kynde and the scho | kynde vnder ane article and ane terminatione: as hic | passer ane he sparow or ane scho sparow. | ¶ The dubie gener it declinis with twa articles with | this coniunctione vel comād betuix thame: as hic vel hec dies ane day.

hhv *recto.* ¶ Ad candidum Scotice nationis lectorem, qui grā | matices basim non iecerit Iacobi Bachalaurei Car | men parœneticum.

Grammatices nuper gymnasmata (cādide lector)
Transtulit ad Scotos Vausius arte nova.
Sunt parua. accedo. pueri sed magna recusant.
Nunquid Pygmeos hectoris arma decent.
Grandia qui tradet, nullo fundamine iacto
Grammatices, subito cum Phaethonte cadet.
Huc ades: huc propera: sunt huc tua vela regenda:
Collecta accipies γράμματα πρῶτα breui.
Nec cadit in vitium breuitas, sed aperta relucet,
In lautam pueros spem vocat, ampla negans.
Ampla Neoptolemos statim ipso in limine terrent.
Hinc frigere solent spes, labor, ingenium.
Denique in ignota minime spatieris harena.
Indigenum lingua est: que regit atque docet.
Vt volitare facit pullos prope limina nidi
Alituum ad tempus turba sonora suos;
Mox vsu ualidos, duce nullo (est optimus vsus
Dux) liquidum pennis ethra secare sinit.
Sic Iatiale decus, post verba domestica duxit
Tradendum noster gymnasiarcha gregi
Omnia nuda tibi reddet pellucidus ordo.
Ergo age, pone basim, postea magna pete.

hhv *verso.* ¶ Errata que hic collegimus in bona parte | librorum castigata sunt. etc. [Between this page and the following is inserted a leaf of vellum containing a MS. list of further errata written in red and black by a contemporary hand.]

hhvi *recto.* [Large device of Josse Bade.]

Colophon, Hæc Rudimenta Grammatices impressa sunt rur= | sus prelo Iodoci Badii Ascensii Scoticæ linguæ | imperiti: proinde si quid in ea erratum | est, minus est mirandum. Finem autem | acceperunt viii. | Calend. Nouemb. 1531.

hhvi *verso*, blank.

This book has suffered severely from exposure to damp, but is still quite perfect, and is now preserved with the greatest care. The margins are in many places occupied with notes in 16th century hands, sometimes in Scottish, but generally in Latin. The typography is excellent, the Gothic text especially being clear and bold.

K. J.

THE ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM GORDON AND THE DUTCH.

A GORDON whose pedigree I cannot trace, but whose adventures were of the most exciting kind, was the William Gordon who commanded the East India Company's ship the *Hound* in the East India trade. In the Calendar of State Documents relating to the East Indies and China, his story is told in a rather confused way. He first appears in the year 1618. In the May of that year we hear of his being ill to point of death at Jacatra. Indeed, "in the judgment of man he is past recovery, and has made his will." As a matter of fact he did not die, but lived to fight another day.

His great adventure occurred on July 17, 1619. The *Hound* and the *Sampson* (which had on board Captain Jourdain, President of the English factories of the East India Company,) were attacked by four Dutch vessels in Patani Roads. England was then fighting a hard battle against Holland in the East. Writing on March 10, 1620, to the East India Company, Richard Cocks, the chief of the English factory at Nagasaki, says "this was the third year since any ship had come from England or Bantam." The Dutch had by sound of trumpet in the harbour of Ferando proclaimed open war against England, both by sea and land, with fire and sword, to take our ships and goods and destroy our persons to the uttermost of their power as their mortal enemies. All this came to pass through the Spaniards sinking the Holland Admiral's ship at the Manillos, burning two others and committing other outrages. Gordon was "a valiant proper fellow as ever put forth on ship, notwithstanding his misfortune after five glasses fight." The result of the fight in the Patani Roads was that Jourdain, while talking with Henry Johnson, the Dutch commander, was shot through the heart with a musket shot. Adam Boulton, a merchant, and ten others in the English ships were killed. George Muschamp, the chief justice at Amboyna, had his right leg shot, so that it had to be amputated, and thirty men were wounded. The *Hound* was set on fire by a Portuguese called Domingo, and was captured along with the *Sampson* by the Dutch, though some years later it seems to have returned to the Company. The value of the two vessels was estimated at £15,000.

Gordon, the master of the *Hound*, was captured along with Michael Payne, the carpenter of the *Sampson*. The victors turned the crews ashore naked, while they made the officers work

for them. Somehow or other Gordon and Payne escaped, and in September, 1619, got to the English house at Ferando, which was attacked by the Dutch, who were wrathful at losing such useful prisoners. Gordon's wife, who was alive in November, 1621, was named Joan.

From this point Gordon drops out of the records. It seems to me just possible that he may have been the William Gordon, who was a skipper in the Russian trade from Aberdeen in 1631, for the East India Company had divers dealings with Muscovy. Joseph Robertson suggests that this William may have been the father of Thomas Gordon, the Admiral-Governor of Kronstadt, who was implicated in the Jacobite attempt (1716-30) to invoke Russia's help.

As to the Admiral, who died at Kronstadt on March 19, 1741, I may note a picturesque reference which occurs in Mr. Fitzroy Bell's book on Murray of Broughton, edited for the Scottish History Society. James Edgar, writing to Murray under date June 7, 1741, says:—"The king [the old Pretender] had lately a letter from Muscovy from Sir Harrie Stirling [the Admiral's son-in-law] with an account of Admiral Gordon's death. His Majesty regrets the honnest admiral very much. He would have you—if you find no inconvenienty in it—tell so much to Sir Harry."

J. M. BULLOCH.

Queries.

1216. ST. CUTHBERT'S CROFT AT MURTLE.—Whence did this piece of ground derive its name? The church of the parish was dedicated to St. Peter. Was there an altar in it connected with the cultus of St. Cuthbert? The lands of Murtle belonged in Pre-Reformation times to the See of Aberdeen, and one may, perhaps, have to look to St. Machar's Cathedral to find the origin of the name. I have, however, failed to find any trace of the existence of an altar to St. Cuthbert in that Cathedral. St. Cuthbert's Croft at Murthill is mentioned in a sixteenth century Charter. (Vide *Registrum Magni Sigilli Scotiae*, Vol. 1546-80, page 529.)

W. G. G.

1217. A FINTRUM RING.—It is recorded in a Presbytery record that the Supervisor to the York Buildings Company at Garmouth, in 1733, offered a woman a Fintrum ring instead of a gold ring. What is a Fintrum ring? Jamieson has "Fintrum speldin = a small, dried haddock." C.

1218. TAIT. CLERK. CHIVAS.—The great-grandfather of Archibald Campbell Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury, was Thomas Tait of Buthlaw, born in 1691, died in 1770. He married Grizel Chivas, and was himself the son of William Tait, variously called of Braeside and of Longside, Aberdeenshire, and of Ludquharn. William Tait was born in 1668, and died in 1725. His wife was Agnes Clerk, born in 1669, died in 1739. Can anybody tell me anything about the fathers and mothers and forebears of William Tait, Agnes Clerk, or Grizel Chivas, or the dates of the marriages of the two last-named?

GEORGE C. SWINTON.
36 Pont Street, London, S.W.

1219. DID JAMESONE PAINT THE PORTRAIT OF SIR ROBERT GORDON OF GORDONSTOWN?—I ask this question because of a passage which occurs in a letter from Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, written to the Duke of Sutherland in 1844, and printed in Sharpe's *Letters*, published by the Blackwoods in 1888. Sharpe tells his Grace that his next neighbour, "Mr. Gordon," of Drummond Place, Edinburgh, "hath the picture of Sir Robert Gordon, the historian [1580-1656], his wife, her father and mother, and several more of a newer class. Sir Robert *seems to have been done by Jamesone*, but hath been re-touched; his wife, in a widow's hood and peak, is not ill painted; her father [John Gordon], the Dean [of Salisbury], is very well done, with an inscription, which I could not make out, being failed in sight; nor could good Mr. Gordon help me. The portrait is on board, and hangs high. The dean's wife, charming!—a true old French face, with a jewel fixed upon her flat ruff. I fell in love with her directly, and when the summer comes I shall beseech Mr. Gordon to allow me to make a sketch of her." The *Dictionary of National Biography* makes no mention of these portraits, although it is noted that an engraved portrait of Sir Robert exists. His mother-in-law was Genevieve Pétau, daughter of the sieur of Maule, and "first president" of the parlement of Brittany. Where are Mr. Gordon's pictures now? Mr. Bulloch does not mention them in his book on Jamesone. X.

Answers.

1202. AMERICAN-ABERDEEN GRADUATES (XII., 94).—In respect to Dr. George Milne, I can only suggest that he is to be identified with the person of that name mentioned in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1822, p. 381. [Died, September 25, George Milne, M.D., Physician to the Birmingham Hospital.] Dr. Witherspoon's degree was probably conferred at St. Andrews, and I will note the correction for our future editions.

FRANKLIN B. DEXTER,
Editor of the
"Triennial of Yale University."
Newhaven, U.S.A.

Literature.

Centenary Memorials of the First Congregational Church in Aberdeen. Founded in George Street, 1798, and transferred to Belmont Street, 1865. Written by JOHN BULLOCH. With 16 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. pp. xvi. and 176.

THIS is not a book intended to set the Dee on fire, or to create a sensation in the world of letters. It is the result of a duty confided to the author, *responsible and sometimes delicate*, as he admits; yet right well has he discharged the duty, and the narrative creates an interest extending much beyond the Congregationalist communion. For the origin of the body or denomination brings us back at once to the apostolic times, when the Apostles were, in the truest sense, missionaries, and it is to be regretted that the term *missionars*, by which the members were first known, had not been retained, instead of the term Congregational—which every member of a particular church is; or the controversial term Independent—as distinguished from Presbyterian, or Prelatic—which no Christian member of a church ought to be, for are we not *all one in Christ?* The book is a century memorial, and in a considerably changing world that means a felt want at the time; it means also permanence and much usefulness, or it would have collapsed ere now. There was need for the "missionars." The State Church was so sunk in the "dead sea of moderatism" that Sir Henry Moncrieff, when Moderator of the General Assembly, 1785, declared that, but for the seceders, Evangelical Christianity would have become extinct in Scotland. And yet there was need for the "missionars," because even the seceders at the time had become hide-bound by old traditions, and, with consciences tremendously tender, stood out for old use and wont rights and privileges which their fathers had enjoyed and had transmitted to their children, and which they were loth to part with; had become gagged by State churchy, worldly trammels, forbidding any member to "usurp the rights of the clergy," by addressing a mixed assembly, using hymns of human composition, or teaching in a Sabbath School; the only excuse for this narrowness being that it was in the last century, in times of ignorance. The book is a valuable addition to the history of Aberdeen, and contains notices of upwards of two hundred citizens, many of whom were notable in their day and generation. The church they planted was no hothouse plant, nursed and coddled into leaf and flower by rich men or popular favour. It was seed sown by the wayside by the brothers Haldane, and the story of how the good seed fell into the hearts and fructified in the lives of the nine original members, and spread afterwards as far as Africa and China, has been charmingly told by Mr. Bulloch. G. W.

Scots Books of the Month.

MacLagan, Christian. A Chapter of Scotland's History. Douglas.

Dawson, C. M. The Justice Stone: or the Last Sacrifice, and other Poems. 5/-. Hunter.

Cadell, Sir Robert. Sir John Cope and the Rebellion of 1745. With 2 Maps. Cr. 4to. 10/6 net. Blackwood.

Montgomerie — Fleming. Desultory Notes on Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary. 5/- net. Hodge.

The Rime of Glasgow in Twelve Chimes. 3/6. Hodge.

Spence, Charles. From the Braes of the Carse. Young.

Cramond, Wm. Municipal Life in Elgin in the XVI. Century. Elgin.

Bygone Church Life in Scotland. Edited by Wm. Andrews. 7/6. Andrews.

Dowman, James. Shreds and Patches. 2nd edition. 1/-. Aberdeen: A. Brown & Co.

Trevelyan, Sir George Otto, Bart. The American Revolution. Part I., 1766-1776. 16/-. Longmans.

Reith, Rev. George M., M.A. Dr. Archibald Reith. Aberdeen: W. Jolly.

C. T. M. Sonnets. Hunter.

Ross, John D., LL.D. The Burns Almanac. New York: Raeburn Book Company.

Napier, Theodore. The Royal House of Stuart: A Plea for its Restoration, being an appeal to loyal Scotsmen. 3d. Meade.

Reid, J. G. At the Sign of the Brush and Pen: Being Notes on some Black and White Artists of To-day. Illustrated. Fcap. 4to. 1/6 net. Aberdeen: A. Brown & Co.

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JAMES MURRAY, 28 ST. NICHOLAS STREET,

In Aid of the Centenary Mission Fund.

Crown 8vo., 16 + 176 pages, with 16 Illustrations.

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OF THE

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Originally assembling in George Street, and since 1865 in Belmont Street.

BY JOHN BULLOCH.

In Boards, 1/6, post free, 1/9.

In Cloth, 2/6, post free, 2/10.

Published by A. BROWN & Co., Booksellers, Aberdeen. Literary communications should be addressed to the "Editor," 23 Osborne Place, Aberdeen. Advertisements and Business Letters to the Publishers, 83 Union Street, Aberdeen.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIE

VOL. XII.] No. 9. MARCH, 1899. REGISTERED. {PRI PER

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ABERDEEN, MARCH, 1899.

THE MACNAYRES, THE CARDNEYS, AND THE STEWARTS, LAIRDS OF FOSS.

THE lands of Foss, in Perthshire, were included in the extensive Abthanage of Dull, which appears to have embraced the greater part of the parishes of Dull and Fortingall, and there a chapel was erected at a very remote period. In the grant of the church of Dull and its dependencies—with the exception of the chapel of Brano in Glenlyon—to the Priory of St. Andrews, by Richard, Bishop of Dunkeld, which was confirmed by Hugh, Bishop of the same, early in the 13th century, the chapel of Fossach was mentioned. When the lands of the Abbey of Dull came to be secularised, the earliest name found in connection with Christian Hair (Nair?), who got a ch the lands of Wester Fosseichs from R (1306-29). Hugo de Berclay de Kypj Easter Fossache prior to October 24t on which date David II., by charter a confirmed these lands to Donald M: As far back as the reign of David I. (1 the Macnabs, or at all events some number, were known as McNab Eyre or the son and heir of the abbot, hen descendants are found under various names, such as McGynnayr, McGenayr, M and Macnayre, doubtless the forerunnei present-day McNair; and down to the the Reformation the name is met with borne by ecclesiastics in the district, shewing their hereditary leaning to the This particular line of Macnayres wou to have ended in an heiress, who bec wife of William Cardney, the proge another line of lairds of Foss. She wa: McGynnayr. *The Chronicle of Fortr* cords that she and her husband both the same day, October 8th, 1452—he taking place at Inshewan—and were bot at Dunkeld.

The Cardneys, a family now unkn forgotten, were at one time extensive lan in Perthshire, and, on another occasio of that Ilk, and of the other branches, dealt with.

Duncan Cardney succeeded William in Foss, and on October 20th, 1484, he son, Andrew, figured in a case before th Auditors of Causes and Complaints :—

> The lords decree and deliver that Duncane of the Foss shall content and pay to Rothven of that Ilk, Knight, the sum xiij s. iiij d. for the quhilk the said Dun Andro Cardene, his son, are bound anc conjunctly and severally to the said Sir Wi Isabel Levingston, his spouse, by the shewn and produced before the lords, and o letters be written to distress the said Dun lands and goods, for the said sum, and it remembered that he was summoned lawful action and compeared not.

By February 11th, 1492, Duncan was dead, and Andrew Cardney was laird of Foss. On that date the latter's name appears in connection with a case which Alexander Cunningham, of Polmaise, had previously entered against him, William, Lord Ruthven, Sheriff of Perth, Laurence Mercer of Meiklour, Sir Robert Abercromby of that Ilk—who had the lands of Murthly, near Dunkeld—and some other persons unnamed. I think Andrew must have been the last laird of Foss of his name.

The history of the Stewarts, who came to possess Foss, is not to be found in any work treating of the name or of the Highlands, and the information furnished by Burke, under "Stewart Menzies of Chesthill and Foss" (*sic*, for Foss belongs to Sir Robert Menzies, Bart.), is scant. The undernoted shows the line of the five generations there given :—

John Stewart of Foss, m. Sussanah, dau. of Thomas Flemyng of Moness. By her he had 4 sons and 4 daurs.

|

John Stewart of Foss (2nd son), m. Jane, daughter of Gilbert Stewart of Fincastle, and by her had (with other issue who predeceased him)

|

Joseph Stewart of Foss, b. Feb. 28, 1768, m. Feb. 4, 1800, Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of Alexander Menzies of Chesthill, by Eleanor Hamilton, his wife, dau. of James Menzies of Culdares. (She died Dec. 6, 1813, and he died Feb. 11, 1835.) They had one son and six daurs.

|

John Stewart-Menzies of Chesthill and Foss, b. Mar. 25, 1804, m. Nov. 28, 1860, Hon. Catherine Thurlow Fraser, sister of the late Lord Saltoun, and youngest dau. of the Hon. Wm. Fraser of Saltoun. He died April 25, 1867, and was succeeded by his second and only surviving son,

|

William James Breadalbane Stewart-Menzies, the present laird of Chesthill, and representative of the Stewarts of Foss.

In addition, the following may be noted :—

Neil Stewart of Foss, who must have been born about 1500, had a daughter, Janet, who became the wife of Donald Robertson, 8th, and the mother of Robert Robertson, 9th, of Struan. The third son of the last named, Duncan Mor, 1st of Drumachine, married Dorothy, daughter of another Neil Stewart of Foss, who may have been either the son or the grandson of the above Neil, and, in course of time, their great-grandson, Duncan Robertson, became 13th of Struan on the death, in 1745, of Alexander Robertson, the poet and soldier laird, only, however, to be dispossessed through the exclusion of his name in the Act of Indemnity.

On March 3rd, 1671, John Stewart of Foss was served heir to John Stewart of Foss, his father, and the former might equally well have been the grandfather, or the father, of the first laird given by Burke, calculating from the first date, namely, 1768, which appears in his list. Which was he? But it is rather strange, and not in accordance with the usual custom in Highland families, to find the Christian name, Neil, not perpetuated by anyone of the last six generations at least, and this suggests the question, did the line of Neils belong to another family? It should be noted that Neil Roy was the name of Stewart of Fothergill, who died in 1554. Had he any connection with Foss, or how did his first wife, Christine, daughter of the first Earl of Atholl, happen to die there, May 30th, 1538?

John Stewart of Foss (which laird?) was "out" in the '15, along with his neighbour, John Stewart of Kynachan, on the Jacobite side, but he saw neither Preston nor Sheriffmuir. How this happened will here be shewn. It will be remembered that Mar set up the standard in Perthshire, at Kirkmichael, on September 9th, 1715, and, proceeding by Moulin, Logierait, and Dunkeld, on his way to Perth, was joined at these places by large numbers of the Perthshire lairds and their followers. Resolving to send a body of men across the Firth of Forth to the south to join their friends, who were mustering in the south-west of Scotland, and in Northumberland, he placed Brigadier MacIntosh of Borlum in command of the detachment, which included six regiments, the Earl of Strathmore's —the only unkilted regiment—the Earl of Mar's, Logie Drummond's, Lord Nairn's, Lord Charles Murray's, and MacIntosh's. Stewart of Foss was one of the officers, but I am not sure whether he was in Lord Nairn's or Lord Charles Murray's regiment, more probably in the former, as the officers in it, when taken at Preston, were fewer. Of the 2500 men, under MacIntosh's command, who assembled on the north side of the Firth on Wednesday, October 11th, about 1500 only got across during that and the following night. Many were forced back to the Fife side, and the greater portion of Strathmore's regiment was driven into the Isle of May, before they could return, by the boats sent out from three men-of-war, aided by three Custom House smacks, which were in wait to prevent the passage if possible, the wind being unfavourable for the larger vessels to come up in time. Owing to the breaking of an oar one boat was captured,

containing about 40 men from Atholl, and the officers in it were John Stewart of Foss, John Stewart, younger of Glenbuckie, and Patrick Robertson of Dungarthle. Mar, writing to General Forster from Perth on October 21st, says:—"There were but two of all the boats taken," but contemporary historians agree that there was but one. The prisoners were taken to Leith, where the rank and file were warded in the Tolbooth, happily to be released therefrom when MacIntosh, after collecting his scattered forces, and taking a look at Edinburgh, entered the town, but the officers were conveyed to Edinburgh Castle, which held out against the Jacobites. From there they were taken to Blackness Castle, where they were confined, along with some who came to be taken at Sheriffmuir, till the affair was ended. When the trials of the prisoners, who had been confined in Scotland, took place at Carlisle, the Castle of Stirling yielded 20; Edinburgh Castle, 22; Edinburgh Tolbooth, 12; Canongate, 9; Blackness Castle, 13; and Winton House, 11. On December 13th, 1716, the Grand Jury found true Bills of High Treason against John Stewart of Foss, John Stewart, younger of Glenbuckie, and Patrick Robertson of Dungarthle, and the Court allowed them seven days to prepare for their trial. On December 20th Patrick Robertson pleaded guilty, and was condemned to death, but was eventually pardoned, and "there remain'd of all the Prisoners from Scotland, that they had Evidence against, only Four to be try'd, viz., Brigadier Campbell of Ormondell, Mr. Tulloch, Stewart of Foss, Stewart of Glenbuckie; of whom the two Stewarts gave such accounts of themselves, and the Court receiv'd such Satisfaction in that Account, that the Solicitor General thought fit to acquaint the Court that it would be for his Majesty's Service, to allow a writ of *Noli Prosequi* to be enter'd in their Behalf; which was ordered accordingly, without, however, mentioning anything in Publick, of the Reasons which procured them so much Favour." (*A Faithful Register of the late Rebellion*, London, 1718.) What is the explanation of this extraordinary proceeding? The Jury, it may be mentioned, brought in Tulloch Not Guilty, and Campbell having pled Not Guilty, at the "Time for his Trial, the officers were sent to his Chamber to fetch him to the Bar; when they came into his Room, they found nothing there but his Hat and Perriwig; the Brigadier had, it seems, found Means to escape out of the Castle."

The only clue afforded to me that a Stewart of Foss was "out" also in the '45, is contained in the catalogue of the Exhibition of Relics of the Royal House of Stuart, held at the New Gallery in Regent Street in 1889, wherein there is catalogued as being on exhibition a "Silver Medal of James III. and Queen Clementina, given [by whom the catalogue does not say] to John Stuart [*sic.*] of Foss, Culloden. Lent by Stewart Menzies, Esq." Now, while the List of Rebels, edited by Lord Rosebery for the Scottish History Society, may be far from being complete in general, the list of the Perthshire Highland lairds who were "out" may be taken as being accurate. So, while there are found representatives of the families of Ballechin, Bohallie, Findynate, Garth, Killiechassie, Kynachan, and Shierglass, there is no mention of Foss.

In a *History of the Society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet*, 1890, which contains a list of the members of the Society from 1594 onwards, appears the name of Alexander James Stewart, admitted W.S. "10th March, 1842, apprentice to John Bowie — son of Joseph Stewart Menzies of Foss, Perthshire — Born 13th November, 1820. Died 8th March, 1873, unmarried." This work, however, does not discriminate between legitimate and natural children. It may be observed, in passing, that Alexander Menzies of Chesthill, admitted W.S. June 25th, 1770, was Principal Clerk of Session from December 10th, 1778, till his death on June 9th, 1804.

None of the Stewarts of Foss, nor the Menzieses of Chesthill, have matriculated for the bearing of coat armour.

I should be obliged by information as to the connecting links of the Foss family, with dates, as well as regarding the collateral branches.

J. CHRISTIE.

HORSE RACING IN ABERDEEN.—Some years ago I remember the late Mr. Edward Young (of Wyllie's) showing me a large folio volume in manuscript dealing with horse racing in Aberdeen at the end of last century. I do not know what has become of it. Meantime, this item from Mr. Egerton Castle's book, *The Jerningham Letters* (1780-1843), is of interest. The "tall, good" Henry Jerningham, Lord Stafford, 1802-1847, wrote his grandmother, the Hon. Lady Jerningham, in 1823, from Traquair House:—"He says he has unexpectedly passed three months in Scotland, and that he cannot say too much in praise of his brother-in-law [Thomas, 14th Lord Lovat], and of pleasantness of the neighbourhood. The Aberdeen Races assembled them, and Mrs. Fraser [which?] was hailed a beautiful bride." B.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

985. *Walker, Alexander, LL.D.:* Antiquary and Author. One of the most notable of the present generation of Aberdeen's public men, Dr. Walker was born in that city on 3rd April, 1825. During the whole of his life a devoted lover of his native town, he has served her faithfully. In 1873 Mr. Walker was elected Dean of the Guildry, in which capacity he represented the Brethren in the Town Council from that year till 1880. Of scholarly tastes and habits, Dr. Walker, in the intervals of business, has given his attention to many literary and antiquarian subjects, and has published a long series of interesting lectures and books and pamphlets. A complete list of these numerous writings, from the year 1872 onward, will be found in Robertson's *Handlist of Bibliography*. Perhaps Dr. Walker's most characteristic volume is his monograph in defence of Mary, Queen of Scots, by an Elder of the Church of Scotland. In recognition of his abilities and scholarship, the University of Aberdeen a few years ago conferred on the ex-Dean of Guild the honorary degree of LL.D.

986. *Walker, George (Baillie):* Literary Bookseller and Author. Born in Huntly in 1821. Long the head of the business concern known as Brown's Aberdeen Bookstall—a bibliopolic emporium which has more than a local celebrity—Mr. Walker, who followed enterprising publishers and merchants like Provost Brown and Mr. Frost, worthily maintained the character for culture, energy, and integrity which had been earned by his predecessors at the "Bookstall." A genial and cultured gentleman, as well as an enterprising man of business, Mr. Walker has employed the season of retirement from public life, which he has for some time enjoyed, in issuing various books and articles dealing with Aberdeen life in the early years of the present century. Among these, and perhaps the most notable, may be mentioned *Craigdam and Its Ministers*, 1885, and a later volume, *Aberdeen Awa*, published two years ago. Mr. Walker, who has for many years been a musical enthusiast, has also produced, in collaboration with the late Mr. James Valentine, a *Text Book of Vocal Music*, which has gone into a second edition. For some time Mr. Walker served his native city as a Town Councillor, and was promoted to the baillieship before retiring from public life.

987. *Walker, Isobel:* Centenarian. As illustrating the vitality of the Aberdonian race, the case of this wonderful old lady deserves record. She is said to have been 24 years of age in 1687, when she was married at Rayne, a record of which event still exists, and she died in 1774, aged 112. For notice of this centenarian, and her portrait by James Wales, see *S. N. & Q.*, ii., 122 and 162.

988. *Walker, James, D.D.:* Bishop of Edinburgh and Author. A native of Fraserburgh, where he was born on 24th January, 1770, he entered Marischal College in 1785, graduating in 1789. He subsequently proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he also graduated in 1796, and by this College, in 1826, he was further honoured with the degree of D.D. Having devoted himself to the Church, he settled in Edinburgh in 1793, and in 1807 became incumbent of St. Peter's Episcopal Church there. At this time he also acted as sub-editor of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. At an earlier period in his life he was appointed tutor to Sir John Hope, and accompanied that young gentleman to the Continent, spending the year 1801-2 in Italy and Weimar. Besides a volume of sermons, published in 1829, Dr. Walker gave to the Church a number of occasional sermons, pamphlets, letters, charges, etc., all evincing sound theological learning, wide general culture, solid sense, and sober, earnest piety. In recognition of his high attainments he was appointed the first Pantonian Professor of Theology to his own Church. He was also chosen successively Dean and Bishop of the Diocese of Edinburgh, having been consecrated Bishop of the said See in 1830, a post he held till his death, in 1858. He was much admired and trusted in the denomination with which he was connected, and was even spoken of as the chief "decus et tutamen" of the Scottish Episcopal Zion.

989. *Walker, James:* Minor Poet. A native of Glenmuick or Coull, he was born in 1801, and died in 1865. For a notice of this poet, see William Walker's *The Bards of Bon-Accord*.

990. *Walker, James:* Musical enthusiast. One of the chief agents in the revival of music in Aberdeen. He was born in that city in 1830, and, after a successful business career, died in January, 1895. At his death he left his large library, including an excellent Ruskin collection, to the Aberdeen Public Free Library. He published one brochure on his favourite subject, entitled *Just Intonation in Song*. Mr. Walker was brother of No. 985.

991. *Walker, James Dingwall:* Minor Poet and Journalist. Born in the fourth decade of this century, in Aberdeen, and educated at the Grammar School there, after a short commercial career, he devoted himself to journalistic life. He was for some time on the staff of the *Scottish News*, and passed thence into the employment of Messrs. Blackie and Co. His special forte was Scottish literature. Among other works he assisted his brother William in compiling the excellent monograph on Aberdeen poets, entitled *The Bards of Bon-Accord*. He died in 1891, and in 1893 a posthumous volume from his pen appeared under the title of *Scottish Antiquities*.

992. *Walker, William, M.A., LL.D. (Rev.):* Dean of Aberdeen and Author. Born at Greenhill Farm, Inveramsay, Chapel of Garioch, 3rd November, 1817, this cultured and pious divine graduated at King's College in 1840. Ordained to the pastoral charge of the Episcopal congregation of Monymusk, in 1842, he has continued to occupy the same sphere of labour till the present day, though, in addition to holding the incumbency of Monymusk, he is now also Dean of Aberdeen. Dr. Walker is well and

favourably known to the religious public by his interesting *Lives of Some of the Older Scottish Bishops*. He has written most admirable biographies of Skinner of Linshart, and also of Bishops Jolly, Gleig, and John Skinner. He has also published a theological work, entitled *Moses and Deuteronomy*, and another on *The Kings of Israel*. His Alma Mater conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1885. Dr. Walker belongs to the old school of Episcopal divines, and is one of the most cultured and attractive personalities among them.

993. *Walker, William, M.D.:* Deputy Surgeon-General. A native of Aberdeen, born in the fourth decade of the present century, he studied at Marischal College, graduating in 1853. He also took his medical degree, and in the same year gained the first place out of 55 candidates who were successful in the competition for admission to the Indian Medical Service. Proceeding to India, he served all through the Mutiny, and gained distinction in the service. He reached the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General before his retiral, in 1888, and, in 1890, was nominated Honorary Physician to the Queen. His Alma Mater conferred the degree of LL.D. on him in 1885. He published a work on *The Epidemic of Typhus in the North-West Province of India*, which was published in 1861.

994. *Walker, William:* Historian of the Aberdeen Poets. Brother of 991, he was born in 1841, in Aberdeen, and is a successful business man. Mr. Walker, however, is chiefly known, and will long be honourably remembered, by his able and excellent monograph on Aberdonian poets, which was published in 1887, under the title of *The Bards of Bon-Accord*. Mr. Walker is of scholarly and cultured habits, and a man of fine taste.

995. *Wallis, James (Rev.), L.R.C.S., Edinr.:* Author. A native of Gartly, he entered Marischal College in 1844. Having studied for the ministry of the Church of Scotland, he was ordained, in 1849, to the pastoral charge of the congregation of Woodside, Aberdeen. This position he held till 1854. On retiring from the ministry in Aberdeen, he preached a farewell discourse, which was published. He was subsequently for some time in Demerara, and took the medical degree of L.R.C.S. in 1863. Thereafter he emigrated to New Zealand. He is described as an author, but I have not seen the titles of any of his works.

996. *Watson, Alexander:* Song Writer. This gentleman, who is still remembered as the author of the popular song, "The Kail Brose of Auld Scotland," was born in Aberdeen in 1744, and died in 1831. He was a merchant tailor in his native town, and was at one time Deacon of the Incorporated Trades of the northern metropolis. The song was written in 1781, and was meant by its author to be a set-off to the song about "The Roast Beef of Old England," which at that time was having some vogue in the North, hrough the presence of some English regiments in the city of Aberdeen. For an account of the song and its author, see *Whistle Binkie*, i., 246; also *S. N. & Q.*, v., 171-188; vii., 40; and viii., 143.

997. *Watson, James:* Journalist and Publisher. A native of Aberdeen, where he was born in 1664. He settled in Edinburgh, and started *The Scots Courant* in 1705. He was very successful as a publisher, and died in 1722. See *S. N. & Q.*, v., 56.

998. *Watson, John Forbes, M.D., LL.D.:* Medical Author. Born at Strathdon, he graduated M.A. at King's College, 1847. He studied medicine, and entered the East India Company's service. Here he was for a time Professor of Anatomy, and gained some distinction. He also published a work, in 1858, on *The Development of the Resources of India*. For notice of this writer, see *Aberdeen Doctors*, 298.

999. *Watson, Robert A., D.D.:* U.P. Divine and Author; also Minor Poet. A native of Aberdeen, where he was born in 1845. He was educated at the University of his native town, and afterwards studied for the ministry in the U.P. Theological Hall. He has been for many years one of the leading ministers of Dundee, and is author of several theological works, among which are, *Gospels of Yesterday*, 1888, which has reached a second edition, and a *Commentary on Judges and Ruth*, 1889. His wife is the lady who, under the *nom de plume* of "Deas Cromarty," has gained distinction by her character sketches of Scottish divines, in the *British Weekly*. Further works from Mr. Watson's pen are, *The Book of Job*, 1892; *Numbers*, 1894; and *In the Apostolic Age*, 1894; and a Biography of George Gilfillan of Dundee. Mr. Watson received the honorary degree of D.D. from his Alma Mater in 1891. He also figures in Edwards's *Modern Scottish Poets* as one of the Aberdonian bards.

1000. *Watson, John:* Minor Poet. Born at Longside, Aberdeenshire, he was trained to railway work, and has been a clerk there. He published *Lilts and Lyrics* in 1881. He is named and criticised in *Modern Scottish Poets*, edited by Edwards of Brechin.

1001. *Watt, George, M.D.:* For notice of this eccentric and benevolent medical man, see *Aberdeen Doctors*, p. 186. He was a native of Aberdeenshire, born in 1762.

1002. *Watt, George, M.D. (Principal):* Indian Administrator, Botanist, and Professor. Born in Old Meldrum, 1851, he was educated at Aberdeen and Glasgow Universities, and graduated 1871-2. He acted for a time as assistant to Professor Dickie, Aberdeen, and in 1873 became Professor of Botany in Calcutta. In the same year he was elected F.L.S., and chosen a member of the Asiatic Society, Bengal. In 1874 he became Professor of Botany and Chemistry, Hooghley College, and in 1880 was nominated Principal of Kishnagar College. In 1881 he served as Naturalist to the Burma Manipur Expedition, and in 1883-4 was the officer in charge of the Central Office, Calcutta International Exhibition, and as

such he catalogued and arranged the Commercial and Economic Collections. His catalogue, in seven vols., is an original treatise on the natural resources of India rather than a catalogue. In 1884 he was attached to the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government, and was sent over in 1886 to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, in charge of the Commercial Imperial Court. Dr. Watt is author of several works, and has written many papers in the journals of the Linnaean and other societies. He has written a *Dictionary of the Economic Products of India*, in seven volumes.

1003. *Watt, Mrs. M. R.:* Minor Poet. Mother of 1002. She was born in 1819, at Old Meldrum, and figures in *Modern Scottish Poets*, Vol. I. For notice see that volume.

1004. *Watt, Thomas:* Teacher of Mathematics, Greenock, and grandfather of James Watt, the improver of the steam engine. He was born about the middle of the 17th century, and established in Greenock as a teacher of Mathematics, where he acquired some local reputation for scientific or engineering ability. He also taught Surveying and Navigation. He entered Marischal College in 1668, and is said to have been the son of a farmer who was killed in the wars of Montrose.

1005. *Watt, John, D.D.:* Established Church Divine and Ecclesiastical Leader. Born in Kintore, in the fifth decade of the present century, he graduated at Aberdeen University in 1862. He also gained the Ferguson Scholarship in both Classics and Mathematics. Ordained in 1867, he has for many years been the minister of Anderston Parish Church, Glasgow. His Alma Mater has conferred on him the degree of D.D.

1006. *Webster, George:* Minor Poet. A native of Stuartfield, Old Deer, he was born on 30th August, 1846. Mr. Webster has obtained a place among the modern Scottish poets dealt with in the numerous volumes of Mr. Edwards of Brechin.

1007. *Webster, John, LL.D., M.P.:* Lord Provost and Public Man. Born in Aberdeen in 1810, he was educated at the University of his native town, and became an advocate there. Entering the public life of the town, he was Lord Provost from 1856 to 1859. He was chosen a member of the University Court, Aberdeen, and acted for years as the rector's assessor. He was also an LL.D. of the University, a J.P., and Deputy-Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire. He was chosen in 1880 to represent his native city, and held the position of Liberal representative till the election of 1885. He died in 1891.

1008. *White, John Forbes, LL.D.:* Author and Art Critic. A native of Aberdeen, he entered Marischal College in 1844, graduating with honours in 1848. He was also first bursar. A successful merchant in Aberdeen and Dundee, he received the honorary title of LL.D. from Aberdeen University in 1886, and was a member of the University Court from 1880 to 1888. He published, in 1877, a treatise on *How can Art be Best Introduced into Houses?*

1009. *Williamson, Peter:* Adventurer and Author. Born 1729, at Hirnley, in Aboyne parish, kidnapped on Aberdeen quay, and carried to America and sold to a planter there. After many adventures he returned to Scotland in 1758, having previously, at York, published the story of his life. Tried for slander, he proved his veracity, and obtained £300 damages. Settling in Edinburgh, he became a bookseller, and published various pamphlets of his own, conducting for a short time, in 1776, a journal called the *Scots Spy*. Williamson established the first penny post in Edinburgh. He also published a Directory. He died in 1799. See Kay's *Edinburgh Portraits*.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE. — The writer of "Notable Men and Women of Aberdeenshire" has on several occasions pointed out what he considers to be discrepancies between his own information as to the birthplaces of persons included in his list, and that supplied by my *Officers and Graduates of King's College*. See, for example, under *Samuel Trail* and *Alexander Tyler* in the February number. Permit me to point out that the discrepancies are imaginary. As explicitly stated in my book (pp. xi., 287), the earlier College Records of matriculation give merely the *County* of birth. It was not until Session 1832-33 that the *Parish* came to be entered. P. J. ANDERSON.

ADMIRAL THOMAS GORDON.—In the December number of this journal I noticed Gordon's capture, in July, 1704, of the *Catherine*, a vessel belonging to James Meyers of Rotterdam, M. Van Vrijbarge, the Dutch Ambassador at St. James's, demanding the release of the vessel. According to the Treasury Papers, a litigation regarding it went on for ten years, for on June 10, 1714, Sir Nathaniel Lloyd was still corresponding with the Lord High Treasurer about the vessel. Another curious light is thrown on the Admiral by the Treasury Papers. He was a smuggler. The Commissioners of Customs reported (June 24, 1705-6) that Thomas Forrest, who had been "impresst and carried on board the Chatham smack near St. Katherine Stairs," had declared that Gordon (who was then commanding the *Royal Mary* of the Scots navy) had at several times at night put a store of brandy, wine, etc., at a place called Sally-port, close by Tinmouth Castle, which were landed by Colonel Henry Villers, governor of the castle, and brought to the castle by the latter's own coach horses and servants. J. M. BULLOCH.

THE SCOTS IN SWEDEN.

IN that great book which some patriotic young Scot must yet write to supplement Hill Burton's *Scot Abroad*, an interesting chapter will deal with the Scots in Sweden. Two valuable contributions to this subject have already been made—one is the list of Scottish officers in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, which Maidment reprinted, with annotations, in the *Spottiswoode Miscellany* (Vol. II., 384). The other, which is less known, is a pamphlet issued from the Finnish Society's Press at Helsingfors in 1884, entitled, *A Brief Sketch of the Scottish Families in Sweden and Finland*; by Otto Donner, Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the University of Helsingfors. Professor Donner was present at the Tercentenary of Edinburgh University, and when he went home he wrote this pamphlet (of 47 pages) which bears on its outside cover the senseless title of *Tercentenary of the University of Edinburgh.*

The first Scot mentioned in the history of Finland was Henning Tait, who accompanied Birger Jarl, the founder of Stockholm, in the latter's military expedition to Finland, in 1250. Among the Scots bearing distinctively north country names, mentioned by Professor Donner, are :—

Andreas Keith, Baron of Dingtenwell, who entered the Swedish army in 1569.

Enald or *Erland Forbes*, descended from William Forbes of that ilk, and Christina Gordon of Huntlie [Huntly?], went to Finland from Mecklenburg, and married Catherine, daughter of Admiral Björnram. They had

Arvid Forbes (born 1598), served with Gustavus, was created a Baron by the name of "Forbus" in 1652 : died 1665.

Matthias Forbes, also in the Swedish army : died 1640 : had

Ernest Forbes, also in the army : died 1677.

Henric Forbes, of the Thainston family, fell at the battle of Kerkholm, 1605. He had

James Forbes, born at Aberdeen, 1580 : raised a regiment. He was naturalised as a Swedish nobleman, and died at Lund in 1656. Among his descendants was

James Henric Forbes, ensign in a Finnish regiment, died 1721 : *Alexander Magnus Forbes*, lieutenant-colonel, died 1804. He had a son, *Otto Magnus*, major in the army, died 1831 ; and another son, *Oriel Didric Forbes*, born 1778 ; captain in the Finnish regiment of Chasseurs, died 1828. Both the latter served in the Finnish war of 1808. This race is now extinct.

Captain Forbes, of the Thainston family, went from Dantzig to Finland, and became the progenitor of an extensive race of priests in Northern Finland during the 17th and 18th centuries, which still exists. A member of the family, *Henric Forbes*, was burgomaster of Ullaborg.

James Lumsden, third colonel of the Green Brigade of Gustavus, became Governor of Newcastle. *Arthur* and *Potaghee Forbes*, and three *Alexander Forbeses* were with Gustavus. *John Forbes* went over to Louis XIII.'s service, and *John Forbes* of Tulloch fell at Nördingen, 1634.

William Barclay, "descended from Walter, baronet of Toweij, born 1605, at Liggot, in Scotland, entered the Swedish service, and became Major-General, 1665." He died in 1678. His sons became judges. The family is now extinct.

Thomas Fraser went to Sweden as an ensign in General James Spens's regiment. His descendants were distinguished soldiers in the Dutch army.

Alexander Hay was a colonel in 1641. His descendants appear in the Swedish army down to 1790.

George Irvine, Baron of Tulloch, died as a major, 1744.

Frans Johnston, colonel, was in 1649-56 chief of the West Wiborg Regiment, in Finland. *Patrick Ogilvie*, born 1606. Had several descendants in the army. Family now extinct.

John Spalding became a merchant, and was afterwards deputy burgomaster in Gottenburg. His son John was ennobled in 1678. The family has died out.

Peter Udny, son of William Udny of Tillery, served as a corporal in the company of Nobles, in Ingermanland. He was naturalised as a Swede in 1647.

John Urquhart was a lieutenant-colonel, and was naturalised in 1648.

HON. JAMES ROSE INNES OF CAPE TOWN.—Mr. Anderson is quite right. The Hon. James Rose Innes of Cape Town is the son of James Rose Innes, C.M.G., for many years the Under Secretary for Native Affairs at the Cape, and grandson of Dr. James Rose Innes, M.A., LL.D., the first Superintendent General of Education at the Cape. The last-mentioned was the son of William Innes, a valuer, near the Boat of Inverkeithny, on the Netherdale side of the Deveron, and was born there about 1799. He went out to the Cape about 80 years ago. His son, James, was born at the village of Uitenhage, Cape Colony. He has been Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate in several important towns, including Uitenhage and King William's Town. He also acted as Administrator of Griqualand, and, later, became Under Secretary for Native Affairs. B.

TOMBSTONE IN KENMORE CHURCHYARD.

IN the churchyard of Kenmore there lay, tilted lengthwise against the wall on the western side, a long stone slab, neglected and weather-beaten, and, being thickly clad with a close-grown lichen, every trace of inscription, if any existed, was completely hidden. Enquiries, however, elicited the information that it was believed to have belonged to the grave of a young bride, named Walker, who was drowned on the morn of her wedding, and was interred at the old parish churchyard at Inchadney, and that it had been removed from there to Kenmore at the time when the former spot was desecrated and added to the policies of Taymouth Castle, in the middle of last century. With the aid of the beadle, and a bottle of spirit of salt, the surface of the stone was carefully cleaned, and, notwithstanding the effects of the elements on its soft schistose nature, the following broken inscription was, at length, revealed :—

ERE LYS TH C
OF CATRINE R
LAWFUL .DAUGHTER
TO PATRICK WALKER
WHO LIVED IN KINYAR
IE AND DIED BRIDE TO
BENIAMIN N
THE 6TH
OF AGED 19 YEARS

YUNG MEN & MAIDS
HINK WEL ON THIS
E NOT LIFTED HIGH
E ASHES OF A VIRGIN
R BELO
TO ME DO TH LAY

A fault extending from the foot of the stone to the left-hand side accounted for the unsymmetrical lettering in the last two lines. The date was, unfortunately, indecipherable, but what was left of the inscription shewed that the tradition was borne out, so far. Kinyarie, or Kingharrie, *i.e.*, the end of the garden, it may be mentioned, was situated opposite the Isle of Loch Tay, and is now embraced in Taymouth Castle gardens. The name, long since obsolete, was, however, not derived from these, but from the garden which had belonged to the priory in the island.

The story preserved in connection with the incident, is that the bride and her maids were crossing the Tay by the ferry at Kenmore—in which case the ceremony had, doubtless, been arranged to take place at the church there, and not at Inchadney, which would not have entailed any crossing, at all events on the bride's part—when, somehow, the boat was upset, and all went under. A shout arose from the banks, "Dive for the woman with the red shawl!" the bride having on an outer garment of that description. A swimmer dived and brought to the surface, not the bride, but one of her maids. How many perished, in addition to the bride, the story does not relate. I have heard that there is preserved, by someone in the district, a bible which was in the possession of one of the party, and which was recovered.

I am inclined to think that this tombstone is unique. Can another instance be cited of a bridegroom thus commemorating the death of his bride elect? J. CHRISTIE.

BYRON'S AFFECTION FOR HIS MOTHER.—This note, which occurs in Roger's *Table Talk*, is of peculiar interest at the present moment :—"A lady, resident in Aberdeen, told me that she used to sit, in a pew of St. Paul's Chapel in that town, next to Mrs. Byron's: and that one morning she observed the poet (then seven or eight years old) amusing himself by disturbing his mother's devotions: he every now and again gently pricked with a pin the large round arms of Mrs. Byron, which were covered with white kid gloves. Professor Stuart of the Marischal College, Aberdeen, mentioned to me the following proof of Lord Byron's fondness for his mother. *Georgy*, and some other little boys, were one day allowed, much to their delight, to assist at a gathering of apples in the Professor's garden, and were rewarded for their labours with some of the fruit. *Georgy*, having received his portion of apples, immediately disappeared, and, on his return after barely an hour's absence, to the query where he had been, he replied that he had been 'carrying some apples to his poor, dear mother.'"

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN PUBLICATIONS, 1897.

(Continued from page 124.)

OF works by Aberdeen authors, and works relating to Aberdeen and the North of Scotland, published outside Aberdeen, the following are the principal:—

"The Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia, being an Essay on the Local History of Phrygia from the Earliest Times to the Turkish Conquest. By W. M. Ramsay, D.C.L., LL.D. Vol. I., Part II.: West and West Central Phrygia" (Clarendon Press, Oxford, and Henry Frowde, London). (Vol. I., Part I.—"The Tycos Valley and South-Western Phrygia"—was published in 1895.)—"Impressions of Turkey during Twelve Years' Wanderings. By W. M. Ramsay, D.C.L., Professor in Aberdeen University" (Hodder & Stoughton, London).—"Everyday Life in Turkey. By Mrs. W. M. Ramsay" (Hodder and Stoughton, London).—"Glimpses of Our Empire," by Robinson Souttar, M.P. (Hodder & Stoughton, London).—"Memoir of Rev. James Troup, M.A., by James Stark, D.D." (J. Lindsay Laidlaw, Helensburgh).—"Christian Conduct. By Rev. T. B. Kilpatrick, B.D."—one of the Bible-Class Primers, edited by Principal Salmond (T. & T. Clark, Edinburgh).—"Saint Columba: a Record and a Tribute. By Duncan Macgregor, Minister of Inverallochy" (J. Gardner Hitt, Edinburgh).—"Sprays From Northern Pine," by "Fergus Mackenzie" [Rev. James Anderson, Dyce] (Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, Edinburgh).—"The Brontés: Fact and Fiction," by Rev. Angus M. Mackay (Service & Paton, London).—"Plea for a Simpler Faith," by George S. Keith, M.D., LL.D. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., London).—"A Faithful Churchman. Memoir of James Robertson, D.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Church History in the University of Edinburgh," by Professor A. H. Charteris, Edinburgh (an abridgment of the "Life" published in 1863).—"Sermons by the Rev. John Laird, D.D., of Cupar Free Church, with Memorial Sketch," by his son, Rev. David M. W. Laird, M.A., of Durris (Andrew Elliot, Edinburgh).—"The Holy Father and the Living Christ," by Rev. Dr. Peter Taylor Forsyth, Cambridge.—"The Silver Cross: A Collection of Poems and Hymns for the Sick and Suffering," compiled and arranged by Helen Douglas (daughter of the Bishop of Aberdeen) (George Bell & Sons, London).—"A Daughter of the Klephts: A Girl of Modern Greece," by Mrs. Fyvie Mayo (W. and R. Chambers, Ld., Edinburgh).—"Voces Academicae," by C. Grant Robertson, M.A., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, with a frontispiece by I. M. G. Robertson (Methuen & Co., London).—"Socialism and Character. A Contribution towards a System of Applied Ethics," by James Leatham (Twentieth Century Press, Limited, London).—"Socialism in France: being a Historical Study of Contemporary Socialism," by James Thomas Findlay (of Peterhead) (*Liberty Review* Publishing Company, London).—"The Gordon Highlanders," by James Milne (John Macqueen, London).—"Curiosities of a Scots Charter Chest, 1600-1800. Edited and arranged by the Hon. Mrs. Atholl Forbes" (William Brown, Edinburgh).—A third edition was issued of Principal Salmond's "The Christian Doctrine of Immortality" (T. and T. Clark, Edinburgh).

Among educational works published during the year were the following:—

"The Herbartian Psychology Applied to Education. By John Adams, M.A., B.Sc., Rector of the Free Church Training College, Aberdeen" (Isbister & Co., Ld., London).—"The Republic of Plato," edited, with critical notes and an introduction on the text, by James Adam, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel College, Cambridge (C. J. Clay & Sons, Cambridge).—"Manual of Needlework and Cutting-Out," by Miss Agnes Walker, L.L.A., Lecturer on Needlework at the Free Church Training College, Aberdeen (Messrs. Blackie & Son).—"Examples of Greek and Pompeian Decorative Work," measured and drawn by James Cromar Watt.—"Experiments on the Composition of Turnips and the Effects of Manures Thereon, with a Method of Analysis," by James Hendrick, B.Sc., F.I.C., reprinted from the Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry (Eyre and Spottiswoode, London).—Mr. Hendrick's Inaugural Lecture at Marischal College on "The Relations of Modern Science to Agriculture" was published as a pamphlet by the *Scottish Farmer*.—Mr. M'Lauchlan Young's County Council Lectures on Veterinary Science were published by request of the Technical Instruction Committee of the Aberdeen County Council.—Blackie's English Classics included Aytoun's "Burial March of Dundee," and "The Island of the Scots," edited, with introduction and notes, by W. Keith Leask, M.A.—A Paper "On the Reception of the Roman Law in Scotland," by Professor Dove Wilson, published in the *Juridical Review* for October, was issued as a pamphlet by William Green & Sons, Edinburgh.

Among more general (and less exclusively Aberdeen) works may be included:—

"Impressions of South Africa," by James Bryce, M.P. (Macmillan & Co., Ld., London).—"The Life and Work of James Abernethy, C.E.," by his son, John S. Abernethy, M.A. (Oxon.), barrister-at-law (T. Brettell & Co., London).—"Where the Heather Grows," by George A. Mackay, a series of nine short tales, several of which were contributed originally to the *Weekly Free Press* (Alexander Gardner, Paisley). Among the volumes of the "Famous Scots Series" published during the year (by Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier, Edinburgh) were "Thomas Chalmers," by W. Garden Blaikie, and "James Boswell," by W. Keith Leask.—A Sermon on "The State of the Christian Dead," preached by Dr. James MacGregor, St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, in Crathie Parish Church on 7th November—the Sunday after the funeral of

the Duchess of Teck—was published by command of the Queen, the publishers being the Messrs. Blackwood.—A work on "The Making of Abbotsford and Incidents in Scottish History," by the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott of Abbotsford (Adam and Charles Black, London), contained an article on "Barbour's Legends of the Saints," reprinted from the *Dublin Review*. This article re-told in prose the legend of St. Machar given metrically in Barbour's "Legends of the Saints," printed in a volume brought out by Herr C. Horstmann at Heilbronn in 1881, and quoted from in Mr. Walker's "Bards of Bon-Accord."—Mention may be made of a volume published in Paris —"L'Ecosse," by Marie Anne de Bouet—which contains descriptions of Braemar and Ballater.—"The New Testament and Its Writers," by Rev. Dr. M'Clymont, one of the volumes of the Guild Library, was translated into Welsh by Rev. D. E. Jenkins, Portmadoc. A translation of Part I. of Principal Grant's "Religions of the World"—another of the Guild series—was published at Paris and Geneva, the translator being Rev. Clement de Faye, formerly of Aberdeen, now one of the Lecturers in the Oratoire, Geneva.—Among books of local interest that "turned up" during the year was one from Montreal, "The Howes o' Buchan, and Far Awa'," a volume of poems.

The principal topographical works (relating to the north) of the year were :—

"Guide to Grantown and District," by W. Cramond, LL.D., Cullen (John Leng & Co., Dundee); and "Edzell Castle: Past and Present," by James G. Low (William Jolly, Montrose). Dr. Cramond also published a little work on "The Church of Keith" (reprinted from the *Banffshire Herald*, and published by John Mitchell, Keith). Mr. A. I. McConnochie contributed an article, "Round About Balmoral," to the *Windsor Magazine*, December, 1896; and an article on "Balmoral" [by Robert Anderson] appeared in the series on "The Queen's Homes" in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, July, 1897. The *Cairngorm Club Journal* for July contained accounts of the celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee on the summits of Ben Muich Dhui, Cairngorm, and Lochnagar. Messrs. W. and A. K. Johnston issued a map (sheet 11 of the new three-mile-to-the-inch Map of Scotland), embracing most of Aberdeenshire, all Kincardine, and much of Banff. With the *Cairngorm Club Journal* for January was issued the first section of a map of "The Horizon from Ben Muich Dhui," prepared by Mr. Alexander Copland.

Professor Ramsay, Aberdeen, contributed articles on "The Childhood of Horace" and "The Meeting of Horace and Virgil" to *Macmillan's Magazine* for October and November. Mr. John Adams, of the Free Church Training College, furnished a paper on "The Relation of the School Studies to Moral Training," to the Year Book of the National Herbart Society for 1897, published at the University of Chicago. Herr Hein, Aberdeen, wrote two articles on "The Scottish Educational System" to a German quarterly—*The Magazine of Foreign Education.*

A number of "The Grammar School Magazine" was issued in March. The first (and only) number of "College Chimes," a University magazine, edited by J. S. Purdy, appeared in March—a production of 10 pages, without any notification of publisher or printer. *Northern Life*, a "comic" weekly, begun in 1896, ended with the issue for 30th March, being No. 13 of Vol. II. (the company promoting it went into liquidation). Several numbers of "Parsifal," described as "A Magazine for lovers of Music, Art, and Literature," and edited by Friedrich Erckmann, appeared during the year. "Wee Willie Winkie," the children's magazine, edited by Lady Marjorie Gordon, aided by her mother, the Countess of Aberdeen, came to an end in September, when a special "Souvenir Number" was issued. The *Aberdeen Catholic Herald* was enlarged in the end of March, being extended to 20 pages, containing 120 columns. A leaflet, issued on behalf of the sufferers by the loss of the steamer "State of Georgia," contained a short poem on the disaster by George Hay Wilson. A musical drama, "Mains Again," by Mr. Gavin Greig, Whitehill, New Deer, was produced at New Deer on 18th May—it was a kind of sequel to "Mains's Wooin'," produced in 1894.

From the purely biographical point of view, mention must not be omitted of the suspension of this journal (*Scottish Notes and Queries*) in July, and its resumption in September, under circumstances fully explained in the respective issues for these two months. Along with its re-publication was resumed the publication, by Messrs. A. Brown & Company, Booksellers, of "Brown's Book-Stall," No. 37 appearing in September (No. 36 was published in December, 1894). ROBERT ANDERSON.

HUNTLY, ABERDEENSHIRE.—An interesting and ancient coin has just been placed in the Museum of the Brander Library here. It is a large and well-preserved specimen, and comes from the banks of the Nile. It was minted two and twenty centuries ago, so it was already a very old coin at the time when Joseph and Mary, his wife, went down into Egypt. The Royal image is clear and well defined; but the inscription in Greek letters, "Peolemaioy Basileos," is only faintly traceable. King Ptolemy I., to whom the coin is ascribed, gained Egypt within two years of the death of Alexander the Great. The coin is about the size of the copper two-penny of George III., which may also be seen at the library. The Egyptian coin appears to have been formed by cementing the two faces to a third disc of metal, which forms the core.

Grange Vale, Beith. J. F. S. GORDON, D.D.

MRS. LEE AND THE GORDONS.

IN the *Free Press* of July 8, 1898, I dealt at some length with the "surprising adventures of two Aboyne Gordons," who eloped with Mrs. Lee, the natural daughter of Lord Le Despencer, by a Mrs. Barry. I have just come across some interesting references to Mrs. Barry, for in the *Town and County Magazine* of 1774 the whole story of his lordship's entanglement with her and portraits of the pair are given. Mrs. Barry, it appears, was the "lady friend" of a Ludgate Hill mercer, and Despencer engaged her attentions, after a great deal of trouble, through the offices of the widow of one of his tenants, a Mrs. B——. So little is known about his lordship, that I venture to quote the *Town and County Magazine*, which is not very accessible nowadays. The passage forms, at the same time, an excellent refutation to those good, but ill-informed, people, who chatter about the "degradation" of modern journalism :—

His lordship, as a professed admirer of the fair sex, has constantly ingratiated himself with all the celebrated *demi-reps* and *filles de joye* upon the *bon ton*. There was an early intimacy formed between him and the celebrated Con. Philips, and there is reason to believe he was, through her, for a time the chief support of the renowned Tartuffe, who afterwards married a duchess, but who at that time was Constantia's gentleman pensioner. When Lucy Cowper came into vogue, and drove to Ranelagh in a chariot with Charlotte Hayes, he thought it incumbent on him as a *bel-esprit* to be in the circle of Lucy's acquaintance, and occasionally to quote her *bon mots* and *repartees*. No sooner had Kitty Fisher established her reputation as the most polite and elevated woman of pleasure, than his lordship paid his respects to her, and was soon enrolled in the list of her ardent admirers. Lady Ech——n, then Miss R——h, did not escape his observation; and a certain knight of the Bath, deceased, has frequently dined at his lordship's expense without knowing it. Notwithstanding these fashionable alliances, his lordship found far more substantial bliss in rustic simplicity, and the widow of one of his tenants proved a very useful matron to him, in the negotiation of his amorous business. Mrs. B. exerted all her abilities in promoting his lordship's pleasures.

Another curious light is thrown on his lordship in a collection of bogus epitaphs, which you will find in the *Abbey of Kilkhampton* [that is, Westminster Abbey], or *Monumental Records for the year 1980*, the sixth edition of which appeared in London, 1780. "In a private chapel belonging to the family, consecrated to Saint Francis," this inscription is said to occur :—

To the merry memory of F[rancis] D[ashwood] Lord Le D[espencer], the most careless and perhaps the most facetious libertine of his age. He was never known to have corrected one error, or to have been reclaimed from one vice he had once determined to indulge. His residence in town and country was a rendezvous for the choicest geniuses of the reign he lived in. Having no religion of his own, he never enquired into the principles of others: and, being unable to hit on any moral system thoroughly adapted to his taste, he considered the manners of every man, whether W[il]kes, Lord S[andwi]ch, or P——l Wh——d, as unexceptional. His notions were peculiar to himself, and originated from a species of good humour highly commendable, though it had not obtained, universally, with the less eccentrical part of mankind. He built abbies, consecrated churches, and dug caverns, for the sake of mirth and good fellowship: and having lived to see his dearest schemes completed, departed this life on the 17th of Jan., 178—, in strong convulsions, occasioned (as his domestics report) by the agitations of his life on hearing that Lord S[andwi]ch proposed taking the veil, and passing the remainder of his days (by express command of his Holiness) in a Roman Catholic nunnery.

As to the notorious elopement of Mrs. Lee with the Gordons, in 1804, I have just come across a curious reference in the *Jerningham Letters*, edited for Bentley (1896) by Mr. Egerton Castle. Writing to Lady Bedingfield, Mr. Edward Jerningham, her uncle (Vol. I., pp. 233-4), says (the letter is undated) :—

Mrs. Lee inhabits the house just opposite Sir William's [*i.e.*, his brother, Jerningham, in Bolton Row, Piccadilly]. She appears sometimes at the window. George [his nephew] expected to take a good view of her yesterday in case she was to quit her house to attend the examination in Bond Street. It is an odd adventure, and how it will terminate is not yet foreseen. The maid at Bolton Row says Mrs. Lee screamed in the most vehement manner when the Gordons carried her off. Nothing else is Talked about but this perplexed unaccountable story. Buonaparte will be jealous of Mrs. Lee. I dined in a French set yesterday, and their observations upon this romance of the day were entertaining. The dinner was at Mr. Colemore's: it was intended as a little *fête* in honour of Monsr. Bourbons's daughter, who not long ago married a French gentleman [M. le Comte de Chaumont-Quitry], but the bride and bridegroom were not well, and of the ten virgins we had only two, the Duchess de Pierre and Cary Verron, whose lamps are not very bright. . . . . The tense of the conversation took its course from Mrs. Lee, and, as it flowed, it imbibed a tincture from every person's remarks till it sparkled with wit and gayety.

J. M. BULLOCH.

PASSES AND PROTECTIONS.

(1) By Alexander Dunbar of Bishopmiln, Sheriff Principall of Murray. . . . . (1716)

Permitt the bearer herof William Duff of Diple to travell with his ordinary servants from this to the City of Edinburgh about his Lawfull affairs peaceablie without molestation He behaving himself civillie as becometh a Loyall Subject. Given at Elgin the Twelth day of May 1716 years in the second year of his Majesties reign. ALEXR. DUNBAR.
To all Concerned.

(2) By Henry Hawley, Esq., Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of all His Majesty's Forces, Castles, Fort and Barracks in North Britain, &c. . (1746)

Permit the bearer hereof Patrick Duff of Premnay with one man servant Two horses and a Cloak bagg and a hired servant on foot to pass from Hence to Edinburgh The Hired Servant to Return to Aberdeen with the Horses without any Hinderance or Molestation they behaving as becometh. Given at Aberdeen the 1st of March 1745-6. H. HAWLEY.
To all His Majesty's Officers,
Civil and Military, and others
whom it may concern.
By his Excellency's Command.
HUGH FORBES.

(3) By Alexander Stronach, J.P. (1795).

[Dorso] *Protections for a young Man going to London.*

Permit the bearer James Taylor late Schoolmaster of the parish of Ordequhill Banffshire a young man of unblemished character, son of William Taylor, farmer in Yondertown of Knock, said County, to pass therefrom to the City of London about his Lawful affairs he behaving himself civilly as becometh. Given by me one of his Majesty's Justices of Peace of said County. Signed and sealed at Banff this sixth day of May one thousand seven hundred and ninety five years. AL. STRONACH, J.P.
To all his Majesty's Officers
Civil and military and others
whom it may concern

(4) By Alexander Reid of Barras and Alexander Duff of Hatton, Esquires, Justices of Peace of the Shyre of Aberdeen (1716).

Permitt the Bearer, heir of Alexander Meldrum of Hatton, with his servant and horse to pass and repass betwixt this and any pairt of North Brittain without treuble or molestation he and his said servant beheaving himselfe civillie as becometh. Given under our hands and sealls at our Justice Court at Turreff this tenth day of May IM.VIIC. and sixtein yeirs and of his Majesties Reigne the second year, being sealled by us, A. REID, J.P.
To all officers ALEX. DUFF, J.P.
civill or militarey.

C.

THE DUNBAR FAMILY.

I HAVE recently come across a batch of old manuscripts dealing with this family, and herewith present the gist of them :—

John Dunbar, baillie in Cullen, was married to Jane Ord. They had a son,

William Dunbar of Nether Buckie, born July 17, 1720. He was named after William Gordon of Farskane, William Dunbar of Dykends, William Ord in Cullen, and William Robertson, schoolmaster. The witnesses to the baptism were William Thomson, William Ord in Craighead, Elspet Ord, Ann Dunbar, Ann [Keith?], and William Dunbar, brother to the child's father, John Dunbar. William Dunbar married Margaret Gordon (who died April 30, 1785) on Dec. 18, 1756. He was alive in 1806. They had

Margaret, born 27th Sept., 1757; mar. Alex. Forsyth, merchant, Huntly, who died before 1806.

John, born 6th Oct., 1758; died before 1806.

Jean, born 24th Aug., 1759.

William, born 27th Aug., 1760.

Jean, born 3rd Sept., 1761. On 20th April, 1782, she contracted to marry Rev. George Donaldson, minister of Kennethmont, her father giving her a dowry of £200. They had a daughter,

Margaret Donaldson, married in 1814 to John Masson, writer, Edinburgh.

Jane Donaldson, married Alexander Burgess, "late of Demerara, now residing in Rathven, 1816."

William, born 12th Sept., 1762.

Janet, born 16th Dec., 1764. She married on Dec. 23, 1793, Rev. Abercromby Gordon, minister of Banff, and died 28th May, 1824.

Elspet, born 10th Nov., 1765.

James, born 2nd Jan., 1768.

Alexander, born 19th May, 1770. Captain in the 21st Regiment. His father's heir.

Archibald, born 24th July, 1771. He was a W.S., Edinburgh.

X.

"CHINESE" GORDON'S ORIGIN.—I thank Mr. Christie for his interesting note on the mysterious origin of "Chinese" Gordon. Meanwhile, let me note that James Gordon of Terpersie, who went to Jamaica, is described by Lord Adam Gordon (in a list of people he met in a trip through America: printed in the *Genealogist*, Vol. 14) to have been a mahogany cutter there in 1764. J. M. B.

KING'S COLLEGE TOWER.—This tower was evidently modelled on St. Nicholas lantern steeple at Newcastle. A description of the latter structure, and an excellent picture of it, are given in Mr. John Strachan's new book, *Northumbrian Masonry* (pp. 26-8, 44).

THE MOWAT FAMILY.—In the "old Scottish Manuscript," quoted in the *Genealogical Magazine* of February, these items occur under date 1676:—

Takin out. Bastardie of umquhill William Douglas, tailyeour at London, to Elizabeth Mowatt, his relict, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Takin out. Presentatione to the said Elizabeth Mowat to the lands of Chanrahill, and alse ane yeirlie annuall rent of 180 merks out of the lands called Haughs of Ashogill, both holdin of Mr. William Clark, Doctor of Medicine.

Composition 10 merks.

SCOTS FREE MASONRY.—A good deal about the Scot as a Freemason will be found in a book called *Northumbrian Masonry, and the Development of the Craft in England*, which Mr. John Strachan, Q.C., Grand Registrar of England, has just published through Brother George Kennery of Great Queen Street, London. In his second and third chapters he deals with Northumbrian and Border Castles. The first reference to a lodge in Scotland occurs at Aberdeen in 1483. Mr. Strachan's description of the introduction of masonry to Newcastle (during the Scots' occupation of it in 1641) is very interesting.

THE FAMILIES OF GRANT, KEITH, AND GORDON.—Quoting again from an "old Scottish manuscript," as transcribed in the January number of the *Genealogical Magazine*, we find the following:—

Confirmatione of ane Charter granted be ye deceast James Grant of Freuchie of the toune and lands of Easter and Wester Muldaries to Captaine James Rosse of Muldaries, to be held in feu of the said deceast James Grant, together with the Charter and other rights made of the said lands and uthers foirmerly to the said James Grant and his predecessors and authors, be ye Earle of Rothes and others, thair superiors. Composition 40 merks.

Gift of ane yearlie pension of 200 lib, sterling, to Charles, Earle of Aboyne, the first terms payment is at Witsonday, 1676, under the King's hand.

Warrand for a new gift of the office of Knight-Marshall of Scotland to Sir John Keith, and John Keith, his second lawfull sone, with ane yearlie pensione of 400 lib sterling, the first termes payment at Witsonday, 1676.

THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS.—During 1898 two melodramas, written round the Gordon Highlanders, were produced, namely:—

The Ladder of Life; or, Gordons to the Front. A "Military Domestic Drama," in four acts, by Charles Rogers and William Boyne. Produced at the Borough Theatre, Stratford, May 30.

Our British Empire; or, the Gordon Highlanders. "A Romantic Military Drama," in five acts. By C. A. Aldin. Produced at the Royal Muncaster Theatre, Bootle, August 1.

In the latter, Piper Findlater is one of the characters. A new game, played with five Gordon Highlanders (in lead) and a piper and four Indian soldiers (dedicated to Piper Findlater), was issued at Christmas.

Queries.

1220. FISHERS ON THE NORTH-EAST COAST.—There is the man with reddish curly hair, and freckled face, and the man with swarthy complexion, and long, black, lanky hair, hanging straight down. A Norse origin will be ascribed to the fair man, but what of the dark man? Is he descended from the Lapps and Finns, the Dhu-galls, or black strangers, who accompanied the Danes? J. CHRISTIE.

1221. "THE STANG OF THE TRUMP."—This phrase, which is often used in referring to one who is the most important member of a connection, I have always understood to be in allusion to the steel tongue of the Jew's harp. Jamieson, in his *Scottish Dictionary*, under "Stang," does not give this explanation, and I have not found it elsewhere. Any light? A READER.

1222. A LOST GENEALOGY OF THE GORDONS.—I shall be greatly indebted to any reader who can tell me what has become of a manuscript, "Genealogie of the Familie of Gordon, Collected by R. M., Anno Dom. 1707," which was in the Skene Library when Joseph Robertson edited the Diary of Patrick Gordon of Auchleuchries for the old Spalding Club in 1859 (see note on page 32). The Duke of Fife tells me that it is not now in the *Skene* Library, nor was it sold among the books from that collection dispersed the other year at Sotheby's. Where is it?

J. M. BULLOCH.

1223. "WEATHER GA."—The fine weather of Sunday, 12th February, was characterised by a friend of mine as "A Weather *Ga.*" Can any readers of *S. N. & Q.* inform me what is the derivation of the *Ga?* Is it a Scotticism of the word *Gap?* S.

1224. DR. WM. HAMILTON OF CALCUTTA.—I venture to ask your help in tracing out the early history of Dr. Hamilton, a well-known figure in the early history of Calcutta, who went with an embassy to Delhi in the years 1715-1717, cured the Emperor

Farrukhsiyar of an obstinate complaint, and procured great privileges for the English in consequence. The accompanying printed extract from a paper I read on the subject before the Asiatic Society of Bengal, some months ago, will show what sources of information I have consulted, and how much I had ascertained. If you could in any way help me to proceed further, you would confer a great obligation not only upon me, but on all Dr. Hamilton's countrymen out here, who, I am sure, take much interest in this distinguished Scotchman.

C. R. WILSON,
Prof. of Philosophy,
Presidency Col., Calcutta.

[For the personal history of Dr. Hamilton, Prof. Wilson has consulted the minister of Bothwell and the living representatives of the Hamilton family; the Register House authorities, Edinburgh; the Lyon Office of the College of Arms; the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons of Scotland; and the Universities of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. Besides this, the archives of the India Office have been searched. The following facts have been gleaned therefrom, viz.:—That Hamilton was a cadet of the noble family of the Hamiltons of Dalzell, and was the second son of John Hamilton of Boggs, in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire. The whole of his early history is a blank. The earliest authentic information of him is held to be on 12th Nov., 1709, when he signed* a receipt for £7 for his services as surgeon of the frigate *Sherborne*. Once settled in India, Dr. Hamilton's career and services are easily traced. It is more particularly of his early history and educational career that information is desired—(1) The date and place of his birth; (2) The place or places where he spent his boyhood; (3) Where he was educated; and (4) How he became connected with the *Sherborne*.]

1225. CUMMING.—Sir John Cumming, a Colonel in H.E.I.C.S., died at St. Helena 26th August, 1786, on returning to England, "having lately commanded an army in Oude." Can any one say from which family of Cumming he was descended? Besides a daughter, Caroline, married (1792) to James Dewar of Vogrie, he had a son, who became Sir Henry Cumming, and died 1857, and a grandson, Admiral Sir Arthur Cumming, G.C.B., who died 1893. Sir John is said to have been the last Knight Banneret.

51 Victoria Street, S.W. H. A. COCKBURN.

1226. OLD PRINTING.—About what time was the practice of printing in the old type with the long German S's discontinued in Scotland?

Durris. A. M.

*A facsimile of this signature is given in the print, but it is perfectly obvious that it reads not W., but *J.* Hamiltone!

Answers.

1202. AMERICAN-ABERDEEN GRADUATES (XII., 94, 127).—An account of John Glover, B.A., Harvard, 1650, M.D., Aberdeen, 1654, is given in Sibley's *Harvard Graduates*, Vol. I., p. 208.

JAMES ATKINS NOYES,
Editor of the Harvard Quinquennial Catalogue.
Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

There is fortunately little difficulty in meeting Mr. P. J. Anderson's request. A little patience may allow the discovery of material for biographical notes upon the four who have to be passed over for the present. I hope to make up another list and send it soon, but this must now suffice.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.
West Hartford, Conn.,
Jan. 10th, 1899.

1. JOHN GLOVER, M.D., fifth and youngest son of the Rev. Jose, Josse, or Joseph Glover, was probably born at Sutton, Surrey, where his father was rector from 1628 to 1636. At this later date Mr. Glover resigned his living, and appears to have died on the voyage to New England, but his widow and family settled at Cambridge, Mass. President Dunster of Harvard married Mrs. Glover, and John Glover graduated as B.A. at Harvard in 1650. John Glover returned to London, and thence proceeded to Aberdeen for the study of medicine, in which he took the degree of M.D., 1654 (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 120). His later history in London is uncertain, but he probably died about 1668, unmarried (Sibley, *Harv. Grad.*, i., 208-11, giving a long list of authorities consulted for the family history).
2. Rev. SAMUEL MATHER, D.D. In the pedigree of the celebrated Mather family, descended from the Rev. Richard Mather, who came to New England in 1635, the only one who could have received the degree of D.D. in 1762 from Marischal College and University in Aberdeen (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 84) was Samuel, son of Cotton, and grandson of Increase, youngest son of the foresaid Richard Mather. He was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 30, 1706, and graduated at Harvard in 1723. Like his father and grandfather, he was Congregationalist minister in Boston, and died there on June 27, 1785. He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1773, and wrote *Life of Cotton Mather* (1729); *Essay on Gratitude* (1732); *Apology for the Liberty of the Churches in New England* (1738); *America known to the Ancients* (1773); *The Sacred Minister* (a poem, 1773); *Sermons* (Appleton, *Cycl. Am. Biog.*, i., 485; Dexter, *Yale*, 431; Drake, *Dict. Am. Biog.*, 607; Jackson, *Conc. Dict.*, 550; *Cent. Cycl.*, 198).
3. Rev. MATHER BYLES, D.D., was born in Boston, Mass., March 15th, 1707, and graduated at Harvard in 1725. He took charge of the Congregational Church in Hollis Street, Boston, in December, 1733, and was a poet of no mean power, writing *Poem* on the Death of George I. (1727); *Poetical Epistle to Governor Belcher on the Death of his Lady* (1736); and *Miscellaneous Poems* (1744). He remained a loyalist through all the Independence controversy, but at last, in 1776, his connection with his parish was dissolved on account of his political principles. In 1765 he received from King's College, Aberdeen, the degree of D.D., to which he was recommended by Dr. Franklin (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 102). He lived in Boston till his death on July 5th, 1788. His son, Rev. Mather Byles, D.D., rector in New Brunswick, and two daughters, stood to their loyal principles so long as they lived (Appleton, *Cycl. Am. Biog.*, i., 485; Drake, *Dict. Am. Biog.*, 151; *Cent. Cycl.*, 198).

4. Rev. SAMUEL LANGDON, D.D., was born in Boston, Mass., 12th Jan., 1723, and graduated at Harvard in 1740. He was present, when chaplain, at the capture of Louisburg in 1745, and pastor of the Congregational North Church, Portsmouth, 1747 to 1774, when he became President of Harvard. On account of his political principles, which made him obnoxious to the British party, he had to resign the presidency in 1780. Next year he became pastor at Hampton Falls, N.H., and took a prominent place in all the popular movements. He was a learned scholar and theologian, and received the degree of D.D. from Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1762 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 84). He died at Hampton Falls, Nov. 29, 1797. His published writings were:—*Summary of Christian Faith and Practice* (1768); *Observations on the Revelations* (1791); Remarks on the Leading Sentiments of Dr. Hopkin's *System of Doctrines* (1794); and *Sermons* (Drake, *Dict. Am. Biog.*, 527; Appleton, *Cycl. Am. Biog.*, iii., 608).

5. BELA LINCOLN, M.D., is lost sight of.

6. Sir JOHN WENTWORTH, Bart., LL.D., Governor of New Hampshire, and afterwards of Nova Scotia, was son of Mark Hunking Wentworth, councillor of New Hampshire, and born in Portsmouth, N.H., August 9, 1737. He took his degree of B.A. at Harvard, 1755, and that of M.A. in 1758. Through the influence of the Marquis of Rockingham, he was appointed governor of New Hampshire, serving from 1767 to 1775, and being at the same time surveyor-general of the king's woods in North America. In 1775 he had to leave for England on account of his loyalty. In 1792 he became governor of Nova Scotia, and resumed the post of surveyor of the king's woods. It was during his term of office that the Duke of Kent resided in Nova Scotia, and it probably was through this royal influence that he was created a Baronet in 1795. He received the degree of LL.D. from Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1764 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 97, cf. *King's Coll. Grad.*, 111 n), D.C.L. from Oxford in 1766, and LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1773. He died at Halifax, N.S., April 8, 1820, and at his son's death the baronetcy became extinct (Appleton, *Cycl. Am. Biog.*, vi., 341, with a portrait; Drake, *Dict. Am. Biog.*, 969; *Cent. Cycl.*, 1055; Eaton, *Ch. Nov. Scot.*, 267, 298-301; Gen. Cat., Dartmouth College, 144).

7. Rev. WILLIAM WALTER, D.D., born Oct. 7, 1737, was eldest son of Rev. Nathaniel Walter, pastor of the second Congregational Church, Roxburgh, Mass., and graduated at Harvard, B.A. in 1756, and M.A. in 1759. In 1764 he went to England, and was ordained by the Bishop of London, along with Abraham Jarvis, second Bishop of Connecticut. On his return to Boston, Mass., he was installed rector of Trinity Church, but in 1776 he had to resign his charge, and went with Gen. Howe and many others to Halifax, N.S. He became rector at Shelburne, and afterwards was chaplain to a British regiment in New York, but in 1791 he returned to Massachusetts, and was rector of Christ Church, Boston, where he ministered until his death, Dec. 5, 1800. He was "a remarkably handsome man, tall and well proportioned. When in the street he always wore a long blue cloth cloak over his cassock and gown: a full-bottomed wig, dressed and powdered: a three-cornered hat: knee-breaches of fine black cloth, with black silk hose: and square-quartered shoes, with silver buckles. His countenance was always serene: his temper always cheerful" (quoted in Eaton, *Ch. Nov. Scot.*, 183-4). He received the degree of D.D. from King's College, Aberdeen, in 1784 (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 103; Appleton, *Cycl. Am. Biog.*, vi. 341; Drake, *Dict. Am. Biog.*, 952; Eaton, *Ch. Nov. Scot.*, 139 *seq.*, 182 *seq.*; *Digest of S. P. Cr.*, 115, 864).

8. CHARLES RUSSELL, M.D., is lost sight of.

9. CHARLES GORDON, B.A. [?], is lost sight of.

10. JOHN JEFFRIES, M.D., was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 5, 1745, and graduated at Harvard in 1763. He studied in London and Aberdeen, obtaining the degree of M.D. in 1769 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 125). He returned to Boston, acting as surgeon in the British navy there, and then in the army, being made surgeon-major of the forces in Nova Scotia. The bent of his mind was towards scientific investigations, and he crossed the English Channel from Dover in a balloon in 1785. He died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 16, 1819. His published writing is *Narrative of Two Aërial Voyages* (Lond., 1786). (Appleton, *Cycl. Am. Biog.*, iii., 424; Drake, *Dict. Am. Biog.*, 485).

[*Notes 11 to 20 are held over till next month.*]

1204. AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CATALOGUES (XII., 95).—I send herewith a list of the latest issued *General Catalogues* of Universities and Colleges (other than Harvard, Yale, and Columbia) founded in the English Colonies and Provinces in America before 1775:—College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Va.: 1660-1874—College of New Jersey (now Princeton University), at Princeton, N.J.: 1748-1886—University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, Penn.: 1749-1893—Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va.: 1749-1888—Brown University, at Providence, R.I.: 1764-1894—Queen's College (now Rutger's College), at New Brunswick, N.J.: 1770-1885—Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N.H.: 1771-1890.

JAMES ATKINS NOYES.

Literature.

Sir John Cope and the Rebellion of 1745. By the late General Sir ROBERT CADELL, K.C.B. William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh, 1898. [Sm. 4to. 12+282. Price 10/6.]

THIS goodly volume is a consequence of an article in *Blackwood's Magazine* in 1894, entitled "Side Lights on the Battles of Preston and Falkirk," which General Cadell conceived to do scant justice to Sir John Cope. He thereupon resolved to undertake what is confessedly a vindication of that unfortunate General, who has suffered criticism at most hands. For this General Cadell was pre-eminently qualified, not only by his military training and knowledge, his intimate acquaintance of the locality, but also by his possession of the judicial faculty. The author, unfortunately, did not live to finish the work he had compiled with such loving care, and his brother has had to complete and see it through the press. The principal grounds on which it is attempted to reverse the general opinion as to Cope's incapacity are that, from first to last, he was not really furnished with men and means sufficient for the occasion. Although he early saw the gravity of the situation, he could not induce the Government to realize the danger in time. When he finally marched north it was with an ill-equipped and under-officered force, and an inadequate commissariat to meet a foe that gathered in strength as they marched. Cope's determination not to try conclusions with the Highlanders at Dalwhinnie seems only an act of well-advised prudence. For the rebels, however, it was both a military gain and a moral advantage. They pressed on to the capital, with premonitions of success. The treason of the Provost

in yielding Edinburgh without a blow was another contributory factor to Sir John's defeat, but it was one for which he could in no way be held responsible. It completely demoralized those volunteers who would have been an invaluable aid to Sir John when he finally reached Leith with his little army. As nearly as can be reckoned, when the battle was set, the rebels outnumbered the royalists by two to one. The nature of the action is well known. Cope's personal part in it has been minimized, but the undoubted testimony is that he was all but ubiquitous in the field, but the wild onslaught of the Highlanders, if not irresistible, overcame all opposition, and countervailed all Sir John's efforts. The tale is told with great moderation of statement, and, read dispassionately, must go far to modify the verdict passed on the Royalist commander, who was more sinned against than sinning. The book is handsomely got up, and is accompanied by two excellent maps.

The Good Regent: a Chronicle Play. By Prof. Sir T. GRAINGER STEWART, M.D., LL.D. Blackwood. 6/-.

SIR THOMAS has a thesis to maintain in this play. He desires to break a lance with Andrew Lang, who would class the Regent Moray with "Twelve Bad Men"; with Sir John Skelton, whose doubt as to Moray's character leans in the same direction; and with Froude, who believed in the Regent's honesty, but yet discovered flaws. Sir Thomas's thesis is that Moray was a patriot of the truest type; was faithful to his sister, in spite of much to destroy his loyalty, until he was convinced that further support of her would endanger the State; that all his "trockings" with the English were inspired by the same fervent patriotism; that he was a Protestant by conviction, and not from a regard to the spoils of the Church; and that in his private character Moray was a humble Christian, with a high sense of duty, and an intensely devotional nature. The action of the play extends from 1552 to January, 1570, and includes five acts of 54 scenes in all. The *locale* flits between France and various places in Scotland, and the *dramatis personæ* number 43. The blank verse in which the play is written has some fine lines in it, but is not immaculate *in forma*. One or two "funny" scenes are introduced which are not funny, and, besides, are incongruous. If something was needed to relieve the sobriety of the bulk of the play, Scotch of the present day was hardly the proper medium. Several characters stand out vividly. Queen Mary is made no better than she is called; Darnley is exposed in all his weakness; Lethington is shown as ambitious and unscrupulous; Bothwell appears as the abandoned scoundrel, and Moray wins admiration by his nobility and determination. Whether the Moray of *The Good Regent* is the Moray of history is another matter. Decision on that point depends on one's historical bias and acuteness for pyschological phenomena. At anyrate Sir Thomas's book is pleasant reading, and again proves that the author has a fine literary taste.

J. CALDER ROSS.

Dr. Cramond has, in his newly-issued *Municipal Life in Elgin in the 16th Century*, added another to the goodly cairn he has raised of books illustrative of the life led by our ancestors in by-gone times. In real historic interest these selections are in no way behind those he has culled before. They are modestly got up, and at prices charged are certainly not "put past the power of poor men's purses to purchase them."

Scots Books of the Month.

Maclagan, C. Catalogue Raisonné of British Museum. Collection of Rubbings from Ancient Sculptured Stones. 4to. 2/6 net. Douglas.

Macpherson, H. C. Adam Smith. 1/6. Famous Scots Series. Oliphant.

McLeod, N. K. The Churches of Buchan, and Notes by the Way. Illustrations. 6/6 net. Milne.

Craig, R. S. In Borderland. Border and other Verses. Illustrations. 3/6 net. Kennedy.

Snell, F. J. The Fourteenth Century. 5/- net. Blackwood.

Mactaggart, John. Mackinnon and the Bards. Oliphant.

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Published by A. BROWN & Co., Booksellers, Aberdeen. Literary communications should be addressed to the "Editor," 23 Osborne Place, Aberdeen. Advertisements and Business Letters to the Publishers, 83 Union Street, Aberdeen.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

VOL. XII.] No. 10. APRIL, 1899. REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d. PER POST 4d.

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ABERDEEN, APRIL, 1899.

BYRON'S MATERNAL ANCESTORS.

(Continued from page 116.)

GEORGE GORDON, THE THIRD LAIRD OF GIGHT

(Killed 1578).

ALTHOUGH very little is known of this laird, his descendants are among the few Gordons of Gight who can be traced down to the present day, when they are represented by the Earl of Home, the Earl of Cork, the Earl of Jersey, the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquis of Bristol, and many other noble families. George Gordon was the son of the second laird, and succeeded his father in 1546. In 1547 he appeared, with some other lairds, on behalf of Lord Gray, who brought a dispute with Lord Ruthven before the Privy Council. In October, 1562, he, along with the lairds of Haddo, Abergeldie, and Lesmoir (all Gordons) were ordered to keep within the burgh of Edinburgh, and "remain within the same and four miles thereabout till freed by the Queen's Majesty." He seems to have been the Gordon who, in March, 1564, was charged (with eighteen other men) with the "crewale invasioun" of William Con of Auchry. He took a leading part in the great Gordon-Forbes feud, conducted under the direction of Adam Gordon of Auchindown (the notorious Edom o' Gordon), son of the 4th Earl of Huntly. In the famous ballad of the burning of the Forbes stronghold at Towie (1571), the imprisoned lady is made to express a preference for Gight. Although she declines to come down to Edom, she declares :—

> But gi'e me Cluny, Craig, or *Gight*,
> Or gi'e me young Lesmoir,
> And I'll gi'e owre my bonny hoose
> To ony o' the four.

In the beginning of 1574, according to Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown's history, Gight went across to France with Edom o' Gordon and six other gentlemen, and was entertained by Charles IX. They were followed by Arthur Forbes, son of Lord Forbes, who attempted to assassinate Auchindown. The French king sent out his guards, who, with the aid of the Gordons, killed Forbes. Auchindown recovered (dying in 1580). Gight had to pay the penalty of the act, for late in 1578, or early in 1579, he fought a duel with Alexander Forbes, the younger of Towie, as the result of "sum contentious words" which "happenit to fall out" between the two "in presens of his Kingis Majestie." The duel took place on the shore of Dundee, and both the combatants fell. The Privy Council attempted to stop the feud in 1579, but it was still going merrily on as late as 1587, when the Council again intervened. In 1576 Gight had been warded at Linlithgow as bail for his cousin, William, afterwards fifth laird, who had murdered Thomas Fraser of Strichen, and whom he sheltered.

This laird seems to have been an intimate friend of the ennobled Gordons. In 1548 he witnessed the contract of marriage between John, Master of Forbes, and Lord Huntly's daughter. In 1568, when he is described as "knycht," he is also a witness, appearing with George Gordon, "appearand" of Gight. As he was succeeded by his uncle John, it would seem as if he had had a son George who died before him. I must note also that George Gordon, designed "of Schives" (the old name of Gight), was one of the withesses, in March, 1530, to the marriage contract between Lord Huntly and Lady Elizabeth Keith (*Spalding Club Miscellany*). But, as the previous laird did not die till 1546, I do not understand why George should have been described "of Schives" sixteen years before, except that (as the edition of the Privy Council Register plainly indicates) the names of these Gight Gordons were frequently mis-transcribed. Again, Cullen in his quaint Diary notes that Elspet Gordon, "Lady Schives," "departit" in Aberdeen in 1587. Here, again, I am at sea, for the second laird's widow was Elizabeth, and was alive in 1593.

Gight married Agnes Beaton (she was alive in 1597), natural daughter of Cardinal David Beaton (murdered 1546), and Mariota Ogilvy, described in the Great Seal as Lady of Melgem, and in G. E. C.'s *Peerage* as sister of Lord Ogilvy. Mrs. Gordon had a whole sister, Margaret Beaton, who married the 10th Earl of Crawford. Mrs. Gordon (before 1585) married Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindown, Sheriff-Depute of Aberdeenshire (killed at the battle of Glenlivat, 1594), the brother of Edom o' Gordon (her first husband's old friend), and of the fifth Earl of Huntly. There was no issue by this marriage. In 1597 Mrs. (who had become Lady) Gordon, complained to the Privy Council that in December, 1595, John Mulwart and Callum McCandrache had stolen "from her at night furth of her lands at Inach, 66 wedders." Thus the Gights and the Huntlys were once more brought together. Gight left only one child, a daughter, Elizabeth, and it is from her that so many noblemen of to-day are descended. These descents are so curious that I venture to work out a few of them. This daughter,

Elizabeth Gordon was under the guardianship of her step-father, Patrick Gordon of Auchindown, (Great Seal) until she married Sir George Home, High Treasurer of Scotland. He was created Baron Hume of Berwick in 1604, and advanced to the Earldom of Dunbar in 1605. He attended King James VI. into England, and was made K.G. in 1608. He died suddenly at Whitehall, on January 29, 1612. Some say he was poisoned, which ought just to have been Miss Gordon's luck, for her father and her step-father had been killed and her maternal grandfather murdered. Lord Dunbar left no male issue, and his earldom became dormant. His barony seems to have vested in his two daughters and co-heirs, Anne and Elizabeth. These were as under :—

The Earls of Home.

Lady Anne Home married Sir James Home of Coldingknows, and had

James Home, who succeeded to the Earldom of Home as third Earl in 1633. He married Lady Jane Douglas, daughter of Lord Morton, grand-daughter of the fifth Earl Marischal, and was succeeded by his three sons in turn. It is a curious coincidence that three of his cousins should have succeeded each other as Earls of Suffolk (see below).

Alexander (*Home*), 4th Earl of Home (d. 1674).

James (*Home*), 5th Earl of Home (d. July, 1706).

Charles (*Home*), 6th Earl of Home (d. Aug., 1706). He had

Alexander (*Home*), 7th Earl of Home (d. 1727). He had

William (*Home*), 8th Earl of Home (d. 1761).

Alexander (*Home*), 9th Earl of Home (d. 1786). He had

Alexander (*Home*), 10th Earl of Home (d. 1841). He had

Cospatrick (*Home*), 11th Earl of Home (d. 1881). He had

Charles (*Home*), 12th and present Earl of Home. Born 1834.

The Earls of Suffolk.

Lady Elizabeth Home, a second grand-daughter of the third Laird of Gight, married, in 1612, Theophilus Howard, 2nd Earl of Suffolk (died 1640). She died in 1633, at the Tower in Greenwich Park, of which her husband (who died in 1640) was keeper. She had four sons and five daughters. Her immediate male issue became extinct in 1745, on the death of the 10th Earl of Suffolk (when the next Earl succeeded, as descending from her husband's brother, the second son of the 1st Earl). Before going into the Suffolks in the male line, I may refer to Lady Elizabeth's daughters, still represented.

Elizabeth married the 4th *Earl of Northumberland*, and became the grandmother of Lady Elizabeth Percy, who was married three times before she was sixteen, and who was dealt with at some length by the present writer in the *English Illustrated Magazine*

of March, 1898. The Earldom of Northumberland became extinct (1670) in Lady Elizabeth's father, the 5th Earl. Her son, Algernon Seymour, by her third husband (the Duke of Somerset), was created Earl of Northumberland in 1749. The latter's daughter married Sir Hugh Smithson, who was succeeded to the Earldom, in 1750, and was created Duke of Northumberland in 1766. This Smithsonised Percy was the ancestor of the present Duke.

Margaret married the 1st *Earl of Orrery*, who is represented to-day by the *Earl of Cork*.

Frances married Sir Edward *Villiers*, and became the mother of the 1st *Earl of Jersey*, and the ancestor of the present Earl.

In order to place clearly the descent of Lady Elizabeth Home's sons (who succeeded each other), I re-arrange them thus :—

George (*Howard*), 4th Earl of Suffolk (1625-1691), succeeded his brother, the 3rd Earl (see below).

Henry (*Howard*), 5th Earl of Suffolk (1627-1709), had

Henry (*Howard*), 6th Earl of Suffolk (1670-1718), had

Charles (*Howard*), 7th Earl of Suffolk (1693-1722). He was succeeded by his uncle,

Edward (*Howard*), 8th Earl of Suffolk (1671-1731), who was succeeded by his brother,

Charles (*Howard*), 9th Earl of Suffolk (1675-1735). He had

Henry (*Howard*), 10th Earl of Suffolk (1706-1745), who exhausted Lady Elizabeth Home's male issue. I now return to the eldest son.

The Barons Howard de Walden.

James (*Howard*), 3rd Earl of Suffolk (1620-1689), died without male issue, his Earldom going to his brother (as above), and his barony of Howard de Walden falling into abeyance between his daughters.

Lady *Essex Howard* married the 1st *Baron Griffin*, but her male issue became extinct in 1799, when her right to the Barony of Howard de Walden went to the issue of her sister,

Lady *Elizabeth Howard* (1656-1681), married Sir Thomas *Felton*, Bart., and had

Elizabeth Felton, married, in 1695, John (Hervey), 1st Earl of Bristol, and had

Lord Hervey, died before his father, and had

2nd Earl of Bristol (1721-1775).

3rd Earl of Bristol (1724-1779).

Frederick Augustus (Hervey), 4th Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry, whose daughter Elizabeth married, as his second wife, the 5th Duke of Devonshire (see Vere Foster's *Two Duchesses*). He had

Lord Hervey (1757-1796); left a daughter,

Elizabeth Hervey, married Charles Ellis, who was created Baron Seaford in 1826, and by him had

Charles Augustus (*Ellis*), 2nd Baron Seaford, who got the Barony of *Howard de Walden* on petition, 1806. He had

Frederick (*Ellis*), the 7th and present Baron *Howard de Walden.*

Frederick William (*Hervey*), the second son of the Bishop, was created Marquis of Bristol in 1826. He died in 1859, having had

Frederick (*Hervey*), 2nd Marquis of Bristol (1800-1864). He had

Frederick (*Hervey*), 3rd and present *Marquis of Bristol* (born 1834).

JOHN GORDON, THE FOURTH LAIRD OF GIGHT

(Died before 1593).

The Gight family had been so unlucky in the matter of male issue that the estates reverted, in the person of the fourth laird, to a son of the first, for the third laird, who left an only daughter, was succeeded by his uncle, John Gordon, who had held the lands of Ardmachar. He married Margaret, daughter of James Gordon II. of Lesmoir, by Margaret, daughter of James Ogilvy of Deskford. He seems to have been a quiet sort of man, probably because, being a younger son, he did not think it incumbent on him to do more than cultivate his small holding of Ardmachar. But he seems to have taken part in the great Keith feud which the Gordons waged, for, according to the Diary of George Clark, schoolmaster of Deer, quoted in Gordon's *Scots Affairs*, the lairds of Lesmoir and Gight, and Captain (John?) Gordon, the latter's son, slew John Keith of Cryallie. The Keith feud, as I shall show later, was going on merrily as late as 1597, when the Town Council of Aberdeen intervened. He died before 1593, in which year his widow granted (January 7) a letter of reversion of the lands of Kirkhill, con-

taining the sum of 3000 merks, in favour of John Leslie, 10th of Balquhain (see Leslie's *History of the Leslie Family*). Calderwood says that "Gight" was killed at the battle of Glenlivat (October, 1594). But this Gight was neither the fourth nor the fifth laird. Patrick Grant of Rothiemurcus was caution (in March, 1593) for Ardmachar's widow not to help the Catholic earls. The fourth laird had four sons, and possibly seven daughters, as follows:—

William Gordon succeeded, as fifth laird of Gight.

John Gordon was admitted a Burgess of Guild of Aberdeen, September 17, 1582. He is remembered by reason of his share in the murder of the Bonny Earl of Moray, at Donibristle, in Fifeshire, 7th February, 1592. The Earl of Huntly and his brother-in-law were commissioned to arrest the Earl of Bothwell, who escaped to Bute. One of his partisans, the Earl of Moray, took refuge at Donibristle. There he was besieged by Huntly and a party of forty Gordons, including William and John Gordon. Huntly sent the latter to summon Moray from the castle, Gordon was fired on and mortally wounded. Huntly then fired the castle, and Moray fled with with Patrick Dunbar, Sheriff of Moray. The pair were pursued and murdered among the rocks by William Gordon and the laird of Cluny. Calderwood declares that John ("Captain") Gordon was left for dead on the field. "His hatt, his purse, his gold, his weapons were taken by one of his own companie: his shanks were pulled off. He was taken into the Earle of Moray's mother [the Baroness Doune, *née* Lady Margaret Campbell, daughter of the 4th Earl of Argyll], and was cherished with meate and drinke and clothing. A rare exemple! She brought him over with her sonne's corps to seek justice." Gordon protested that he was brought "ignorantlie" into the business: "but confessed the Lord had brought him to his shamefull end for his menie other great offences." Wounded as he was, he was executed at Edinburgh (12th February), five days after the murder. Lord Moray's mother, according to Calderwood, "caused draw her sonne's picture as he was demaimed, and presented it to the King in a fyne lane cloath with lamentations and earnest suite for justice." She supported her case by exhibiting the three bullets that were found "in the bowelling of the bodie." One of these she presented to the King, another to someone else (not named). She kept the third to preserve her sense of revenge. "Captain" Gordon's widow, Marjorie Auchenleck, afterwards married Robert Burnet, parson of Oyne, who figures in Barclay's protocol, 1601, as having a large claim on the Gight estates on behalf of his wife (Davidson's *Garioch*). I do not know whether the Captain had any issue.

3. *Alexander Gordon* was killed in the wars in Holland. (Dr. Temple.)
4. *George Gordon* was killed by the Master of Menteith. (Dr. Temple.) I cannot verify this.
5. *Margaret Gordon* married Alexander *Chalmers* of Strichen. Her brother, William, murdered her husband's step-father, Thomas Fraser of Strichen, on Christmas Eve, 1576, at Old Deer.
6. *Catherine Gordon* married John *Keith* of Clachriach (Great Seal), who was murdered, December 2, 1589, at the Justice Port, Aberdeen, by her brother William. This led to a feud between the Gordons and the Keiths. She was probably the mother of William Keith (brother of George Keith of Clachriach), who (with her nephew, John Gordon of Ardlogie) waged a deadly war on Leask of that Ilk, 1616.
7. *Elspet Gordon* married Arthur *Garden* of Banchory, who was the son of George Garden and Isobel Keith, daughter of John? Keith, laird of Troup (brother of the 5th Earl Marischal). According to the "Birth Brieves," published in the *Spalding Club Miscellany*, they had

   Alexander Garden of Banchory, who married Janet Strachan, and had

   George Garden, captain in the German Army. I think he was the Rittmaster who initiated General Patrick Gordon of Auchleuchries into the ways of foreign service. The mother of the Rev. Dr. William Garden Blaikie was descended from this family. A Major Gordon, "laird of Troup," son to the laird of Nether Banchory, died May, 1662). (See Rowe's *Journal* in *S. N. & Q.*)
8. *Isobell Gordon* married (1) —— *Hay;* (2) Alexander? *Fraser* of the Philorth Family (Dr. Temple).
9. —— *Gordon* married Patrick (?) *Sinclair* of Auchanachie (Dr. Temple). John Sinclair, brother to the laird of Auchanachie, took part in the attack made by the Gights on the Hays of Burnthill in 1616 (to be referred to), and Patrick Sinclair of Auchanachie took part in the 6th laird of Gight's attack on his mother-in-law, Lady Saltoun, in 1618.
10. —— *Gordon* married —— *Gordon*, brother of the laird of Haddo (Dr. Temple).
11. *Jean Gordon* married George *Gordon* of Crichie (Dr. Temple).

J. M. BULLOCH.

HARLAW AS A SURNAME.—This entry occurs in the *Scots Magazine*:—

At Peterhead, on June 14, 1795, John Harlaw, Esq., late of the Island of Montserrat, to Mrs. Annand of Haddo.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

1010. *Wilson, Alexander (Sir):* Successful Business Man. Born at Fyvie, on 2nd May, 1843, entered on business life early, and spent the years 1865-91 in India. He was long a member of the well-known firm, Jardine, Skinner & Co., Calcutta. During his residence abroad he was President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and President of the Bank of Bengal. He was also for a time a member of the Legislative Council of India, and, in 1887, was Sheriff of Calcutta. On returning to England, he became a member of the London County Council in 1895, and is now chairman of the Mercantile Bank of India. He was knighted in 1887.

1011. *Wilson, Alexander Stephen, C.E.:* Poet and Author. A native of Rayne parish, where he was born in 1826, at Mains of Loanhead, he early showed literary aptitude, and, at 18 years of age, edited *The Rural Echo.* He also wrote for the *Aberdeen Herald*, and was engaged for years on railway engineering. Besides writing a good deal of verse, he published various philosophical and scientific works, a full list of which is given in Robertson's *Handlist of Aberdeen Bibliography.* Among the most noteworthy of these are probably a dissertation on "The Unity of Matter," a volume entitled *A Creed of To-morrow*, and a succession of botanical works, named respectively *The Botany of Three Historical Records*, 1878; *A Contribution to Agricultural Botany*, 1879; and *A Bushel of Corn*, 1883. He also published *Songs and Poems*, 1884; *The Lyric of a Hopeless Love*, 1888; and *Words Wooing Music*, 1890. He died in 1893.

1012. *Wilson, Charles Edward, LL.D.:* Inspector of Schools. A native of Old Machar, he graduated at King's College in 1836. He acted for many years as one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Scottish Schools.

1013. *Wilson, David (Rev.), M.A.:* Dean of Aberdeen. A native of Fyvie, where his father was a farmer, he graduated at Marischal College in 1822, and, having studied for the ministry of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, he became incumbent of the Episcopal Chapel in his native parish in 1826. He became Dean of Aberdeen, and held that appointment at his death. He was father of No. 1010 and No. 1014.

1014. *Wilson, David, C.M.G.:* Governor of British Honduras. He early entered the service of the Colonial Government of Trinidad, where he acted as Stipendiary Magistrate from 1870 to 1878. He was then promoted to be Commissioner of the Northern Province, a position he held from 1878 to 1897, when he was appointed Governor of British Honduras, and was made C.M.G. He is the son of 1013, and brother of No. 1010.

1015. *Wilson, Robert:* Local Historian. He entered Marischal College in 1814, and graduated there in 1818. In 1822 he issued his *Historical Account of Aberdeen.*

1016. *Wilson, William (Rev.), M.A.:* Free Church Divine and Author. He was born in Aberdeen about 1831, graduated at King's College in 1849, and was ordained minister of the Free Church, Monkton, in 1855. Thence he was translated to Musselburgh, where he died in 1875. He was a good scholar and preacher, and acted for a time as Clerk of the Dalkeith Free Presbytery. He also translated the works of Clement for Clark's *Ante Nicene Fathers*, and was the author of a *Commentary on the Second Epistle of Peter*, and of a volume of sermons.

1017. *Winchester, Charles:* Lawyer and Author. Said to have been born in Echt, 1781, he lived almost the century, dying in 1880. He published, in 1869, a volume entitled *Reform and the Irish Church*, and, in 1875, *The White Lady of Berlin Castle.*

1018. *Winchester, James Webster, M.D., LL.D.:* Medical Man and Author. Born in Aberdeen in 1813, he graduated at Marischal College in 1831. Having entered the medical service of the Indian Government, he became Deputy Inspector of Hospitals there before retiring. He settled in Edinburgh after leaving India, and became a prominent citizen, having served for a long time as Secretary of the National Constitutional Association. He died in 1887. He published, in 1838, *A Memoir on the River Euphrates*, and in the same year he published, at Aberdeen, a treatise on *The Practicability of Advancing an Army from Europe into Asia.*

1019. *Wood, William B.:* Canadian Politician. Born in Aberdeenshire, in 1848, he early accompanied his parents to Canada, where he received his education. He is a large manufacturer and grain merchant. After serving four years on the Municipal Councils of the Township of So. Dumfries and the County of Brant, he was elected to the Legislative Council of Ontario for North Brant, as a Liberal, in 1886, and has retained his seat.

1020. *Woodford, Edward, LL.D.:* Inspector of Schools and Author. Born in Aberdeenshire, he graduated at King's College in 1824. Having entered the teaching profession, he served for some time as Rector of Jedburgh Academy, during which period his Alma Mater honoured him with the degree of LL.D. in 1843. He was afterwards for some time one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. He published, in 1830, an elementary Latin Grammar, and, in 1848, an Epitome of Cæsar's Commentaries. He also issued, in 1867, a work entitled *The Answers in the Shorter Catechism Adapted.*

1021. *Work, Thomas Laurence:* Minor Poet. A native of Aberdeen, born about 1840, he figures in Mr. Edwards of Brechin's *Modern Scottish Poets.*

1022. *Young, Alexander (Rev.):* Bishop of Edinburgh and also of Ross. Born in Aberdeen, about 1629, he entered as a student in Marischal College in 1647. Having studied for the ministry, he was successively pastor of the congregations of Dalmeny, Cramond, and St. Andrews. Thereafter he was chosen Bishop of Edinburgh in 1671, and translated to Ross in 1679. He died in 1685.

ADDENDA.

1023. *Anderson, George, M.A., D.D. (Prof.):* Divine. A native of Aberdeenshire, he was born in 1635, and graduated at King's College in 1655. Having studied for the Church, he was ordained minister of the Parish of Methlick in 1663. Scrupling at the test of 1681, he forfeited his benefice; but, getting his doubts removed, he was allowed to return to his benefice in 1682, and was translated to Tarves in 1683. Having been received into communion with the Presbyterian Church, in 1694, by a committee of the General Assembly, he was, in 1704, appointed Professor of Divinity in King's College, when he was also made D.D. His inaugural thesis, *De Efficacia Mortis Christi*, has been published, as also a volume entitled *Propositiones Nonnullae Theologicae*, 1704. He died in 1710.

1024. *Anderson, David, D.D.:* Professor of Divinity. He entered Marischal College in 1689, was ordained to the pastoral charge of Foveran in 1699, and succeeded the preceding divine as Professor of Divinity at King's College in 1710. His inaugural discourse was published in 1711, on the subject, *De Peccato Originali*. He was at the same time made D.D. He died in 1733.

1025. *Anderson, William:* Writer on Music. A native of Aberdeen, born in 1817, bred a wood-turner, but became a clothier. He early gave his attention to music, and was the favourite pupil of James Davie. He became precentor of the South Parish Church in 1835, but joined the Free Church in 1843, and was precentor in the Free South Church till 1871. He was also a valued office-bearer and treasurer of the Sustentation Fund. He took an active share in Aberdeen Choral Union, and was President in 1866. He published *Remarks on Congregational Psalmody*, 1855. He died in 1875, and in 1876 appeared a posthumous volume, entitled *Precentors and Musical Profession*.

1026. *Arbuthnott, Benedict:* Abbot of Ratisbon, etc. A native of Aberdeenshire. See Belleshum's *Catholic Church in Scotland*, IV., 288.

1027. *Baird, Andrew Wilson, R.E., Colonel, F.R.S., F.R.G.S.:* Savant. A native of Aberdeen, born in 1842, he was educated at Marischal College, and then at Addiscombe. He proceeded to India in 1864, where he distinguished himself in various ways, but specially in the great trigonometrical survey of that country. He has also been Master of the Mint, Calcutta. His published writings, in the *Transactions of Learned Societies* and elsewhere, are many. See *Men of the Time*.

1028. *Bentley, James, A.M. (Prof.):* Orientalist. Born in Aberdeen, 24th November, 1771 (the grand-nephew of the great Richard Bentley), he was educated at the Grammar School and Marischal College, where he graduated in 1791. He became Professor of Oriental Languages, King's College, in 1798. This post he held for 48 years, till his death, in 1846. He was a venerable and saintly man, and a diligent teacher.

1029. *Barker, Thomas, M.A. (Prof.):* Mathematician. Born in Old Aberdeen, he graduated at King's College in 1856, taking the Simpson Mathematical and Hutton Greek Prizes. Proceeding to Cambridge, he became Senior Wrangler in 1862, and subsequently was appointed Professor in Owen's College, Manchester.

1030. *Birnie, John Black Leslie:* Lawyer and Author. Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire. Born at Johnstone, Rubislaw, near Aberdeen, in 1833, he entered Marischal College in 1848, passed advocate in Edinburgh, 1858. He has written several legal works, and was for some time Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire. He died in 1895.

1031. *Birnie, Moses:* Poet and Author. A native of Aberdeen, born in 1785. Poetry, the science of Agriculture, and Theology were his hobbies, and he has published works in all three departments. He died in 1866. Among his writings are—*A Series of Experiments in Agriculture*, 1829; *Poems, consisting of Epistles, &c.*, 1834; *The Sleep of Sin*, 1845; *St. Paul at Athens*, 1852; *Time and the Things of Time*.

1032. *Bissett, John (Rev.):* Presbyterian Divine and Author. Born at New Deer, 29th August, 1692, he entered Marischal College in 1706; studied for the Church, and was ordained at Newmachar, 1717, but translated to Aberdeen in 1728. He was a popular preacher, but a man of many controversies, especially opposed, however, to the system of patronage, and to Popery and Prelacy. His writings are numerous. For a list see A. W. Robertson's *Bibliography of Aberdeen*. He died in 1765. Extracts from his Diary have been published, and are interesting.

CORRECTION.—No. 992. Rev. William Walker was born at *Gunhill*, not Greenhill.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

GLENCOE—A REMARKABLE MEETING.—It may be worth noting that, on 26th January, 1681, a band of manrent was executed at Balloch, now Taymouth Castle, between Archibald McDonel of Keppoch and John Campbell, Earl of Caithness, afterwards first *Earl of Breadalbane*. It is given in pp. 261-2 of the *Black Book of Taymouth*, without any comment. Two of the three witnesses to the document were *Robert Campbell of Glenlyon* and *Alexander Macdonell of Glencoe*. With the presence of Sir John Dalrymple, the chief *dramatis personæ* of 1692 would have been complete. It is questionable if the three ever met under one roof before or after. If Glencoe could only have foreseen how his host and fellow-guest were to turn out!

J. CHRISTIE.

MACNAUGHTONS AND AYSONS IN ATHOLL AND BREADALBANE.

THE Seannachies of the Macnaughtons tell us that the chiefs of the clan anciently held possessions in Strath Tay, and were Thanes of Loch Tay before migrating westward to Dundarave. This appears to be founded more on tradition than on any reliable documentary evidence, but the fact remains that to the present day the name is common throughout Atholl and Breadalbane. There were numerous septs of the clan, each bearing a *bun sloine*, or root-surname, for the sake of distinction, and some are still identified in that way in the vernacular of the country. Balmacnaughton is a place-name on Loch Tayside, and with it, or the neighbourhood, members of the clan have been associated for over 400 years. One branch was called Macvicars, believed to be descended from the Macnaughtons, vicars of Inchadney, in pre-reformation days. The Maccrakens formed another, and there were until recently Macnaughtons who, save in writing, were not known otherwise than as Mackays. From the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries there are met with as landowners in Atholl, and elsewhere within the county, families bearing the name of Ayson, a name which has run out, unless it appears in a modernised form as Easson, which is to be found, although not to any great extent, in the county; and as Ayson appears to be but a lowland rendering of Mackay, the question has struck me, looking to the traditionary land-owning story of the Macnaughtons, were these Aysons, *alias* Mackays, *alias* Macnaughtons?

I have casually come across the following references:—

Robert Ayson of Fornocht had a son and heir called William Ayson, who, on 12th May, 1472, got from John, Earl of Atholl, and Lord of Balveny, a charter of half of the lands of Stix and others; but the former, at all events, he did not long hold, for in 1504 Atholl granted Stix to John, Lord Duncan.

In 1478 a Robert Ayson also had Tullymet, and his name appears in an undefended action on the 12th March of that year, raised against him, before the Lords Auditors of Causes and Complaints, by Marion Carruthers, widow of John Menzies of Weem, for her terce of the annual rent of Tullymet, amounting to £3 6s. 8d. He was ordered to pay this amount, as well as ten shillings each to the witnesses, who included Robert Macnar and Alexander Gibbonson. By the reign of James VI. Tullymet had passed to the Steuarts of Kinnaird. It was held for a time during the last and present centuries by a family of the name of Dick, of whom Dr. William Dick and Major-General Sir R. H. Dick were distinguished members.

In 1483 William Ayson of Pettenney sued Duncan Toscheoch for the wrongful occupation, and withholding from him, of the lands of Pettenney.

On 14th January, 1637, Robert Ayson was served heir to his father, James Ayson, in the lands of Arthurstone, in the lordship of Coupar, entry, £13 6s. 9d. J. CHRISTIE.

PRICE OF CORN AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CENTURY.—An interesting memorial of the dear years in corn exists at Blythbridge, in the parish of Newlands, Peebles-shire. On the wall of the mill at Knocknowes (as the hamlet was originally called) are carved the words:—

Price of meal this year per peck 2s. 6d.
1817.

For purposes of comparison the following extract from Chambers' *History of Peebles-shire* is noteworthy:—

1800, Jan. 4.—The Council (of Peebles), having under consideration the scarcity and dearth of meal, which is most distressing to poor persons and labourers, invite farmers to bring their meal to market, and a subscription is opened to purchase and distribute it at a moderate price—Burgh Records. Such is the only notice we have of the "dear year," when oatmeal was sold at half-a-crown a peck. It was during this season of scarcity that a mob, in which a masculine heroine, named May Ingram, figured as leader, proceeded to Edston, and, in defiance of the farmer, Mr. Robert Symington, carried off a cart-load to Peebles. The magistrates, procuring the assistance of the Volunteers, captured the meal from the mob, and, storing it in the market-house, sold it under some arrangement to pay the proprietor. (p. 271).

It will be noted that the 1817 price equalled that of the "dear year." J. CALDER ROSS.

Kirkurd.

THE MOWATS OF BALQUHOLLY.—I have come across a reference to the Mowats in the *Scots Magazine*. John Mowat sold Balquholly to Alexander Duff of Hatton in 1719 or 1723, and died in 1736. He had married Agnes, daughter of James Keith of Keithfield. She died at Aberdeen on July 17, 1783 (according to the *Scots Magazine*), which adds:—"This lady's father was the male representative of the Marischal family, but, dying without male issue the representation goes to a remote line."

THE BOUNDS OF THE REGALLITY OF GARIOCH WT A CONSULTATION THEREUPON JANY. 17 1679.

The extent of the bounds of the Regality.

Resigned in the King's hands.	The Lands of Peil, Syd, Miln of Syd, Seggieden and Earlesfield with the pertinents belonging to Mr. James Leslie of New Leslie.
Hold Fue of my Lord Mar.	The Lands of Wardesse, Rothmurrual, Glanderstoun, Weits, Wraes, Slackdaes, Laichmoor and their pertinents belonging to Invercald.
Holden Fue.	The Lands of Dunning-door belonging to David Tyrie.
	The Lands of Ryhill and Buchanston with the Lands of Durnoes belonging to Sir Ludovick Gordon.
Holden Fue.	The Lands of Ardoyne belonging to John Leith of Newlands.
Resigned.	The Lands of Boddom belonging to Mr. John Logie and his son.
"	The Lands of Nether Boddom belonging to the relict of George Gordon of Kethoksmiln.
Proper Lands.	The Lands of Knockinbaird, Scotstoun with the pertinents of the Lands of Tillyfour belonging to my Lady Mar in Liferent.
Holden Fue and blench of my Lord.	The lands of Duncanstoun, Achlevin and Luckliehead with their pertinents belonging to the Laird of Leslie Forbes.
In proces.	The Lands of Johnstoun with the Miln thereof belonging to Whithaugh.
Holden Fue.	The Lands of Neutown of Premnay, Harebog and Blackbog belonging to Mr. Patrick Anderson.
In proces.	The Lands of Overhal and with the pertinents belonging to Robert Leith of Overhal.
Holden Fue.	The Lands of Barnes belonging to the heirs of Jn. Moir.
Holden Fue.	The Lands of Rothnies and Drumrossie belonging to George Gordon of Rathney.
	The Lands of Braie belonging to —— Gordon.
Resigned.	The hail Barrony of Balhaggartie belonging to Pittodrie containing Balhaggartie, Edinramsay, miln therof Conglas, Drimmies, Chapel of Garrioch, Drum, Durno, Pitodrie, Pitbie, Pitscurrie, &c.
Holden Fue.	The Lands of Forres belonging now to Pitodrie.
In proces.	Newlands belonging to the said John Leith.
Resigned.	The hail barony of Balehoyne belonging to Patrick Leslie of Balehoyne.
	The Milntoun of Knockolachie belonging to Mr. James Elphingstoun.
In proces.	The Lands of Achorthes belonging now to Fetterneer.
Knockolachie resigned.	The Lands of Achorsk and Knockolachie belonging to John Leslie of Achorsk.
Holden Fue.	The Milntoune of Durnoth belonging to John Jaffray of Dilspro.
Johns Leys resigned, &c.	The Lands of Carvechin and Johns Leys belonging to Lesmoir.
	The Lands and Barronie of Pitcaple belonging to the Laird of Pitcaple and several others.
In proces.	The Lands of Harlaw belonging to Tillachandie and Js. Abercromby.
Resigned.	The Lands of Lethentie and pertinents belonging to Robert Burnet Quaker.
In proces.	The Lands of Blackhall belonging to Fetterneer with the office of Crownership and Forrestrie of the Garioch.
Holden Fue.	The Lands of Dauch of Inverurie and miln therof belonging to my Lord Kintore.
	The Lands of Harthil belonging to Leiths.
Proces.	The Lands of Selbie Lochentilloch Beanes, Portestoune with the remnant of the Barrony of Caskiben belonging to the said Earle of Kintore.
Proces.	The Lands of Rassiwet and others belonging to John Smith.
Resigned.	The Lands of Barra, &c., belonging heritablie to Mr. John Reid of Barra.
Proces.	The Lands of Pitmedden, Pitmachie and others belonging to Birkenbog and Elsick.
Proces.	The Lands and Chaplainrie of Coallhil belonging to Patrick Rosse.
The hail Paroch of Bourtie.	The Lands of Thorntoune, Pitgivins, Lawel Syd and others belonging to Robert Symson of Thorntoun.
Decerned in superiority.	The Lands of Blairs, Kinguidies, Blockhouse and others belonging to my Lord Pitmedden or Seattons of Blairs.
Holden Fue.	The Lands of Warthil belonging to Alexr. Elphingston.
In proces.	The Lands of Little Falla belonging to James Leslie of Falla.
Holden Fue.	The Lands of Ardtannes belonging to Andrew Jaffry a Quaker.

THANEDOME OF KINTORE.

In proces. The Lands of Creichie belonging to James Chalmers of Balbithen.

The Lands of Thanestoun and pertinents belonging to Sir Alexander Forbes of Tolchone.

The Over and Neither Dava Lands of Kintore belonging to the Earle of Kintore.

The Lands of Kinaldies belonging to Mr. Alex. Patton.

——— Dyce belonging to Skene of Dyce.

——— Overdyce ——— (blank).

——— Pitmedden ——— (").

I believe all the thanedom of Kintore is resigned in the King's hands for new infeftments thereof to be granted to the several Heritors.

It is suposed that the hail Bary of Kemnay was a part of the Regallity and Lordship of Garrioch.

George Mackenzie, Sir John Dalrymple, Sir Andrew Birnie and Mr. John Colvil, advocates, Consulters.

Queries to be Consulted.

First: Whether or not the Jurisd^{n} and power of the Regality being exolete and not put in practice by holdg of Courts these many yrs bygone past memorie of man will prescrive.

January 17, 1679. Consulted. It cannot prescrive by reason the King has given an de nov*a* damus therof to Charles Earle of Mar tog^{r} with his Lands.

Item. It is to be enquired whether or not these Vassels who hold of my Lord Mar in the Garrioch who has a power of Heritable Bailliary Disponed to them in their Fue Charters will be holden to answer before My Lords Court of Regallity.

Answered. They are Lyable themselves and tenants if the Regallity do the first Dilligence.

Item. It is to be informed that the Earles of Mar haveing disponed and resigned several Lands to sundry Heritors lying within the Regallity of Garrioch and hath not particularly disponed the power of the Jurisdiction of the Regallity of the saids Lands to the respective Heritors therof. Therefore Querritur if these Lands are as yet under and within the said Regallity and lyable to answer to the Courts therof.

Answered. They are Lyable in respect the Lands did ly in that Regallity before they were resigned and the Jurisdiction is not resigned nor disponed.

Queritur. Also my Lord Mar being infeft in the Lp. of Regallity of Garrioch in General not mentioning the partic^{r} parts therof and it being expressly contained in every one of the Heritors particular Charters that their Lands lyes in the Lp. and Regallity of Garrioch Whether or not these Lands will be lyable to answer to the Courts of Regallity.

It holds My Lord being Infeft in a Regallity of Garrioch in general and the heritors infeft in the lands lying in that regallity conform to their Charters therfor they are lyable.

C.

SCOTTISH AND AMERICAN EPISCOPACY.—A ceremony interesting to both these branches of the Episcopal Church took place at Aberdeen on the 16th ult. This was the unveiling, by the Marquis of Lothian, in the presence of a distinguished company, a mural tablet in the south wall of Marischal College, commemorative of the consecration of Bishop Seabury in 1784, which took place in the house then occupied by Bishop Skinner in Longacre, near the spot where the tablet is set up. The circumstances of the consecration may be briefly stated. Prior to the American War of Independence, the English prelates, considering the position of the Americans to be simply that of colonists, had steadily refused to consecrate any Bishops for the English Church there. At the peace in 1783 the American Episcopalians, finding themselves destitute of Bishops, delegated Dr. Samuel Seabury of Connecticut to proceed to England in order to obtain the necessary consecration. This was still refused, but for the new reason, that Dr. Seabury declined to take the oath of allegiance to the Sovereign of Great Britain. Recourse was then had to the Scottish Episcopal Church, who on the whole sympathized with Dr. Seabury's attitude to the reigning dynasty. Negotiations being opened with Bishop Kilgour of Aberdeen, and his colleague Bishop Skinner, the interesting ceremony which gave apostolic succession to America took place in Aberdeen, in the presence of other two Scottish Bishops. At the centenary of the event, interesting commemorations of it took place, and out of these the conviction has grown that a permanent memorial should be erected, and this has now been done at the charges of the American churches, largely promoted by the friendly exertions of Dr. James Gammack. The tablet is inscribed as follows:—

This Tablet
is,
by permission of the authorities
of this University,
Erected by
Churchmen of Connecticut to
preserve the memory of
the place in Longacre, very near this spot,
where, on the 14th Nov., 1784,
SAMUEL SEABURY, D.D.,
was consecrated
the First Bishop of the Church
in America.

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	The Lands of Ryhill and Buchanston with the Lands of Durnoes belonging to Sir Ludovick Gordon.
Holden Fue.	The Lands of Ardoyne belonging to John Leith of Newlands.
Resigned.	The Lands of Boddom belonging to Mr. John Logie and his son.
"	The Lands of Nether Boddom belonging to the relict of George Gordon of Kethoksmiln.
Proper Lands.	The Lands of Knockinbaird, Scotstoun with the pertinents of the Lands of Tillyfour belonging to my Lady Mar in Liferent.
Holden Fue and blench of my Lord.	The lands of Duncanstoun, Achlevin and Luckliehead with their pertinents belonging to the Laird of Leslie Forbes.
In proces.	The Lands of Johnstoun with the Miln thereof belonging to Whithaugh.
Holden Fue.	The Lands of Neutown of Premnay, Harebog and Blackbog belonging to Mr. Patrick Anderson.
In proces.	The Lands of Overhal and with the pertinents belonging to Robert Leith of Overhal.
Holden Fue.	The Lands of Barnes belonging to the heirs of Jn. Moir.
Holden Fue.	The Lands of Rothnies and Drumrossie belonging to George Gordon of Rathney.
	The Lands of Braie belonging to —— Gordon.
Resigned.	The hail Barrony of Balhaggartie belonging to Pittodrie containing Balhaggartie, Edinramsay, miln therof Conglas, Drimmies, Chapel of Garrioch, Drum, Durno, Pitodrie, Pitbie, Pitscurrie, &c.
Holden Fue.	The Lands of Forres belonging now to Pitodrie.
In proces.	Newlands belonging to the said John Leith.
Resigned.	The hail barony of Balehoyne belonging to Patrick Leslie of Balehoyne.
	The Milntoun of Knockolachie belonging to Mr. James Elphingstoun.
In proces.	The Lands of Achorthes belonging now to Fetterneer.
Knockolachie resigned.	The Lands of Achorsk and Knockolachie belonging to John Leslie of Achorsk.
Holden Fue.	The Milntoune of Durnoth belonging to John Jaffray of Dilspro.
Johns Leys resigned, &c.	The Lands of Carvechin and Johns Leys belonging to Lesmoir.
	The Lands and Barronie of Pitcaple belonging to the Laird of Pitcaple and several others.
In proces.	The Lands of Harlaw belonging to Tillachandie and Js. Abercromby.
Resigned.	The Lands of Lethentie and pertinents belonging to Robert Burnet Quaker.
In proces.	The Lands of Blackhall belonging to Fetterneer with the office of Crownership and Forrestrie of the Garioch.
Holden Fue.	The Lands of Dauch of Inverurie and miln therof belonging to my Lord Kintore.
	The Lands of Harthil belonging to Leiths.
Proces.	The Lands of Selbie Lochentilloch Beanes, Portestoune with the remnant of the Barrony of Caskiben belonging to the said Earle of Kintore.
Proces.	The Lands of Rassiwet and others belonging to John Smith.
Resigned.	The Lands of Barra, &c., belonging heritablie to Mr. John Reid of Barra.
Proces.	The Lands of Pitmedden, Pitmachie and others belonging to Birkenbog and Elsick.
Proces.	The Lands and Chaplainrie of Coallhil belonging to Patrick Rosse.
The hail Paroch of Bourtie.	The Lands of Thorntoune, Pitgivins, Lawel Syd and others belonging to Robert Symson of Thorntoun.
Decerned in superiority.	The Lands of Blairs, Kinguidies, Blockhouse and others belonging to my Lord Pitmedden or Seattons of Blairs.
Holden Fue.	The Lands of Warthil belonging to Alex^{r}. Elphingston.
In proces.	The Lands of Little Falla belonging to James Leslie of Falla.
Holden Fue.	The Lands of Ardtannes belonging to Andrew Jaffry a Quaker.

Thursday Night it was reported, that an Express was arriv'd from Scotland with an Account, that the Rebels were again coming Southward, and had taken the Castle of Blair of Athol, and made 500 Men Prisoners.

We hear that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, is somewhat indisposed at Aberdeen.

BUCHAN FIELD CLUB.—Under the presidency of Mr. W. L. Taylor, the club met on the 13th ult., when Mr. James Spence read a section of a paper on "Folk-lore Days and Seasons." Dealing first with the borrowing days, he repeated the explanation he had made nearly 20 years ago that "borrowing" did not mean in this sense lending but sheltering, protecting, or defending, and that the borrowing days were the days in the olden times when people, owing to a relapse which took place in the weather during the end of March or beginning of April, thought it necessary to drive their cattle under shelter. In regard to April 1st, or Fool's Day, he said that no one had yet given a reasonable account of its origin and history, but as its observance was so widely spread it might be argued it was of a very high antiquity. Notwithstanding its remote origin, it was dying, being now left in the hands of children, who carried out their devices for the deception of each other and sometimes of their elders by the invention of any number of white lies, the morality of which he was afraid could not be justified. After dealing with some saws relating to April 18th, there being, he thought, no particular reason for this day being selected, he went on to speak of some of the sayings relating to May. The chilling, killing easterly winds of this month were to be dreaded by both animal and plant life, and our observant forefathers had by "the gab of May" put their mark upon it. "Three dips in the May flood," used by the fishermen in regard to haddocks, "May chickens are ill to rear," and most of the other rhymes, he thought, were merely popular fallacies. The May-Day observance of washing the face with May dew, by which freckles and fern-tickles were supposed to be removed, was the only existing one of the old observances of this day. St. Swithin's Day had been proved by accurate meteorological observation to be simply a popular fallacy. Lammas (Loafmas) was a relic of pagan times, having been one of the great festivals of the year. The day and its ceremonial in part were adopted by the Christian Church, and still held its place in the calendar. The feast of ingathering was a moveable one, dependent upon the season. In Buchan it was known as the "meal and ale," and in Moray as "Winter." The beauty of this feast was that it was for men as well as master, and served to keep up a kindly bond between the two classes, but, unfortunately, during late years it was getting looser and looser. He also spoke of the subordinate festivity known as "Clyack" and "Kemping," a competition among shearers which took place in his boyhood days; also the ceremonials and pranks which attended the celebration of Halloween, the festivities at Martinmas, etc.

THE INNESES AND THE PITTS.—In a recent issue I traced out the connection between the Pitts and the Inneses, "Diamond" Pitt, the founder of the house, having married Miss Jane Innes of Reidhall. From an old letter which I have just seen, I learn that her grand-daughter, Lord Chatham's sister, secured a pension of £100 a year to Sir J. Innes of Coxton. "Mr. Morison of Rosieburn," the writer remarks, "says he saw Miss Pit [*sic*] at Rome, and was acquainted with her. She acknowledged to him her descent from Miss Innes. Reidhall, where Mr. Pit was born, is a small house built of red mud on the west side of the Spey, a little beyond the Boat of Bog, on the north side of the road leading to Elgin. It is now built of stone, and passes under the appellation of Reidhouse. This Governor Pitt's wife was probably aunt or cousin-german to Mrs. Ord of Findochty, who was sister to Sir Alexander Innes of Coxton." Which of the Pitts was born on Speyside I cannot say. The Governor had three sons—Robert, the father of the first Earl of Chatham; Thomas, who was created Lord Londonderry; and John, a soldier of some distinction. J. M. B.

BYRON'S "DEGENERACY."—Dr. James G. Kiernan, "Fellow of the Chicago Academy of Medicine," is writing in the *Alienist and Neurologist* "A Study of Byron and Sir Walter Scott." These articles are being reprinted in the *Humanitarian*, of London. In the March issue of the latter, several references were made to Byron's school days in Aberdeen.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN PUBLICATIONS, 1897.—A mistake, it seems, was made in attributing "A Poem on Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee," included in the 1897 Bibliography (XII., 123), to Thomas P. Nicoll: its author and the author of the poems quoted on its title-page is J. H. Horne. I apologise to both poets. R. A.

DISPUTED SCOTS EARLDOMS.

THE EARLDOM OF BUCHAN.

WITHIN the last twelve months several peerages have been assailed, notably the Barony of Lovat and the Earldom of Caithness, both of which have been dealt with in these pages. The latest title in trouble is the ancient Earldom of Buchan. When the late Earl died (at the age of eighty-four) he was succeeded by his eldest son, Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine, Lord Cardross, by his wife, Agnes Graham Smith (daughter of James Smith of Craigend, Stirling), who died 1875. It is now alleged that the Earl's marriage with Miss Smith was not valid. It is asserted that seven years earlier—in 1842—the late earl was married in Scotland, according to Scots law, before witnesses; that two certificates were signed by all parties and witnessed according to law; that these certificates or declarations are in safe keeping; that one child, a boy, was born of this marriage, and is now living, and practising in the city of London as a solicitor; that the late earl deserted his wife and child almost immediately after the marriage; and that this first and legal wife of the late earl lived until 1888. It is, moreover, asserted that before contracting the alleged bigamous marriage with Agnes Graham Smith, in 1849, the late earl submitted, in 1845, a case for the opinion of Scotch counsel as to the legality of his prior Scotch marriage, as he wished to marry again; and that the opinion given to him was that the marriage was a valid one, and the issue legitimate. There is also another claimant, a mysterious person in Chili. He has been in Chili 32 years, is married to a Chilian woman (and has four daughters), and is a platelayer. It is suggested that the Chili claimant is a myth, and was invented by the late earl by way of raising obstacles in the path of the City solicitor claimant. Further, it is declared that the late earl attempted to raise money out of the claims he knew would be made at his death, and offered to burn one of the declarations of the Scotch marriage if he were paid a few thousands down for doing so—an offer which was indignantly declined. A letter written to this effect by the late earl is declared to be in existence. Shortly before his death his late lamented lordship appeared in a London police court on a charge of assault.

THE EARLDOM OF FINDLATER.

Mr. Clifton-Browne, a provincial actor, claims the Earldom of Findlater, through his ancestor, Rev. William Browne, Professor of Divinity at St. Andrews, who married Janet Ogilvy, daughter of Rev. George Ogilvy, and great-grand-daughter of Lord Findlater. He also claims the baronetcy of Browne.

THE EARLDOM OF MENTEITH.

This title, so frequently disputed, is again in evidence. Quite recently the wife of Mr. H. H. Graham, of Kansas City, gave birth to a son, who is heir to his uncle, the claimant to the Scottish Earldom. There is every probability of the whole question being re-opened, and the claim being vigorously prosecuted. Mr. H. H. Graham is an energetic business man of Kansas, and his elder brother, Mr. George Graham, the claimant to the Earldom, resides at Toronto, Canada.

THE LANDS OF COBAIRDY.—Under date July 7, 1676, reference is made to the lands of Cobairdy in the Record of Documents under the Great and Privy Seals of Scotland, which is being printed in the *Genealogical Magazine.*

William Pontoune takin out. Infeftment to John Hamiltoune of Cowbairdie, formerly designed in Corse, and to James Hamiltoune, his sone, fiar thairof, in fie, of the toune, lands and Maynes of Cowbairdie and the Eastertoune of Cowbairdie and others; holds of his Majestie ward, and changed to taxt ward, for payment of 130 merks for the ward, als much for the releiffe, and 300 merks for the mariage, upon the resignatione of the saids John and James Hamiltounes & Mr Alexander Andersone of Meldrum, formerlie designed Advocat under ye King's hand. Composition 130 merks.

THE WOODS OF BONNYTON.—Under date July 7, 1676, occurs a reference to the Woods of Bonnyton in the Record of Documents under the Great and Privy Seals of Scotland, which is now being reprinted in the *Genealogical Magazine.*

James Carnegie, takin out. Infeftment to Sir John Wood of Bonnietoune of the lands of Bonietoune, the lands of Kinblaithmont, the lands of Fullartoune & others; holds of his Majestie ward, and changed to tax ward, for payment of 200 lib. for the ward, als much for releiffe, and 400 lib. for the mariage, under the King's hand, upon his own resignatione. Composition 100 lib.

THE DELECTABLE MERSE.—A local saying makes the Merse the Mecca of ambitious ploughmen. It runs:—

"For a hen's gerss (grass)
They 'll flit to the Merse."

Kirkurd. J. CALDER ROSS.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE HERITORS OF THE COUNTY OF BANFF FOR DISCOURAGING SMUGGLING, &c.

JUNE, 1744.

Att Cullen House the 19th day of June 1744 years. At a generall meeting of the Heritors of the Shire of Banff conveened in order to deliberate upon the excessive consumption of French wine, Brandy and Tea and the damages arising to the country therefrom, the Right Hon. the Earle of Findlater and Seafeild chosen Preses.

We the Heritors of the Shire of Banff taking under our consideration the melancholy circumstances to which the country is reduced, and in particular the too just complaint of the want of specie to circulate in ordinary commerce, And having a just and sincere concern for the welfare of our native country and being sensible of the pernicious consequences of the smuggling and running trade so notoriously practised in many parts of this Island in open defiance of the Laws and highly prejudicial to both the tradeing and the Landed interests of the nation, And being convinced that it is not only our duty but greatly our interest to discourage that destructive commerce by which our country is so greatly drained of money and impoverished and by our influence and example to promote and encourage to the outmost of our power every branch of our own manufactures and likeways to confine ourselves as much as possible to the use of such things as are the growth and produce of Great Brittain, DO unanimously resolve and promise that from and after 1st July next and during the war with France at least we will not use any French wines or spirits in our Familys excepting what we have at present in stock upon hand, That we will neither drink French wines or French spirits in any publick Houses and will discourage the use thereof to the outmost of our power, And that we will only countenance and encourage those Publick Houses who shall brew and retail strong ale and beer and spirits made from our own malt or other grain, That we will moderate and discourage the use of Tea in our familys, and that what we may alow of shall be only such as is brought home by the British East India Company, That we will encourage and assist the Officers of the Revenue in preventing the Clandestine importation of French wines and spirits and of Tea and in suppressing the smuggling and vending them in the country and in bringing to punishment all persons guilty thereof by putting the laws to due execution against them, and in regard we are sensible that the destructive practice of smuggling could not have been carried to so great a height unless many of the country people themselves had been so infatuated as to be aiding and assisting in this destestable practice equally pernicious to Landlord and Tennant, We do, therefore, resolve that we will from this time forward put all our Tennants, cottars, fishers and servants under the most effectual restraints we can think of for preventing such practices and that over and above the penaltys by Law of such transgressions they shall pay £20 Sc. to the poor of the parish for each time they shall be convicted as guilty thereof or greater or lesser fines as their circumstances can allow and in respect many persons within our severall estates may be guilty of such practices and assisting thereto without our knowledge we do hereby recommend to all ministers and Kirk Sessions and all officers of his Majesty's customes and excise to inform us of such delinquents, And we hereby promise on such information given to punish them as above, And we order these our resolutions to be intimated at all the parish Churches within the County between this and the second Sunday of July next by the Precenters reading the same from the Latrons immediately after divine service that none may pretend ignorance. . . . . Signed in presence and by appointment. . . . . C.

VISITORS TO MONTROSE.—I send the following list of distinguished visitors to the town of Montrose during the 17th century, in the hope that it may not prove uninteresting.

JAMES G. LOW.

Fairfield, Montrose.

16 May, 1660.

William Earl Marischal.
Robert Keithe his son.
James Keith of Caldhame.
George Keith of Tullo of Garvock.
James Keith of Caldhame.

Quarto Martii, 1670.

John Keithe Sonne lawol to Vmqll Robert Keithe of Quhyteriggs.

Vigesimo Quarto Janij, 1672.

George Keithe . . . Shiref Deput of Kincardine.

14 March, 1672.

Sir George Gordon of Haddo (Hiddo).

Decimo Tertio Septembris, 1682.

Alex. Keithe Servitor to the Lord President of the Session.

Vigesimo Quarto Octobris, 1682.

Sir Geo. Gordon of Haddo lord Chancellor, Lord Robert Douglas of Brigfurde.
. . . Gordon Secretar to my lord Chancellor.
James Gordon Master of the Horse.

20 Nov.

George Gordon eldest laufull son to my lord Chancellor.
Mr. Francis Gordon sonne lauful to the laird of Pitsligo.

Decimo Quarto Augusti, 1683.

. . . Gordone of Cluny and Alex. Goodlet his servitor.

Decimo Septimo Septembris, 1684.

. . . Gordone, Sonne lawol to Alex. Gordon bailzie in Aberdeen.

14 August, 1695.

. . . Gordon of Rothiemay.
George Gordon Servitor to the Earl of Sutherland.
Alex. Gordon Servant to Rothiemay.

26 Febry., 1696.

William Shepherd Ropemaker in Aberdeen.

4 Sept., 1696.

James Gordon of Barnes, accompanied by Mr. Patrick Ogilvy of Cairnbulg, and Alex. Cumming of Coulter.

9th June, 1697.

. . . Earl of Aboyne.
Mr. John Gordon, his brother german.
Lewie Gordon Son to the laird of Achomachy.
Alexr. Gordone Gentleman to the E. of Aboyne.
Hendry Stair his footman.
Donald McNab his footman.
George Meldrum his groom.
Daniel Schaw his servitor.

30 June, 1697.

John Gordon, son to Dr. John Gordon of Collieston.

25 March, 1700.

Sir James Wood of Bonnytoune, Lieutenant-Colonel of my Lord Strathnaver his regiment of foot soldiers, and Capt. John Wood in the same regiment.

THE SKENE LIBRARY. — It may not be generally known that this library, belonging to the Duke of Fife, is now housed at Mar Lodge. Last year Mr. Arthur Humphreys (of Messrs. Hatchards, Piccadilly) compiled a catalogue of the library (8vo., 96 pp.), which the Duke of Fife had privately printed. There are few books of local interest in the collection. The most notable is the manuscript from which the Bannatyne Club printed their edition of Spalding's *Troubles*. There is also a catalogue of the coins and medals in the cabinets of the first Earl Fife, dated 1790. Part of the Skene Library was sold by Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge in 1896, the Duke of Fife replacing this by more modern books.

HUNTLY CASTLE.—A series of three excellent photographs of Huntly Castle, taken by Mr. W. F. Webster, Chanonry, Old Aberdeen, appeared in *The Sketch* of February 15. One represented the ruins, another illustrated a fine fireplace; the third showed the entrance to the castle.

Queries.

1227. THE MERCER FAMILY.—Who were the ancestors of John Mercer, sometime parson at Methlick, but later of Slains, dying about 1637, while officiating there? Through what line does he connect with the Mercers of Aldie and Meikelour? Where was he buried? He was father of Robert, parson at Ellon, and later in Ireland; William, poet and soldier; and John. How many more children were there? and what were their names? Robert was married and had children. William is said to have been married five times. John was probably the Deacon Convener of the Guild in Aberdeen a number of times from 1612 to 1630. What were the names of their children? One Thomas Mercer, sometime Dean of Guild of Aberdeen, who in his later years underwent persecution for his adherence to the Quakers, died about 1697, and, although he had desired interment in the Friends burial ground, "in the head of gallogett," his relations buried him in the session house of the new church [St. Nicholas?] opposite the mid pillar, where his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were interred. The stone over the grave bore date, I understand, as early as 1598. The letters cut in the stone were filled with lead. Is it possible to learn what inscriptions were on this stone? I desire to learn the names of his ancestors and of his children. His father's name was Thomas. Among his children were John, Joseph, and James, and probably Agnes and Jane. The son James died 1702, leaving a son and two daughters—what were their names? Who was Lawrence Mercer, merchant, and factor of Marischal College in London in 1660? Was he from Aberdeenshire? If so, who can help me to place him? Did he marry in 1665, at Kintore, Beatrix Strachan? Wanted, also, genealogical information of William Mercer, the correspondent of Warren Hastings. Of John Mercer, author of the *Chronicles of Perth*. Also the descendants of William Mercer, ancestor of Potterhill, who married Helen Drummond.

Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A. J. I. M.

1228. SHAW'S "MENTAL PROGRESS OF THE DEVIL."—Could anyone inform me where the prose version of the "Mental Progress of the Devil," by the late James Shaw, Tynron, appeared about the end of 1894? His verses on the same subject were incorporated in Service's Novel of *Noventia* in "Good Words," but the later prose version, which is lost, is wanted for his *Literary Reminiscences*, which are about to be published by Oliver & Boyd.

University, Edinburgh. ROBERT WALLACE.

1229. THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE BURGH OF ABERDEEN.—Laing, in his *Scottish Seals*, gives a beautiful engraving of the Seal of the Burgh of Aberdeen, dated 1430, with two *lions* as supporters. Can any of your readers inform me how it is that the lions have been supplanted by two leopards as at present? LITTLE FIRLOT.

1230. JAMES CRUICKSHANKS, SECRETARY TO PRINCE PAUL OF WURTEMBERG.—A friend of mine recently bought (for £5) a great bundle of letters in Paris, mostly written by Scotsmen during the eighteenth century and the beginning of the present one. One correspondent, J. G. Robertson, writing from Ratisbon in 1816, says:—"The secretary of Prince Paul of Wurtemberg is one James Cruickshanks from Aberdein. Mr. Charles Gordon commissioned me to find him out on account of his mother and sister being in the greatest distress." Who was Cruickshanks? J. M. B.

1231. THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD ELLICE, M.P.—Is it not the case that the Right Honble. Edward Ellice, M.P., a well-known politician of 50 years ago, was of Scotch extraction? and possibly of Aberdeenshire? Is anything known of his ancestry?

HERALDIC.

Answers.

1097. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (XI., 48).—The statement in the *Aberdeen Almanack* for 1791 that Wm. Robertson was the minister of a Congregational Church in Aberdeen is obviously set aside by an obituary notice in the *Aberdeen Journal*, where the death is mentioned of the "spouse of Mr. Wm. Robertson, minister of the *Berean* congregation." This was in 23rd March, 1789. From the same source I may quote other two references to the Bereans. Under date 25th January, 1790, it is somewhat jocularly stated that "The sect called Bereans, who have been but a few years established in this place, and never could establish a footing, is now at an end. Their preacher, one Drummond, not being able to earn a livelihood, has wisely walked off to the south country to try whether he cannot be more profitably employed at his old trade of an upholsterer." A fortnight later the following paragraph confesses to the prematurity of the above. "The Bereans, which were supposed to be extinct in this place, seem, however, willing to keep their ground. Mr. Donaldson from Dundee preached yesterday [14th Feby., 1790] in their meeting in Long Acre, and is again to preach here next Sunday." Unless there were two congregations of the Bereans in the town, which is very unlikely, it is not yet quite clear how Mr. Robertson was their pastor in 1789, and also, according to the *Almanack*, in 1791, with two other pastors in between.

READER.

1198. LATIN MOTTO (XII., 94).—"*Efficiens et finis sunt sibi invicem causæ.*" The term *efficiens* is here a noun, used in the philosophic sense of a "producing cause," as distinguished from ultimate cause or origin. The motto, therefore, may be rendered, "the producer and the end aimed at are in turn causes to themselves." The meaning is obscure, apart from any context or hint as to the application of the motto, its reference to the title and contents of the book, for instance. I suggest, doubtfully, that it means no more than that things in general are both cause and effect. I fail to identify it as a classical quotation. The terms used are common in the philosophical writings of Cicero. S.

1202. AMERICAN-ABERDEEN GRADUATES (XII., 94, 127).—We continue from last month the rest of the notes compiled by Dr. James Gammack, West Hartford, Conn.:—

11. WILLIAM PAINE, M.D., physician at Worcester, Mass., son of Timothy Paine, and graduate of Harvard, 1768, was proscribed as a loyalist in 1778, and in 1782 became surgeon-general of the forces in Rhode Island and New York. He died at Worcester, Mass., April 19, 1833. He is probably the *John* Paine who received the degree of M.D. from Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1775 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii. 127), as the date suits, and there is no competitor for the identification (Appleton, *Cycl. Am. Biog.*, iv. 682).
12. PETER OLIVER, M.D., physician in New England, and son of Peter Oliver, a jurist in Boston, Mass., was born in Middleborough, Mass., in 1741, graduated at Harvard in 1761, and was banished from New England in 1778 on account of his loyal principles. He received the degree of M.D. from Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1790 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 132), and died in Shrewsbury, England, in 1822 (Drake, *Dict. Am. Biog.*, 671; cf. Appleton, *Cycl. Am. Biog.*, iv., 574).
13. Rev. JOSEPH BELLAMY, D.D., born in Cheshire, Conn., Feb. 20, 1719, and graduated at Yale in 1735, was licensed in 1737 for preaching by the New Haven Congregational Association. He was ordained pastor of Bethlehem, Conn., in 1740, where he continued till his death in 1790. He was noted as a preacher, especially during the revival excitement of 1742, and in his parish he established a Divinity School, where the most eminent ministers in the connection were trained. He received the degree of D.D. from Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1768 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 85), and was a most voluminous writer:—*True Religion Delineated* (1750); *Theron, Paulinus and Aspasio* (1759); *A Letter to Scripturista* (1760); *The Nature and Glory of the Gospel* (1762); *The Law our Schoolmaster* (1762); *The Half-way Covenant* (1769); *Four Dialogues between a Minister and his Parishioner* (1769). His entire works were published in a collected form, New York, 1811, and again with a Memoir, 1850 (Dexter, *Yale*, 523-9 et al.; Drake, *Dict. Am. Biog.*, 81; Jackson, *Conc. Dict.*, 95; Appleton, *Cycl. Am. Biog.*, i., 228; *Cent. Cycl.*, 141).
14. Rev. JOHN OGILVIE, D.D., was born in New York in 1722, and graduated at Yale in 1748 along with Samuel Seabury, first Bishop of Connecticut. Next year, in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, he set to his great work among the Indians, mostly the Mohawks and Oneidas, and acted also as chaplain to the British forces in their expeditions against Canada. In 1764 he returned to New York, and became assistant minister in Trinity Church. He died in New York Nov. 26, 1774. From Columbia (then King's) College, New York, he received the degree of D.D. in 1770, as he had already obtained the same degree from Marischal College, Aberdeen, in the preceding year (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 85). He appears to have left no writings (Drake, *Dict. Am. Biog.*, 669; Appleton, *Cycl. Am. Biog.*, iv., 563; *Digest S. P. Cr.*, 856, 871, et al.).
15. GEORGE MILNE is lost sight of.
16. Rev. JOHN WITHERSPOON, D.D., was son of the parish minister of Yester, Haddingtonshire, and born there Feb. 5, 1722. He graduated at Edinburgh in 1742, and was ordained in 1745 to be minister of Beath, from which he went to Paisley in 1757. He is said to have received the degree of D.D. from Aberdeen in 1764, but no record is extant. In 1768 he became President of Princeton College, New Jersey, and continued till

his death, Sept. 15, 1794, energetic and fairly successful in its interests. He was a leader among the Presbyterians in New England, and also devoted to the cause of American Independence. As one of the representatives from New Jersey he signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and was one of the first members of Congress. His influence was strongly felt in the moulding of the Constitution, and his memory is perpetuated by the colossal statue erected to his honour in 1876 in the Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pa. His principal writings are :—*Ecclesiastical Characteristics, or the Arcana of Church Policy: being an Humble Attempt to open up the Mystery of Moderation* (1753); *A Serious Apology for the Characteristics ( )*; *Essay on the Connection between the Doctrine of Justification by the Imputed Righteousness of Christ and Holiness of Life* (1856); *Serious Enquiry into the Nature and Effect of the Stage* (1757). (Appleton, *Cycl. Am. Biog.*, vi., 584, with a portrait; Drake, *Dict. Am. Biog.*, 1000; *Nat. Cycl. Am. Biog.*, v., 466; Thompson, *Presbyterians*, 46 *seq.*).

17. Rev. GEORGE PANTON, native of America, and educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, taking his degree in 1763 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 331), and receiving in 1774 an honorary degree of M.A. at King's (Columbia) College, New York. He was probably ordained in 1773, and acted as missionary at Trenton and Maidenhead, New Jersey, 1774-6; was missionary at Philipsburg (Yonkers), New York, 1777-1783, and as a loyalist sought refuge in Nova Scotia, where he was missionary in Shelburne and Yarmouth, 1783-6. In 1786 he returned to England, and died there (Eaton, *Church in Nova Scotia*, 107, 139, 156, 177; *Digest of S. P. C.*, 116, 854, 856, 863).

18. JAMES HARDIE, son of John Hardie in Aberdeen, was born about 1750, and took two sessions at Marischal College, 1779-80 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 355), but at the suggestion of Prof. James Beattie, the poet, he emigrated to America, where he became a tutor in Columbia College, New York, 1787-90. He was undoubtedly clever, but he fell into habits of dissipation, and died of cholera in New York in 1832. His published works were :—*Corderii Colloquia* (1805); *Epistolary Guide* (1817); *Freeman's Monitor* (1818); *Account of Malignant Fevers in New York* (1799 and 1805); *Viris Illustribus Urbis Romae* (1818); *Dictionary of the Wonders of Art and Nature, especially in America* (1819); *Account of the Yellow Fever in New York* (1822); *Description of the City of New York* (1827); and *Biographical Dictionary* (1830). (Appleton, *Cycl. Am. Biog.*, iii., 78; Drake, *Dict. Am. Biog.*, 406).

19. JOHN KEMP, best known as Professor Kemp in Columbia College, New York, was son of John Kemp in Coull, and born April 10, 1763. He graduated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1783, and received the degree of LL.D. from King's College, 1787 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 355; *King's Coll. Grad.*, 112). He emigrated first to Virginia, and then in 1785 went to New York, where he was appointed teacher, later Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College. From that chair he was transferred in 1795 to that of Geography, History, and Chronology. He had much influence in America, and died in New York City, Nov. 15, 1812 (Drake, *Dict. Am. Biog.*, 504; Appleton, *Cycl. Am. Biog.*, iii., 511; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xxx., 389).

20. Right Reverend JAMES KEMP, second Bishop of Maryland, graduated in Arts at King's College, Aberdeen, 1786, and received the D.D. degree from Columbia College, New York, 1802. (See *S. N. & Q.*, xii., 66.) His published works are :—*A Tract on Conversion* (1807); *Letters in Vindication of Episcopacy* (1808); *A Sermon on Deathbed Repentance* (1815); and *A Sermon on the Death of Bishop Claggett* (1816). (Drake, *Dict. Am. Biog.*, 504; Appleton, *Cycl. Am. Biog.*, iii., 511; *Nat. Cycl. Am. Biog.*, vi., 322; Tiffany, *Ep. Ch.*, 433, 472; O'Connell, *Hist. Ep. Ch.*, 286-7).

1223. "WEATHER GA" (XII., 141).—The word is applied to a perpendicular fissure in the face of a piece of moss from which peats are dug. It is a break on the continuity of the *solid* moss, caused by the original vegetable not being completely converted into a solid state. The fissure may be no wider than the cleft made by a spade, and it is usually full of water, syping down from the surface through the looser texture of the imperfectly solidified moss. It is more of the nature of a seam interruption than of a gap or opening. This explains the application of the word to a certain phase of the weather. A "weather ga," or a break of a continuity of bad weather, by the interjection of a good day in a course of such weather. The roots of the words "ga" and "gap" may have some affinity, inasmuch as both imply a break of continuity, but the application of the words is different.

Greenlaw. R. GIBSON.

Scots Books of the Month.

Duff, Sir Mountstuart E. Grant. Notes from a Diary. 2 vols. 18/- Murray.

Ewart, J. C. The Penycuik Experiments. Black.

McIntosh, W. C. The Resources of the Sea. 15/- net. Clay.

Crockett, W. S. In praise of Tweed. Lewis.

Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. Vol. XI. Blackwood.

Our Church Fathers. Disruption Sketches. Elgin.

Presbyterian Forms of Service. Edinburgh.

Brown, P. Hume. History of Scotland. Vol. I. To the Accession of Mary Stewart. 6/- Cambridge.

Mitchell, Victor. Destruction of Churches and Religious Houses in Aberdeen. 3/6. Moran.

Ronald, J. Landmarks of Old Stirling. Mackay.

Lindsay, H. The Jacobite. 6/- Chatto.

Our Indian Night, & other Poems, by Zarac. Hunter.

Scotland and the Protectorate: Letters and Papers Relating to the Military Government of Scotland from January 1654 to June 1659. Edited by C. H. Firth, M.A. Edinburgh: Scottish History Society.

Papers Illustrating the History of the Scots Brigade in the Service of the United Netherlands, 1572-1782. Edited by James Ferguson. Edinburgh: Scottish History Society.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents will greatly oblige by sending us their full name and address (not necessarily for publication) along with their contributions.

All communications should be accompanied by an identifying name and address. As publication day is the 25th of each month, copy should be in a few days earlier. ED.

Published by A. BROWN & Co., Booksellers, Aberdeen. Literary communications should be addressed to the "Editor," 23 Osborne Place, Aberdeen. Advertisements and Business Letters to the Publishers, 83 Union Street, Aberdeen.

of Lady Marischal's farms at Dunnottar, and, a mare of Lady Marischal's. Gight harboured Keith, who escaped from Dunnottar. When Hogg went to Gight to claim his property, he was hounded off the premises, and badly wounded for his trouble (*Privy Council Register*).

April 10, 1589. He was commanded as a rebel to surrender his castle.

Dec., 1590. He had to find caution for the preservation of good order on his estate.

Feb. 7, 1592. He took part in the Donnibristle affair (for which his brother John was executed).

Oct. 3, 1594. He was present at the battle of Glenlivat.

April, 1595. He was excommunicated (Calderwood).

1596. The General Assembly ordered his arrest (*Acts of Assembly:* Bannatyne Club).

June, 1601. Having tired of his feud with the Keiths and the Kirk, Gight turned his attention to the Mowats and the Hays. On June 5 he raided Balquhollie, the property of Magnus Mowat, who had offended Gordon of Brigend. On June 6 he brought 300 men to Balquhollie, and later in the month he repeated the attack, one of Mowat's servants being killed. The Privy Council was dealing with this matter as late as 1610. Gight had a supreme contempt for the Council, for when they sent down a King's messenger, Alexander Chalmer (in Sept., 1601), to serve a summons on Gight, that worthy boiled the documents (or, rather, copies of them) in a "dische of bru," and, under fear of death, made the messenger "sup" them. He tore the originals to atoms.

July, 1601. He helped his sons (George, William and Adam) in an attack on the town of Turriff, which had sheltered Ralph Ainslie, one of Lord Erroll's servants. The Gordons bombarded the house of William Duffus at midnight, drove the man "sark allane" into the open, and then put nine bullets into "dyvers pairtis of his body." In October, Huntly was requested to arrest Gight "quick or deid." But the laird escaped across the Border, and in November we find him plotting with Sir John Carey, governor of Berwick, to get England to help Huntly. In December, Cecil declined to come to terms, much to the dismay of Carey, who seems to have been immensely impressed with Gight's power (*Border Papers*).

May, 1605. Gight died, and was even then a trouble, for he was buried with Papist honours, much to the disgust of the Reformers.

Gordon married Isobell Ochterlony, daughter of (William?) Ochterlony, of Kelly. She died in May, 1604, and was buried with Papist honours. John Melville, a painter in Aberdeen, was summoned by the Presbytery (May 13) for painting a crucifix, which was carried at her funeral. She bore Gight seven sons and seven daughters. All the boys followed in the footsteps of their sire, one of the daughters even, was charged with a brutal assault on a man, and the grandchildren of the laird (the sons of his sons and of his daughters alike) became notorious, as I shall show. Gight's issue was:—

THE SEVEN SONS.

I. *George Gordon*, who succeeded as sixth laird of Gight.

II. *John Gordon of Ardlogie* was a redoubtable warrior. In 1601 he took a leading part in the Turriff Raid, to which I have referred. But his chief contribution to the history of his house was his connection with a dare-devil gang of marauders, called the "Societie and Companie of Boyis," or "Knights of the Mortar" (who are fully described in the *Privy Council Register*). They went about the country as champions of Rome, but their real object was plunder, for they are described in the *Register* (in 1607) as a band of "deboscheit lymmaris," who "most unlauchfullie and seditiouslie bound themselffis in ane fellowschip with aithis, vowis and protestatiounis of mutuall defence and persute." They committed "open and avowed reiffes and heirschippes and utheris enormities in all pairtis quhair thay may be maisteris and commanderis." On July 13, 1607, Ardlogie (supported by Alexander Copland of Udoch, Patrick Con of Auchry and his son, and Robert Udny of Tilliecorthy) raided the lands of Magnus Mowat of Balquholly, their neighbour. On July 29, Mowat returned the compliment by taking away the peats of Auchry, and of Mrs. Patrick Copland of Udoch, widow (possibly the mother of the aforesaid Alexander, who in 1603 had been charged with assaulting Magnus Mowat, apparent of Balquholly, at the fortalice of Freswick, Caithness). In 1616 he waged war on William Leask of Kelly, whose daughter seems to have married his brother Adam. In 1618 he helped his brother, Alexander, to raid the lands of Sir William Keith of Balmure. In 1634 he helped the Huntly Gordons to avenge themselves on Frendraught for the burning of Viscount Aboyne, robbing Alexander Innes, minister of Rothiemay, of his ryding horss (*Spalding*). He was denounced as a rebel, and ordered (in 1635) to be arrested. He seems to have escaped to Germany, for it is apparently he who is referred to in a letter from Andrew Leslie to Father John Seton (dated March 26, 1639), and quoted in the Domestic Series of *State Papers*:—"I have tasted of your Germany . . . Colonel Gordon [of Wallenstein fame?] is not yet a Catholic. He has had a cousin [Ardlogie would have been his cousin-

german] by him, who is lately dead, called John Gordon of Ardlogy, his brother's son [this is nonsense in any case], who married the Provost of Melrose's daughter." As all the old records of Melrose as a burgh—it was reconstituted in 1894—are extinct, I cannot verify this reference to the Provost. Ardlogie had at least four sons:—

1. *Adam Gordon* took part in the attack made by the sixth laird of Gight, his uncle, on Sir Harry Wood of Bonnyton (when he is described as "appearand" of Gight) in 1624 (to which I shall refer). In 1625 he was admitted to the Scots Men at Arms in France by Huntly, who was captain in the corps, and who made his first muster at Leith, July, 1625. Adam Gordon, who had Patrick Gordon of Boghead (his uncle?) as one of his cautioners, promised that he should "dewlie observe and keip the haill mustoris dewlie preparit with ane man and tua horse, armit in all peices with ane case of pistollis at sic place and tyme as the said capitaine [Huntly] should appoint" (*Spalding Club Miscellany*, iv.). Adam Gordon of Ardlogie (possibly this one) was at Konigsberg in 1659, for Patrick Gordon of Auchleuchries, the friend of Peter the Great, sent letters home to Scotland by him. (See Patrick Gordon's *Diary*.)

2. *John Gordon of Ardlogie* is described by Spalding as "second son," and in 1644 as "goodman of Ardlogie." He joined in the attack (1634) on the laird of Frendraught, who had burned up Lord Aboyne in 1630, and was denounced as a rebel. He went to Berwick in June, and returned in November, 1640. In the latter month, while drinking at Fyvie, he shot Sergeant Forsyth, of Lieut. Fotheringham's musketeers, dead. The Gordons got clear away, and Fotheringham was afterwards (Jan. 16, 1641) drummed out of the army in public, the degradation taking place at the Cross of Aberdeen, when the hangman broke the sword of the Lieutenant, who was then "convoyit out of the toune, throw Futteis port, to seik his fortoun" (*Spalding*). He was alive in January, 1647 (*Acts of Parliament*), when he "received assurances without acting." On June 27, 1655, a John Gordon got a pass to go to Poland or Sweden (*Calendar of State Papers*). I think that this John Gordon of Ardlogie must have been the one who married Isobel Innes, one of the three daughters of Herome Innes, minister of Fyvie, and son of the first laird of Edingight. The genealogy at this point is very puzzling, for this Isobel may have been John's mother, not his wife, though the dates seem to indicate the latter supposition. At anyrate John Gordon of Ardlogie and Isobel Innes had a daughter, Elizabeth Gordon, who married her distant kinsman, John Innes of Edingight (probably about 1659), and (possibly) had three sons and a daughter. One of these sons, John, sixth of Edingight, was the father of Alexander Innes of Rosieburn, and the grandfather of Katherine Innes, Mrs. Byron's mother (Col. Innes's *Chronicles of the Family of Innes of Edingight*).

3. *Nathaniel Gordon*, the daring Royalist, was either the second or the third son of old Ardlogie. He was the only member of the Gight family that ever met his death on the scaffold (Jany. 20, 1646). I described his career at considerable length in the Aberdeen *Free Press* of March 25, 1899. He married Grisel Seton (who may have been a member of the Udny or Shethin families of that name). I do not know whether he left any issue. In 1695, Nathaniel Gordon of Old Noth was one of the two commissioners appointed to draw up the list of pollable persons in Rhynie. Curiously enough, he begins with Ardlogie.

4. *George Gordon* helped his father in 1634 to steal the horse of Alexander Innes, the minister of Rothiemay, who was deposed in 1647, when he was succeeded by James Gordon, the well-known parson of Rothiemay. He is dealt with at great length in Gordon's *Scots Affairs*.

III. *William Gordon* took part in a raid on Turriff (July, 1601), and was put to the horn. He disappears from all records after this date. Dr. Temple says he was "killed in Turriff."

IV. *Patrick Gordon* held the farm of Boghead, on the Gight estate; in 1695 its poll tax was set down at £9 14s. In 1601 he murdered Robert Catto, servant of Mowat of Balquholly (*Privy Council Register*). He was implicated with his brother Adam in the assault made on Fraser of Stoneywood and Fraser of Durris in Aberdeen, 1609. In June, 1612, he, his brother Adam, and Francis Hay (who shot the latter dead in 1615), attacked Alexander Bannerman of Waterton and two of his servants to the "effusion of thair blood in grite quantitie." In 1615 he helped to capture and try his brother's murderer, Francis Hay, and in 1616 he was engaged in the attack on the Hays of Burnthill. In 1616 he and his brothers John, Alexander and Robert annoyed William Leask of that Ilk for eighteen months. In 1617 he was asked to leave the country: but in 1623 we find him accused of committing

a brutal assault on George Thomson, W.S., on the highway near Dundee, the lawyer having poinded a horse belonging to Patrick Ochterlony of Barhead (probably a kinsman of Gordon's mother, *née* Isobel Ochterlony). He was dead by August, 1635, at which date his son (whose Christian name is not given) was denounced as a rebel for joining in attacks made on Frendraught to avenge the death of Lord Aboyne (*Privy Council Register*).

V. *Adam Gordon* fought a friendly sword duel with his comrade, Francis Hay of Logierieve (son of George Hay of Ardlethan, cousin-german to the Earl of Erroll). Hay was defeated, and in pique shot Gordon dead (Dec. 15, 1615). Three days later Hay was captured in the house of William Hay of Logierieve by George (the laird of Gight) and John and Alexander, the brothers of Adam. He was carried by them to their "awne ludgeing," the Bonnie Wife's Inn, in the Gallowgate of Aberdeen, and tried before a packed jury by a clansman, John Gordon of Clubbisgoul, Sheriff of Aberdeen. Being denied counsel, he was found guilty, his fate being settled very summarily early next morning, Sunday (Dec. 21, 1615). They took him "doun the closse of thair ludgeing oute at a back yett, and caryit him to a hoill, betuix tua mottis, not a rig lenth or tua fra the said dure, quhair thay crowned thair tragedie with so butcherly mangling the poor gentilman with severall straikis upoun his scheulderis, hind head and necke, as the lyke hes nevir or seldome bene sene or hard" (*Privy Council Register*). To give an effective curtain to the "tragedie," the laird of Gight and his son-in-law, the Hon. William Hay, committed a violent assault on the father and the three brothers of poor young Logierieve at Burnthill. One of the sons was shot "with ane lang hagbute throw the thie, sua that he wes in grite hasard and perell of his lyff," while he also received a brutal blow on the "oppin of the head with a swerd." A second son was "stoggit on the head with a rapper": while the third got "tua deidlie strykis, ane on the head and one upon the left hand, sua that he is mutilat of tua fingeris." The Crown dallied with the case against the Gordons until Sept. 8, 1617, when the trial was stopped, and Huntly and Erroll (the chiefs of the two families) "choppit handis with one another and promeist to burie all formair greiffis, displeasouris and unkyndness standing amangis thame." Adam Gordon had got into a trouble with a woman, for on December 6, 1608, he promised the Presbytery of Ellon (Mair's *Records*) to marry Isobell, daughter of William Leask of that Ilk. Whether the marriage ever took place I cannot say, but he declared that he was willing "to satisfie for entycing" her out of her father's house, to pay five merks, and make repentance in the Kirk of Ellon. His brother, the laird, broke a sword across the head of the laird of Leask in 1615. In 1616 Leask complained to the Privy Council that he had been annoyed by John, Patrick, Alexander and Robert Gordon of Gight and William Keith (probably their nephew) for eighteen months.

VI. *Alexander Gordon* "in Burnegraynes" (so described to the Privy Council) took part in the murder of Francis Hay. In March, 1618, he, his brother John of Ardlogie, and his nephew, William Gordon of Saphak, raided the lands of Sir William Keith of Balmure, and of John Merser, minister of Methlick. During the next month he attacked John Hedderwick of Boddam "at the place of Fortrie," and "schote tua bullotis throu his richt thie." He had been denounced as a rebel in 1616 for annoying Leask of that Ilk.

VII. *Robert Gordon* took part in the Hay and Leask affairs. In 1617 he was requested to leave the country. He was one of a band of raiders who, in 1634, entered the lands of "Lady Frendraught," "spyling and laying of the same waist, and hanging one of her tenants at Strathbogie." The Aberdeen Town Council was ordered (Dec., 1634) to arrest him, but declined the task. In July, 1636, the Privy Council issued a proclamation for his arrest in connection with this affair.

J. M. BULLOCH.

(To be continued.)

MIDMAR CASTLE.—A picture of the sun-dial at Midmar Castle, photographed by Miss E. C. Vansittart of Rome, appeared in the April number of the *Antiquary*.

THE LESLIE FAMILY OF BALNAGEITH.—*Eleanor Leslie*, by J. M. Stone, published by the Art and Book Company of London, and Leamington, 1898, is a curious essay in Roman Catholic biography. Eleanor Leslie (*née* Atlee, born 1800), married in 1823 Archibald, the son of Rev. William Leslie, minister of St. Andrews, Lhanbryde, and laird of Balnageith (who died 1839). Mrs. Leslie ultimately became a Roman Catholic, and died in St. Margaret's Convent, 8th April, 1892. The volume contains two charming miniatures of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie by Robertson, and full-page reproductions of Mrs. Leslie's sketches, taken in 1825, of the Tolbooth, Elgin, Urquhart Castle, and other places in the north. Mrs. Leslie's diary of her tour in the north in 1825 is printed verbatim, and is full of interest to Elgin people.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

1033. *Bisset, William Sinclair Smith (Sir):* Colonel and Government Director of Indian Railways. The son of the Bourtie parish minister, born 1843, he graduated at Marischal College in 1860, then entered the Royal Engineers in 1863, where he became Captain in 1877, Major in 1881, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1890, and Colonel in 1895. He served through the Afghan war, 1878-80, was Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, and is now Government Director of Indian Railways. He was made C.I.E. in 1888, and K.C.I.E. in 1897.

1034. *Blachrie, Alexander:* Medical Writer. Born at Aberdeen in 1702, he entered Marischal College, and graduated in 1722. Having gone south, he practised as surgeon apothecary at Bromley, Kent. He is known as author of a work combating the views of Dr. Chinnock regarding the best method of removing certain internal disorders. He died in 1772.

1035. *Blaikie, James:* Provost and Public Man. Born in 1786, in Aberdeen, he was a successful and much trusted business and public man. He served his native town for many years, and was one of her many energetic Provosts. In token of the public recognition of his services, his statue, by Sir John Steell, has been placed in the Town Hall. He died in 1836. A remarkable story is told regarding the appearance of a spectral illusion, representing him to Mrs. Keith of St. Cyrus, in the manse there, at the hour of his death. The father of Prof. W. Garden Blaikie, D.D.

1036. *Blaikie, Thomas (Sir):* Provost and Public Man. Brother of the preceding. He studied at Marischal College in 1815, but devoted himself to business, and was long the managing partner in the firm of John Blaikie & Sons, the leading brassfounders in the north. Entering the Council of his native town, he acted as Provost from 1839 to 1846, and again from 1853-1855. He was knighted in 1856, in connection with his own and his brother's public services.

1037. *Bothwell, George Black:* Bailie and Author. Born at Aberdeen, he was a student at Marischal College, 1820-2. He is author of a pamphlet: *Provost Hadden and his Friend called to Account*, 1832; and a *Letter to the Working Classes of Aberdeen*, 1859. He was for some time in the Town Council, and served as a Bailie.

1038. *Brand, Alexander, M.A.:* Accountant and Author. Born in Peterhead, he graduated at Marischal College in 1830. He was for a good many years in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, and, on his return, became an accountant in Aberdeen, and published *New Decimal Coinage*, 1854.

1039. *Brebner* or *Bremner, Robert:* Traveller and Author. Born in Forgue, he entered Marischal College as a student in 1803, but did not graduate. He travelled in Russia and Denmark, and has published a narrative of his journeys in both countries. In 1839 appeared *Travels in Russia*, 2 vols.; in 1840, *Excursions in Denmark*, 2 vols. He also published, in 1835, *What has Christianity done for Mankind?*

1040. *Burnett, Andrew, D.D.:* Divine and Author. Son of a burgess of Aberdeen, he graduated at Marischal College in 1676, and in 1686 was ordained to St. Nicholas Parish, Aberdeen. He was, however, deposed from the ministry in 1695 for not taking the oath to their Majesties. On his taking the oath at an after period, the Trades of Aberdeen petitioned for his restoration, proposing, if they refused, to enter him by force. Trouble seemed brewing, which was averted by the interference of the Lord Justice-Clerk and the Lord-Advocate. He was deposed from the ministry for praying for the Pretender during the rebellion of 1715. He published *The Spiritual Anatomy of Man*, 1693, and had the degree of D.D.

1041. *Cadenhead, James (Prof.):* Scholar and Author. A learned physician, who spent most of his life abroad. He studied at Marischal College, which he entered in 1635. He seems to have gone to Italy afterwards, and studied at the University of Padua, where, and at Vicenza, he taught logic, &c. From 1661 till his death, in 1679, he was one of the Professors of Logic at Padua. He was author of *Astraeae Venetae Plausus, &c.*, 1661, and *Pallas Pronuba, &c.*, 1662. See *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 35.

1042. *Calder, Alexander Milne:* Sculptor. A native of Aberdeen, born in 1846, he studied art in Edinburgh and London, but emigrated to the United States in 1868, and settled in Philadelphia. He has executed many statues, among them one of William Penn, of General Meade, &c.

1043. *Cameron, James, D.D.:* Australian Divine and Presbyterian Leader. Born in Tarland, in 1826, he graduated at King's in 1846, and studied for the ministry at the New College, Edinburgh, and in Germany. He proceeded to Australia in 1853, where he became a prominent ecclesiastic, and was the leader of the Presbyterian Union that was accomplished there. In 1875 he was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Australian Presbyterian Church, and in 1885 received the degree of D.D.

1044. *Chalmers, John Gray:* Journalist and Benefactor of Aberdeen University. Born at Old Aberdeen in 1818, he graduated at Marischal College in 1836. He was connected through life with the *Aberdeen Journal*. He was the founder of the Chair of English Literature in the University, 1893. Besides other private bequests, he left considerable sums to public objects. He died in 1890. See *S. N. & Q.*, x., 169.

1045. *Cheyne, Patrick (Rev.):* Episcopal Divine and Author. A native of Turriff, he graduated at Marischal College in 1814. He entered the ministry of the Scottish Episcopal Church in 1816, and was incumbent of St. John's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen, for many years. A long list of his many publications

is given by Mr. Robertson in his *Handlist of Bibliography*. He died about 1869 or 1870.

1046. *Chisholm, Alexander (Rev.):* Missionary to Polynesia. A native of Haughsfarm, Turriff, he entered Marischal College in 1828, but subsequently studied for the missionary service of the London Missionary Society, by whom he was sent to the South Sea Islands. He is said to have been an author.

1047. *Christie, James (Rev.):* Episcopal Divine and Author. Born at Monquhitter, he graduated at Marischal College in 1833. Having entered the Scottish Episcopal Church, he was ordained to the charge of the Church in Turriff in 1836. Here he remained till his death, about eight years ago. A full list of his numerous publications is given by Mr. Robertson in his *Handlist of Bibliography*.

1048. *Christie, John, D.D. (Prof.):* Established Church Divine and Author. Born at Kildrummy, he graduated at King's College in 1842. He was ordained to the pastorate of Kildrummy parish in 1849, translated to Kilrennie, and in 1877 was nominated Professor of Divinity and Church History to Aberdeen University. He died in 1889.

1049. *Cobban, Alexander, A.M. (Rev.):* Free Church Divine and Author. Born at Aberdeen, he graduated at Marischal College in 1836, and studied for the Church. He was ordained minister of the Free Church, Rathen, 1843, and continued there till his death, about 1882. In 1875 he published a volume entitled *The Church Christ's Body*.

1050. *Connon, Charles W., LL.D.:* Teacher and Author. Born at Woodside, he graduated at King's College in 1834. Long head of a school in Liverpool, he was author of an English Grammar. His younger brother, John, became a Judge in Bombay.

1051. *Corbet, Adam, D.D.:* Established Church Divine and Author. Born at Bieldside, Aberdeen, he graduated at Marischal College in 1816, was ordained to Drumoak parish in 1826, and had D.D. from the University of Aberdeen in 1864. He published *The Christian's Triumph*, 1855, and wrote the "Account of the Parish" in the *New Stat. Account*. He died about 1880.

1052. *Cow, Alexander:* Surgeon and Author. Born at Peterhead. A student in Marischal College, 1808-9, he became a surgeon in Ellon and Lonmay, and was author of a *Flora Aberdonensis*.

1053. *Cowie, John, A.M.:* Teacher and Author. Born at Aberdeen, he graduated at Marischal College in 1812, became schoolmaster in Old Aberdeen, and was author of *A Catechism of Music*.

1054. *Crombie, James Morrison (Rev.):* A native of Aberdeen, he entered Marischal College in 1847, and studied there, 1847-8 and 1848-9. Becoming a minister, he officiated successively in Braemar and London, and is an author. He published *Braemar: its Topography*, 1861, also *Lichenes Britannicae*, 1870, and *Braemar and Balmoral*, 1875.

1055. *Cruden, George, A.M. (Rev.):* Minister of Church of Scotland and Author. Born at Old Deer, in 1773, he graduated at Marischal College in 1791. Having chosen the ministry as his profession, he was ordained at Logie-Buchan in 1817, and died there in 1850. Besides *A Sermon on the Historical Evidence of the Fulfilment of our Saviour's promise to be with His Church to the end of the World*, 1823, he published the accounts of Old Deer and of Logie-Buchan in *New Stat. Acct. of Scotland*, &c.

1056. *Daniel, Robert Mackenzie:* Novelist. Born in Peterhead, about 1815, he studied for one year at Marischal College, in 1829. He spent a time in a lawyer's office in his native town, but afterwards devoted himself to literature. The account of his early years, given by Mr. Anderson in the *Scottish Nation*, differs very much from that given by Mr. Taylor of Peterhead in *S. N. & Q.*, v., 142. There is no doubt, however, that he was in London in 1836, and that, after a period of stress and struggle, he became editor of the *Court Journal*, which he conducted for two years. His first novel, *The Scottish Heiress*, appeared in 1842. He published several novels subsequently, which had a fair amount of success. His wife also was a prolific authoress. In his latter days he edited the *Jersey Herald*. Having been overtaken by a mental malady, he was removed to Bethlehem Hospital, where he died in 1847. See *Scottish Nation* and *S. N. & Q.*, v., 110, 142, and 157.

1057. *Davidson, Patrick, LL.D. (Prof.):* Professor of Law, Aberdeen University. Son of Duncan Davidson, advocate, Aberdeen, he studied at Marischal College, and received the honorary degree of A.M. in 1834. He became advocate in Aberdeen in 1831, and was appointed Civilist in King's College in 1833, and, at the union of the two Universities, in 1860, became Professor of Law in Aberdeen University. He had the degree of LL.D. in 1849 from King's College.

1058. *Duncan, Alexander, D.D.:* Divine and Author. Son of Alexander Duncan, weaver burgess, he graduated at Marischal in 1729. Having studied for the ministry, he was minister successively of the parishes of Traquair and Smailholm, after which he became Vicar of Bolam, Northumberland. He was also for a time chaplain to the "Venerable" and the "Kent," while these vessels were the flagships of his relative, Admiral Lord Duncan. He was author of *The Devout Communicant's Assistant: or the Nature and End of the Lord's Supper Explained*, 1777, which reached a second edition in 1792. He also published a *History of the Revolution in 1688, and its happy effects, particularly to the Kingdom and Church of Scotland*, 1790, and *Miscellaneous Essays*, 1799. See *Records of Marischal College*, vol. ii., and *Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors*.

1059. *Dickie, George, M.D. (Prof.):* Professor of Botany, &c. He was born in Aberdeen, and graduated M.A. in Marischal College, 1830. He took his M.D. in King's College, 1845. He was

successively Professor of Botany in Belfast and in Aberdeen University. He is favourably known by his *Flora Aberdonensis*, 1838, as well as by a work on *The Forest Trees of Aberdeenshire*, 1843, and *The Botanist's Guide to Aberdeen*, 1860.

1060. *Ferguson, James, M.A.:* Teacher, &c. A native of Aberdeen, he graduated at Marischal College in 1820. Having emigrated to the United States, he became Rector of Rutgen College, New Jersey, and Superintendent of Public Schools, Lochport, New York.

1061. *Ferguson, William, LL.D.*, of Kinmundy. Free Church Leader, Author, &c. Born in the parish of Deer, he studied at Marischal College from 1838 to 1840. One of the most respected of Aberdeenshire county gentlemen, he is a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County, and is Chairman of the Great North of Scotland Railway. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from his Alma Mater in 1895. He is one of the leaders of the movement in Scotland that seeks to promote the higher spiritual life, along the lines of what is called Keswick teaching, and is often a speaker at Christian conventions. He has published *Addresses to the Christian Conference at Perth*, 1871, and *The Great North of Scotland Railway: a Guide*, 1881. His son, James, who is also an author, has recently been made Sheriff of Argyleshire.

1062. *Fergusson, William Erskine:* Teacher, &c. A native of Aberdeen, he entered Marischal College in 1819, but finished his studies at St. Andrews. In 1831 he published *The Layman's Preservative against Popery*. Emigrating to Canada, he became Inspector of Schools there.

1063. *Gammack, James, M.A., LL.D. (Rev.):* Episcopal Clergyman and Author. Born in Turriff, April 23, 1837, and educated at the Parish School and Grammar School, Aberdeen, he entered Marischal College on the Scott Bursary (Episcop.) in 1853, and graduated in 1857. After two years' theological study at Trinity College, Glenalmond, he was ordained deacon and priest by Bishop Suther, and was incumbent of Tillymorgan, 1861-5. After a sojourn at Pitlochrie and Brechin, he was incumbent at Drumlithie, 1866-83, when he removed to Aberdeen for nearly six years. While at Drumlithie, he translated *St. Adamnan's Life of St. Columba*, under the supervision of Bishop Forbes of Brechin, and revised the Bishop's translation of *The Lives of St. Ninian and St. Kentigern* ("The Historians of Scotland" V. and VI., 1874). For Smith & Cheetham's *Dictionary of Christian Antiquity*, II., 1880, he contributed articles on "Celtic Christian Subjects;" but in Smith and Wace's *Dictionary of Christian Biography, Sects, and Doctrines*, I.-IV., 1877-87, he was called upon for a larger share. Commencing with Bishop Forbes, and continuing after his death (1875), he had charge of providing the biographies of the early Scottish, Irish, and Welsh ecclesiastics and authors. Ultimately there was added the meeting whatever the needs of the edition required on miscellaneous lists. Meanwhile, after the death of Andrew Jervise, District Examiner of Registers, Brechin (1878), he was called to edit a second edition of Mr. Jervise's *History and Traditions of the Land of the Lindsays in Angus and Mearns*, 1882, and *Memorials of Angus and the Mearns*, 2 vols., 1885. He read a paper to the Diocesan Club, Aberdeen, upon "The Hagiology and Parochial Dedications of Scotland" (Edin., 1882), and its complement, "Hagiology and the Fine Arts" (1884); wrote an "Itinerary of a Bishop of St. Andrews in the Thirteenth Century" (*Scottish Guardian*, 1883), and contributed articles to be read before the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland. In 1887 the University of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of LL.D. In 1889 he went to Canada, and in 1892 to Connecticut, where he became Rector of St. Peter's, Plymouth, and then of St. James's, West Hartford. At the suggestion of Dr. Wace, Dr. Gammack was called upon to see the later volumes of the *Nicene and Post Nicene Fathers* (Christ. Lit. Co., New York) through the press, and prepared the Indexes, &c. He married, in 1862, the eldest daughter of Rev. J. Wilson, M.A., Premnay, and has one son a physician, two clergymen, and two in business. *S. N. & Q.* has shown the fertility of his pen from the outset. In Canada he was Chaplain of the local camp of the Sons of Scotland, and Grand Chaplain of the Order. He is now Chaplain of the Patrons of Husbandry, West Hartford, and Chaplain of the Wyllys Lodge of Free Masons. He is also Royal Arch Mason, Hartford.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

CHAIR FORMERLY USED IN ST. MACHAR CATHEDRAL.

OUR illustration is a chair which was purchased some years ago at a public sale in Old Aberdeen; and, along with five others, was removed from a private pew in the Cathedral.

Perhaps some one of your numerous correspondents can kindly tell me the name of the flower, also the name of the family who wore it as their badge. The initials, which are nearly obliterated, would appear to have been M. M. The same badge is to be found on one of the old panels in St. Mary's Chapel (East Church), where there are two stars as part of the family arms, and may apply to one of the name of Murray, who might have adopted a new badge if on any special service.

G. S. B. MUIR.

DONALDSON FAMILY. — In *The Sketch* of April 5 there was reproduced a curious document, valuing the negroes on the estate of Alexander Donaldson of Heartsease Penn in Jamaica.

INVENTORIES OF NORTHERN RECORDS (XI., 138).

II.

THE SHERIFF COURT OF KINCARDINESHIRE.

Inventory of Records in the custody of the Sheriff-Clerk.*

1.—*Ordinary Court Diet Books:*—
47 Vols., from 15th June, 1743, downwards.

2.—*Acts of Court:*—
8th March, 1698, to 7th November, 1715.

3.—*Minute Books of Decrees:*—
9 Vols., from 1697.

4.—*Motion Rolls of Court:*—
7 Vols., from 19th May, 1832, downwards.

5.—*Sheriff Court Processes:*—
From 1680, downwards: extracted and unextracted.

6.—*Receipt Books for Processes:*—
20 Vols., from October, 1750.

7.—*Avizandum Books:*—
9 Vols., from 13th June, 1782.

8.—*Small Debt Diet Books:*—
8 Vols., from 1825.

9.—*Small Debt Causes:*—
From 1825, downwards.

10.—*Commissary Court Diet Books:*—
From April, 1824, to the abolition of the Court.

11.—*Commissary Proceedings:*—
From 1824, downwards.

12.—*Principal Deeds:*—
From 1687, downwards.

13.—*Minute Books of Deeds, Probative Writs and Protests:*—
5 Vols., from 1697.

14.—*Register of Deeds and Probative Writs:*—
2 Vols., 1st Nov., 1715, to 31st Oct., 1809.

15.—*Register of Deeds:*—
New Series, 16 Vols., from 2nd December, 1809.

16.—*Register of Protests:*—
New Series, 9 Vols., from 16th November, 1809.

17.—*Register of Services and Curatories:*—
3 Vols., 16th Sept., 1697, to 15th March, 1745.

18.—*Register of Obligations and Bonds:*—
6 Vols., February, 1661, to 14th August, 1767.

19.—*Register of Hornings and Inhibitions:*—
1654 to 1665.

20.—*Register of Monthly Fiars:*—
2 Vols., 16th May, 1796, to 16th July, 1821.

21.—*Proceedings anent Striking the Fiars.*

22.—*Proceedings with reference to Fixing the Prices of Victual:*—
1774 to 1796.

23.—*Register of Sasines:*—
1693 to 15th October, 1730.

24.—*Services of Heirs:*—
1664 to 1847.

25.—*Rolls and Minutes of Freeholders:*—
7 Vols., 18th September, 1716, to 4th October, 1831; thereafter Minute Book of Voters, and Rolls.

26.—*Claims of Enrolment of Freeholders:*—
1748 to 1831.

27.—*Minutes of Michaelmas Meetings:*—
From 1674 to 1831 (with exceptions).

28.—*Register of Elections of Members of Parliament:*—
From 1715: Minutes and Indentures.

29.—*Substitutions and Appointments in favour of Sheriffs-Substitute, Procurators-Fiscal:*—
1729 to 1840.

30.—*Register of Admissions of Procurators and Commissions to Sheriffs-Substitute:*
1st October, 1734, to 12th October, 1796.

31.—*Petitions and Admissions of Officers of Court and Bonds of Caution:*—
From 1819.

32.—*Bonds of Caution:*—
From 1687, downwards.

33.—*Game Notices and Lists of Certificates and Deputations:*—
1785 to 1807.

34.—*Roll of Valued Rent:*—
26th March, 1672.

* This Inventory was prepared in 1888, by the late Mr. John Craig Thomson, Sheriff-Clerk Depute.

35.—*Exchequer Writs:*—
1801 to 1850.

36.—*Proceedings anent Weights and Measures:*—
30th September, 1826.

37.—*Oaths to Government:*—
1685 to 1858.

38.—*Register of Qualifications to Government:*—
30th October, 1746, to 2nd May, 1796.

39.—*Admissions of Procurators, &c.:*—
From 22nd June, 1780.

40.—*Mandate Books:*—
2 Vols., and Record of Attorney Certificates.

41.—*Proclamations:*—
1827, downwards.

42.—*Rolls of Jurors:*—
7 Vols.

43.—*Receipt Books for Summary Warrants and Decrees:*—
5 Vols.

44.—*Order Books:*—
From 1817.

45.—*Consignation Books:*—
2 Vols., from 1832.

46.—*Polling Books:*—
7 Vols., 1832.

47.—*Claims of Enrolment as Voters:*—
1832 to 1858.

48.—*Public Accounts:*—
1794 to 1815 (with certain exceptions).

49.—*Processes for Choosing Curators and Making up Tutorial and Curatorial Inventories:*—
1688 to 1846.

50.—*Accounts and Vouchers in reference to Entailed Estates:*—
1820 to 1844.

51.—*Record of Extracted Decreets:*—
From 21st May, 1832.

52.—*Criminal Proceedings:*—
1735 to 1830.

53.—*Criminal Libels:*—
From 1830.

54.—*Criminal Registers:*—
From March, 1698.

55.—*Register of Felons:*—
From 1803 to 1849.

56.—*Criminal Complaints:*—
60 Vols., from 1828, downwards.

57.—*Warrants to Summon Jurors for Fiars' Court:*—
From 1690, downwards.

58.—*Copies of Hornings and Inhibitions:*—
1675 to 1697, 1715, 1791.

59.—*Warrants to Roup:*—
From 1792, downwards.

60.—*Records of Stamped Inventories:*—
20 Vols., from April, 1824, downwards.

61.—*Records of Confirmations:*—
From April, 1824, downwards.

62.—*Debts Recovery Minute Books and Processes since 1867.*

AN INVERNESS BURGESS TICKET OF 1673.—It is very unusual to find a burgess oath inserted in the body of a burgess ticket. However, the following oath occurs on an Inverness Burgh parchment ticket, of date 1673; cujus tenor vulgare sequitur et est talis:—"I sall avow and profess the religion presentlie teachit and profest within this Kingdome. I sall be leall and faithfull to the Kings majestie. I sall be leall and true to the brugh of Innernes. Never skaith the ware, their profite for the comonwealth forsee. I sall obey the magistrats of this burgh in their lawfull comands to what state soever I come and sall mantaine and assist them in the administration of justice in the executioun of their office. I sall vote no person to be magistrats of this brugh bot burgesses and actuall indwellers within the same. I sall give leall and true counsell to my knowledge when it is askit. I sall faithfully conceall the counsell of this brugh and sall warne them of their skaith and hinder it to my power. I sall governe no unfrieman's guids under colour of my own. I sall scott, lott, watch, wade and ward with the inhabitants therof in all their lawfull adoes according to my power. No lordship purchass in contrair the liberties of this brugh and sall not take the monopolie in my power in their prejudice. So help me God!" The rest of the document, like the beginning, is in Latin, after the usual style, thus: "cum potestate utendi et exercendi omnibus libertatibus, et privilegiis infra dictum burgum," &c.

Cullen. W. CRAMOND.

THE ELOPEMENT OF LORD WILLIAM GORDON.

MANY months ago I asked the question in these columns—Who was Lord William Gordon, who was noted by the *Gentleman's Magazine* to have walked to Rome in 1770. No reply was given. But since that time I have been able to piece Lord William's story together. He was the son of the 3rd Duke of Gordon, and the brother of Lord George, the Rioter. A longish article on him by me appeared in the Aberdeen *Free Press* of February 1, dealing specially with his romantic elopement with Lady Sarah Bunbury (*née* Lennox) in 1769. Since that article appeared I have discovered this letter in the *Town and County Magazine* of 1770. I need hardly point out that the letter is a skit, but it serves to show the extraordinary lengths to which personal journalism (criticised by Lord Chief Justice Russell as a latter-day product), was allowed to go during last century:—

A LETTER *from Lady* S[arah] B[unbury],
to Sir Charles B[unbury].

Much injured Sir!

DARE I address these lines to you, after the conduct I have pursued, replete with the blackest ingratitude? The amiable lover, the kind friend, the tender, the too indulgent husband, was requited by a woman, who cannot even plead ignorance for her excuse, and though the choice of her own inclinations, with infidelities forgiven and repeated, till broad shame stared you in the face, and made you most justly abandon her.

But guilty as I have been, more strongly seduced by vanity and fashion, than a natural propensity to vice, I have not lost the power of reflexion; nor are those sentiments you have often applauded so entirely erazed from my breast, as not to make me look back with horror at my past conduct.

> Our passions gone, and reason in her throne,
> Amaz'd we view the mischiefs we have done.
> After a storm, when the winds are laid,
> The calm sea wonders at the wrecks it made.

If the most sincere contrition, united to a just notion of your many virtues, most excellent man! if an immutable resolution of never more deviating from the most rigid paths of honour! if an utter abhorrence of my seducers, (see vol. I. p. 169) can form any mitigation of my guilt, can palliate the offences I have given you, let me, I intreat you, lay claim to some small share of your friendship, though I should ever be precluded from your love.

As a prelude to my reformation, be assured that all the regard and partiality I entertained for lord W[illiam] G[ordon] are contrasted by horror and detestation. The indignities he has offered my person, and the repeated ill-usage I have received from him, would be a sufficient apology for my present sentiments concerning him, did not the least dawn of reason, and a moment's reflexion, point out the infamy of the connexion. Let me cherish, tenderly cherish, the stings of remorse, that now prey upon me almost to despair; for this life has now no consolatory hope in store for a wretch like me, unless I should obtain your forgiveness——but how vain the thought!

Pardon, Sir Charles, the presumption of this letter, and if you have any pity to confer, bestow it on your once loved, and now most miserable

SARAH B[UNBUR]Y.

Near Goodwood,
Sussex, Aug. 17 [1770].

I may add that the *Town and County Magazine* devoted a lot of attention to the Gordons. Lord William's uncle, George, 3rd Earl of Aberdeen, was pilloried in 1771 (with his portrait) as "Lord Skinflint," for his relations with Miss Hanson (his countess). In 1786 Lord William's brother, Lord George, the Rioter, was served up under the title, "The Memoirs of Lord Crop and the Meretricious Fair." From the *Fashionable Cypriad* of 1798, I learn that Lord William used to frequent the Richmond Theatre—known as the "Little Go"—with the Duke of Queensberry (who left him a handsome legacy) and "other amourous cavaliers." In the *Free Press* I hinted that Lord William's marriage with Miss Irvine-Shepherd was objected to by the Chancellor. This I find corroborated bluntly by the *Scots Magazine* thus:—

> February 13, 1781.—At Lady Irvine's seat in England [Temple Newsam, near Whitkirk, York?] Lord William Gordon, brother of the Duke of Gordon, to Miss Ingram Shepherd, a ward of the Chancellor, *who opposed the marriage.*

I have also discovered that Lord William was Receiver-General for the Duchy of Cornwall, and M.P. for Horsham from 1792 to 1796.

J. M. BULLOCH.

THE FARQUHAR FAMILY.—An interesting appendage to the notes on the genealogy of this family, which appeared in *S. N. & Q.* last year, will be found in the article on Lord Farquhar, which formed the subject of Celebrities at Home (No. 1536) in the *World* of April 5, 1899.

KNIGHT-ERSKINES OF PITTODRIE.—In the April number of the *Genealogical Magazine* the descent of Mr. Henry William Knight-Erskine of Pittodrie from Alfred the Great was traced. His mother, Mary Anne Moir, eldest daughter and co-heir of George Moir of Denmore, could also trace her descent from Alfred.

THE STEWARTS OF KYNACHAN.

ON 18th October, 1380, Robert II. granted to his son, Alexander Stewart, the "wolfe of Badenoch," a charter of the lands of Tempar, Lassintullich, Tullochcrosk, Kynachan, Garth, Bolfracks, and a third part of Lychnoch, under a blench duty of a silver penny. James Stewart, one of the five natural sons of the latter, married Janet Menzeis, daughter and heiress of Alexander Menzeis of Fothergill, and from this marriage descended the houses of Fothergill, Garth, Bonskeid, Wester Cluny, Killiechassie (there were *Steuarts* of Killiechassie before, but they were cadets of Ballechin, descended from Sir John Steuart of Stix, natural son of James II.), Blackhill, Cloichfoldich, and Derculich. From Wester Cluny descend the Poyntz Stewarts of Chesfield, and from Derculich descend the Stewart-Robertsons of Edradynate, who are really Stewarts. Were the Stewarts of Kynachan also descended from the "wolfe of Badenoch"?

John Stewart of Kynachan, who was "out" in the '15, was a prominent member of this family. In a list of communications to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, which appears in *Archæologia Scotica*, Vol. IV., Appen. II., is—"1840, Feb. 24, Narrative of Incidents connected with John Stewart of Kynachan, by James Robertson, Esq., W.S.," but I do not know the nature of the contents. Joining Mar's army, he was in the detachment under Brigadier McIntosh, which was detailed to cross the Firth of Forth, and effect a junction with the Jacobites in the south. More fortunate than his neighbour, Stewart of Foss (see p. 130), he got safely across the Firth, and entered the citadel of Leith, along with McIntosh's diminished command, on Friday, 13th October. The next day the Duke of Argyll marched down to Leith, but, having an inadequate force and no cannon, he could only view the position, and hold a parley. He called on the garrison to surrender, under various threats. Whatever Stewart of Kynachan's rank was, he was the spokesman on the occasion, for he told the Duke, "That as to surrendering they laughed at it; and as to bringing Cannon and assaulting them, they were ready for him; that they would neither take nor give any Quarter with him, and if he thought he was able to Force them, he might Try his hand." (*Annals of King George*, 1717.) It would appear as if Scott had not known who Kynachan really was, for in relating this incident in *Tales of a Grandfather*, he says, "A Highland gentleman, named Kinakin, answered immediately from the ramparts." Mar, writing to Lord Kenmure from the camp at Perth, on 21st Oct., and referring to McIntosh and the chief officers under his command, whom he hoped had by that time joined him, says, "I must not forget Kinakin, who, I hear, spoke so resolutely to the Duke of Argyle from the Citadel." Kynachan followed the fortunes and misfortunes of his Jacobite friends until the disastrous 13th Nov. found him a prisoner at Preston. On 20th January, 1840, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland was presented by Mr. Alexander Stewart with "the Irons with which John Stewart of Kynochan, in Perthshire, was loaded in Preston Gaol, after the turn-out in 1715." There is a slight inaccuracy in this description, for none of the prisoners appear to have been confined in Preston Gaol, if there was such a place. The Scots officers, who surrendered, numbered 224, and the rank and file 864, in addition to whom 18 gentlemen were taken at Lancaster. "For the better preventing escapes they were order'd to several Places of confinement; The Lords were secured in the most commodious Houses or Inns. The Scotch Officers and Gentry, divided into three Parties, were set under Guard at the Sign of the Mitre, the White-Bull, and the Wind-Mill. The Highlanders and the common Men were put into the Church, where they continued about a Month, the Town's People being obliged to find them Water and Bread; whilst they took what care of themselves they could, upripping all the Linings from the Seats or Pews, and making thereof Breeches and Hose to defend themselves from the Extremity of the Weather." (Patten's *History*.) Some were sent to Wigan, and afterwards to Lancaster, Liverpool, and Chester prisons, to await their trials. The leading officers, numbering about 100, were sent first to Wigan, and then to London, where they were made to undergo an ignominious entry to the city. I have been unable to identify Kynachan among the officers, not knowing his rank, for there were several Stewarts bearing the same Christian name, and he is only referred to once by his territorial title, and that in connection with the incident at Leith, but I am inclined to think that he was Lieutenant-Colonel of Lord Nairn's regiment, as the others were either captains or subalterns, none of whom would be likely to have been delegated to reply to Argyll. They were committed to the Tower, the Marshalsea, Newgate and the Fleet. Lieut.-Colonel Stewart was arraigned at the Court of Exchequer on 31st May, 1716, and pled guilty to the indictment. Whether this was Kynachan or not, I am unable to find any other likely trace of him at the time, and should be glad if anyone can throw light on the matter. I am aware of

the two John Stewarts, each described as "gent.," who were tried at Liverpool on 30th January and 2nd February. One thing is certain, that the lands of Kynachan were forfeited, and an abstract of survey taken by the Surveyor and his Deputy, upon the oaths of the several tenants, by order for the Commissioners for the Annexed Estates, in 1718, shows the rent and yearly value of the estate :—

Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of John Stewart, late of Kynochan—

	£	s.	d.
Money, rent payable in Money -	38	11	6
Bear, 34 Bolls, 2 Firletts, at 6s. 11d.½ per Boll - - - - - -	11	19	7
Oatmeal, 28 Bolls, at Ditto per Boll -	9	14	5
Butter, 13 Pints, at 1s. 1d.⅛ per Pint,	0	14	5
Cheese, 6½ Stones, at 2s. 9d.½ per stone,	0	18	2
Geese, 28 at 1s. 1d.⅛ each - -	1	11	1
Hens, 42 at 3d. each - - -	0	10	6
	£63	19	8

Was the attainder withdrawn, and, if so, when, or how can what appears in the titles of Aberfeldy-beg, &c., be reconciled with the above? :—

Charter of Aberfeldy-beg, Borlick, &c., by John Stewart of Grantully in favour of —— Stewart of Kynachan, 1713.

Disposition John Stewart of Kynachan to David Stewart, 1724.

Disposition David Stewart to Sir Robert Menzies, 1724.

Ratification John Stewart to Sir Robert Menzies, 1724.

I shall be obliged if some one will explain this.

Stewart of Kynachan was also "out" in the '45. Was it he who was in the '15? In Lord Rosebery's *List of Rebels*, he is described as having held the rank of Major, commanding his own tenants, and, after Culloden, as lurking among the hills. When Cumberland arrived at Perth on 6th February, he sent Lieut.-Colonel Sir Andrew Agnew with 500 foot and 120 of the Argyllshire Militia to Blair Castle, and Lieut.-Colonel Leighton with 500 of the 27th Regiment to Castle Menzies. In addition to these, a body of the Argyllshire men, under Colonel John Campbell, was sent out and posted at various other places in Atholl, among them being Kynachan House. These outposts, numbering in all about thirty, were surprised early in the morning of the 17th March by well-organised parties of Highlanders, who had marched, under Lord George Murray, the previous day from Ruthven, and divided when they came to Dalnaspiddal, where the plan of attack was explained. He promised "a reward of one guinea to every man who should surprise a centinel at his post"; but "at the house of Kinnachin the centinel was upon his guard, discharged his piece at the approach of the enemy, and alarmed his friends, who, firing from the windows, defended themselves till the party broke into the house, and, killing one man, made the rest prisoners." (*The Works of John Home, Esq.*) Bun-Rannoch, Blairfettie, Lude, Faskally, and other posts likewise fell into their hands, after which commenced the unsuccessful seventeen-days' siege of Blair Castle.

What became of Stewart of Kynachan? The estate has now for a long time formed a detached portion of the Breadalbane property.

J. CHRISTIE.

THE DELECTABLE MERSE (XII., 156).—Your correspondent, Mr. J. Calder Ross, has slightly misquoted the Berwickshire proverb :—

"For a hen's gerss (grass)
They 'll flit to the Merse"—

and has thereby missed its special import. The following extracts from a somewhat rare little volume, "*The Popular Rhymes, Sayings, and Proverbs of the County of Berwick*," by the late George Hindman, Surgeon, Chirnside, and published in 1856, makes this sufficiently plain :—"The men of Berwickshire still partake of the habits and character of their freebooting forefathers, so far as vivacity and energy of action are concerned; to which may be added their propensity to change of place, and change of service. The *Lothian* hinds often live with a farmer throughout his lease of nineteen years, and if he takes a new lease they still remain on the farm. If a new farmer takes the farm, he will often retain the hinds who were hired to his predecessor. In any case, taking an average view of the periods of service in *Lothian*, they are long compared with the periods served by hinds in *Berwickshire*. A period of one, two, or three years is seldom exceeded there—the hind changing or *flitting* most commonly at the end of one, two, or three years." "In relation to the frequent removals of the *Merse* hinds, we have this saying :—

'For a hen's gerse
They 'll flit i' the Merse.'

That is, they will flit for a matter of very small importance. . . . Formerly, every hind was allowed to keep a few hens; and some of them may have actually removed for the sake of the hens' keep." pp. 31, 32.

Dollar. R. P.

FARMING IN SCOTLAND IN THE DAYS OF OUR GRANDFATHERS.

FROM the Annual Report for 1897 of the Wisconsin Farmers' Institute, now before us, the following address is taken. The subject is of great interest, and the lecturer is well known as a native of Buchan, educated at Aberdeen Grammar School, and a graduate of our University—the Hon. John Johnston, President of the Board of Regents, Wisconsin University, Milwaukee, Illinois :—

A FARMER BY BIRTH.

I am not unaware of the fact that some of our very practical farmers are quite sceptical as to the propriety of having this grand series of Farmers' Institutes closed by the speakers of the evening. They have a natural suspicion that we can tell them but little which will be of any use to them in the barn, the hen-house, the orchard, or the field, and they may be right. Still, there is one thing of which my associates and I may boast, and which cannot be gainsaid, and that is that each one of us was raised on a farm ; and I feel sure that if a boy has had his home on a farm for the first nineteen years of his life, he must be very unlike the gentlemen who are to follow me if he cannot say something about farmers and farming which shall be worth hearing. He may have taught school or attended the university, yet if on his return home during vacation he had to "buckle down" to work in the barn or the harvest field, impressions were made upon him mentally and physically which he will not forget while memory endures. I had the good fortune to be born on a farm in Buchan, the central portion of the county of Aberdeen, Scotland. I hold in my hand the receipts for rent of the farm from 1759 to 1832. The first receipt runs to my great-grandfather, John Johnston, and I regret that no sum of money is mentioned. It reads—"Received full and 'compleat' payment for the crops of 1756, 1757, and 1758," from which I suspect that the rent was not paid so promptly as it might have been ; still, it is satisfactory to know that at last it was "full and compleat." The receipts run to my great-grandfather till 1782, when my grandfather, William Johnston, appears as tenant, and he occupied the farm till 1832, being a term of fifty years, when my father took it. My grandfather, however, continued hale and hearty till I was a large boy, and I had many conversations with him about farming when he was young. In this country there are but few instances where we can compare the condition of a farm at the present moment with its condition one hundred years ago, yet, from what I have been told, I can picture the appearance of that farm one hundred years ago and compare it with what it is to-day. The changes have been most remarkable, and I believe I am correct in saying that by far the greatest of them have taken place within my recollection.

OLD METHODS.

The farms in our neighbourhood in my grandfather's time were divided into the "intown" and the "outfields." The former was about a third of the farm around the houses. All the manure was placed upon it, and it, of course, was the richest land, but that is not saying much, for the manure amounted to but little. They would always plough the land in the same direction, and in time the ridges became like small hills with valleys between them. There was no such thing as rotation of crops, and turnips, clover, and potatoes were unknown. Oats, peas, and barley were the chief crops ; and after the "intown" had been cropped for years and would not produce more than about twice the seed, part of it was given a rest —that is, was not ploughed. Thereupon, it produced a bountiful crop of wild grasses, thistles, "skellochs," sorrel, rushes, and tansies. If this was the treatment of the "intown" you can imagine how the "outfields" looked. I remember that our "outfields" on the hill were largely covered with heather, and on the low and wet ground with rushes, for drains were not thought of. I need hardly say that the use of artificial manure was wholly unknown, although they did treat the soil once in a while to a little taste of lime. You can well imagine there were many years of great scarcity and even famine. The year 1782, when my grandfather took the farm, was a year of famine. The rents paid were merely nominal, but, small as they were, they could never have been paid from the land. It is interesting to know that almost all the money the farmers received came from the knitting of stockings. Instead of women working in the fields, the men worked in the house ; and the old men and boys spent their evenings, and in many instances their days also, in winter, spinning and knitting. The stockings were sold to the merchants in Aberdeen, who sent them to London, Holland, and Hamburg. A traveller through Scotland at the beginning of the present century records it as a noteworthy fact that not a single woman was to be seen at field labour in the county of Aberdeen.

OLD-TIME IMPLEMENTS.

You will be curious to know what sort of implements they used. Well, the Scottish plough in Aberdeenshire in the days of our grandfathers was probably not so good as that used by the children of Israel in the land of Canaan three thousand years ago—certainly it was not so good as that described by Pliny as used by the Romans in his day. It was a large aud coarse implement, all made of wood except the colter and the sock, and the whole was so primitive that an expert wright could make three ploughs in one day at a cost not to exceed forty cents each. It was drawn by from eight to twelve oxen. Besides the man who held the plough there was the "gaudman," who walked alongside carrying a long stick with a sharp point for pricking the lazy oxen, and his shouts were so loud and emphatic that compared to them the "geeing" and "hawing" of to-day would appear tame and uninteresting. I remember there lay around our barn for years, part of a great iron chain, which

grandfather called the "soam." This chain ran along between the six pairs of oxen, and was the only remnant left in my day of the "twal' owsen" plough. The traces were made of dried rushes or twisted fir roots, for ropes were almost unknown. There was no such thing as a cart or waggon on the farm, and they would have been of no use, for there were no roads. All the carrying was done by "currachs," or large baskets hung from a crooksaddle, one on each side of the horse. The crops were all brought home to the cornyard, and even the dung was carried to the fields, in this fashion. It is not surprising that the "outfields" got but little manure. The horses went in single file, the second horse being tied by its halter to the tail of the first horse, and so on. Sometimes there would be a dozen horses in line, especially when going on a long journey—say to or from the meal mill or the peat moss.

GRANDFATHER'S CATTLE.

I need not say that the cattle were a small, scraggy, ill-shaped, ill-fed lot, and pure black. My father was wont to tell us that when he was a small boy a pure white ox was exhibited at the markets, to see which they paid a small admission fee. A pure white ox, or even a partially white ox, had never been seen in that part of the country. The horses were no better than the cattle. Then there were no fences. Many a weary day have I herded the cattle when a small boy. I believe I should have gone crazy if it had not been for the company of the dog. He stayed by me when all others seemed to have forsaken me. The dog has been called the friend of man. I know he is the most steadfast friend of the herd-laddie.

(To be continued.)

BUCHAN FIELD CLUB.—A meeting of the Club was held on 22nd ult. at Peterhead, the Rev. Dr. Stewart presiding. The Rev. W. Serle of Musselburgh read a paper on the Migration of Birds, with special reference to Peterhead. He maintained that many popular errors on the subject were being dissipated by the closer investigation it was now receiving. Incidentally, the lecturer mentioned that the list of Buchan Birds now amounted to 189. Mr. Serle was cordially thanked for his interesting paper.

CLYACK.—If this word has not been too much in evidence, I should like to call attention to a short paragraph in this month's *Leisure Hour*, by J. H. Spettigue, on the ancient harvest custom of "calling the neck" (which has been described by Baring-Gould also) in Cornwall. The neck is the last sheaf cut. It is hoisted, decorated, and the cry is raised, "A neck, a neck, I've got 'un." "What have ye? a neck, &c." Could it be possible that *Clyack* is a corruption of *Calling the neck?* A. M.

NOTES ON THE ISLE OF MUCK.

("Set as an emerald in the casing sea.")

I.—ITS NAME.

MUCK is green, and that gives it distinction in a region where the prevailing summer tints are blue, grey and purple. Dean Munro, who saw the island in 1549, speaks of its verdure and fertility. Martin, whose volume on the Hebrides was the guide book of Dr. Johnson on his memorable Highland Tour, says it was "fruitful in corn and grass." George Buchanan, in the sixteenth century, declares that "for its size" it was "abundant in the necessaries of life"; and Robert Buchanan, in the nineteenth century, that "it is green and fertile, an oasis in the waste." William Black loved to speak of "green Ulva." Muck has a better claim to the adjective—at least historically.

The name "Muck" has no savoury associations either in English or in Gaelic—the word means "pig." "Buchanan," says Boswell, in his *Tour with Johnson*, "calls it *Insula Porcorum*," and everyone who speaks of Muck follows Boswell with a strange persistency, although Buchanan's name for it is *Porcaria*. "It is so called from its form," continues Boswell; but, like his hero, Boswell was short-sighted when nature required to be seen: and so we are not astonished to find little resemblance to a pig either in the general aspect of the island or in its map. It is more likely that it received its name from being a well-known haunt of the wild boar. The natives maintain that Muck is only a contraction of the Gaelic name for a whale—"the sea-pig"—numbers of which are sometimes seen in the neighbourhood. Be that as it may, the men of Muck had a special name for their island when at sea—one authority says it was *Tirr Chrainne*, which he interprets "Sow's Island." It was a general belief over the Western Isles that it was particularly unlucky to use the name of the home-island when at sea: and the islesmen adopted the harmless device of a nick-name, so that the deluded "fiends of the nether deep" could ascertain neither their origin nor their destination.

When proprietors were by courtesy named after their possessions, it was embarrassing for the owner of the island to be addressed simply as Muck. Dr. Johnson met the Laird of Muck at Dunvegan in 1773, and he testifies to the Islesman's abhorrence of his territorial title. "An appellation," says the Doctor in his sounding English, "which he thinks too coarse for his island, he would like still less for himself." The Laird contended that the name of his pro-

perty was Monk. It was once, he maintained, an appanage of Iona, and tradition declared that a hermit had at one time made his cell there. As proof, he victoriously pointed to some clan ruins still named the "Castle of the White Hill." But no one took his reasoning seriously, and compromised the matter by calling him "Isle of Muck"—an arrangement, says Boswell, which "went off with great readiness." Muck, however, never got over his dislike; it followed him to the grave. In his obituary notice in the *Scots Magazine* of 1780, he is designated as "of the Isle of Monk." The present proprietor shares his distaste—he insists on calling the island Muick. J. CALDER ROSS.

LORD PRESIDENT FORBES.—In an article in *Notes and Queries* on "Horace Walpole and His Editors," Miss Helen Toynbee quotes a letter which Horace Walpole—"afterwards Lord Walpole," she adds—wrote to Lord President Forbes. It is dated 30th November, 1746, and runs thus:—

MY DEAR LORD,—Hearing that you are to set out immediately for Scotland, I send you this, to wish you a good journey, and good success in your undertakings, although I much doubt whether you will have the luck, if you proceed upon the principles and motives you seemed to have in our last conversation. Your own good-nature, and a concern for that part of the country where you was bred and born, makes you inclined to think things and people to be what they are inclined to be, rather than what they are in reality, and therefore you will endeavour to reconcile what by its nature is irreconcileable. The consequence of all, I am afraid, will be, that you will, in your Bill to call it in, do nothing that will redound to the interest of the United Kingdom, or to your own honour or credit. You will pardon this freedom from a good citizen, and from your most affectionate friend,

H. WALPOLE.

Lord President Forbes.

From the contents of the letter it may be gathered that Forbes had embodied some of his schemes in a Bill, of which, and of the Scotch nation in general, the writer of the letter speaks slightingly. Forbes was at this date a man of sixty years of age.

JUST as we go to press, we regret to say that intelligence has reached us of the death of Mr. James W. Scott, one of our earliest and most valued contributors. A journalist by profession and instinct, we valued his willing help. ED.

THE GERARD FAMILY.—An interesting account is given in *Eleanor Leslie* (a biography by J. M. Stone, London, 1898) of how the Gerards of Rochsoles became Catholics. From the pedigree of this family (given in *S. N. & Q.*, Vol. X., p. 61), it may be remembered that Colonel Gerard of Rochsoles was the grandson of the Rev. Alexander Gerard, professor of divinity in King's College, Aberdeen. The Colonel married (in 1839) Euphemie, the daughter and co-heir of Sir John Robinson, and had, besides other issue, the Rev. John Gerard, S.J. (author of two books on the Gunpowder Plot), and two daughters, Jane and Dorothea (Madam Laszowski and Madam Longard de Longarde), the well-known novelists. Father Gerard contributes an account of his father's conversion (pp. 153-8) to *Eleanor Leslie*. He says his father and mother at the time of their marriage were Scotch Episcopalians. In 1844 they were in Rome. In 1847 Colonel Gerard paid a visit to the West Indies, and during his absence his wife began "seriously" to study the Catholic claims. Shortly afterwards Mrs. Gerard went to Ireland, and met several priests. On returning to Scotland she was visited by Mrs. Monteith of Carstairs, who had "unquestionably" much to do with Mrs. Gerard's 'verting. By the time Colonel Gerard returned his wife had "practically made up her mind to go over." Mrs. Gerard was baptised at St. Margaret's Convent, Edinburgh, and soon after (Dec., 1848) her husband and three sons joined her. Colonel Gerard "was a remarkably good artist; his sketches, which now cover the walls of Rochsoles, are delightful." Mrs. Gerard could also sketch.

Queries.

1232. JOHN INNES.—Who was the John Innes who wrote to Secretary Windebank under date March 6, 1640 (see *Calendar of State Papers*), about "my utter ruin, the death of my wife and overthrow of my family. I wish you had given order with your warrant that my head had been struck off, or I hanged. Then I had been at rest, but now I am murdered in person. I am sure his Majesty does no such cruelty to any, much less to one who has done what I have in his service, and which is well known to His Majesty, having been certified by his Council in Scotland." Did Innes belong to the Leuchars family? B.

1233. REV. ALEXANDER KEITH OF THE "MARRIAGE SHOP," MAYFAIR.—Has Keith, who officiated at so many irregular matrimonial alliances between 1735 and 1754 at St. George's, Mayfair, ever been identified with Aberdeenshire Keiths. The *Dictionary*

of National Biography does not deal with his origin. An interesting article on Keith appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*, London, on March 28, 1899. J. M. B.

1234. "TALES OF THE WISE MEN OF GOTHAM."—At the present time I am gathering bibliographical and other notes relative to the well-known "Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham." I have seen it mentioned that copies of these tales—in the usual chap-book form—have been printed in Scotland and Ireland; though, as yet, I have no notices of existing copies. If you, or any of your readers, can inform me of copies printed at Edinburgh or elsewhere in Scotland (or even in Ireland), I shall be pleased to acknowledge same. I may also say that I should be glad to be brought into correspondence with owners of copies. Are any copies to be seen in the great Scottish libraries?

30 Notintone Place, Nottingham. A. STAPLETON.

Answers.

1204. AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CATALOGUES (XII., 95, 143).—I may inform Mr. P. J. Anderson that I have now before me the following sixteen General Catalogues of American Universities and Colleges:—CONNECTICUT. Yale University, 1701-1895: Trinity College, 1823-1895. MAINE. Bowdoin College, 1794-1889. MASSACHUSETTS. Amherst College, 1821-1890: Harvard University, 1636-1890: Williams College, 1795-1890. NEW HAMPSHIRE. Dartmouth College, 1771-1890. NEW JERSEY. Princeton University, 1746-1896: Rutgers College, 1770-1885. NEW YORK. Hobart College, 1825-1897: Columbia College, 1754-1888. NORTH CAROLINA. The University of North Carolina, 1789-1889. PENNSYLVANIA. The University of Pennsylvania, 1749-1880. RHODE ISLAND. Brown University, 1764-1894. VERMONT. The University of Vermont, 1791-1890. VIRGINIA. William and Mary College, 1720-1859. JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.,
March 15th, 1899.

Scots Books of the Month.

Lumsden of the Guides. Being a Sketch of the Life of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry Burnett Lumsden, K.C.S.I., C.B., with Selections from his Correspondence and Occasional Papers. By General Sir Peter S. Lumsden, G.C.B., C.S.I., and George R. Elsmie, C.S.I. 8vo. 16/-.

Mactagart, J. Mackinnon and the Bards. 2/6. Oliphant.

Douglas, Sir George. Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles. 3 maps. 8vo. 7/6 net. Blackwood.
The new volume of the "County Histories of Scotland."

Memorial Catalogue of the Burns' Exhibition. Hodge.

Reid, A. G. The Annals of Auchterarder and Memorials of Strathearn. Philips.

Mary, Queen of Scots. 1542-1587. Arranged and edited by Robert S. Rait, M.A. 2/6. Nutt.

Grey Weather. Moorland Tales of my own People. By John Buchan. 6/-. London: John Lane.

Warrick, John. The History of Old Cumnock. With a Map and Sixteen Illustrations. Gardner.

Nicoll, W. Robertson. The Ascent of the Soul. 1/- net. Isbister.

Selected Letters of Samuel Rutherford. Edited by Rev. Andrew A. Bonar. 1/-. Oliphant.

A Key to the Waverley Novels in Chronological Sequence. By Henry Grey. 2/6. Sonnenschein.

Pelhie, Michael. Summary Proceedings in Inland Revenue Cases. Green.

Henderson, T. F. Scottish Vernacular Literature. Nutt.

Dickson, John. Emeralds Chased in Gold, or the Islands of the Forth: Their Story—Ancient and Modern. 6/-. Oliphant.

Stewart, A. Morris. The Origins of Scottish Presbytery. An Historical Sketch. 1/- net. Oliphant.

Aitken, James. The Abiding Law. 2/6. Oliphant.

Macpherson, Alex. Gleanings from the Charter Chest of Cluny Castle. Inverness.

Transactions of the Glasgow Archæological Society. New Series. Volume III., Part 2. Maclehose.

Cunninghame-Graham, R. B. The Ipané. 1/6.
Contains Scotch Sketches. Unwin.

Hamilton, Lord Ernest. The Perils of Josephine. 6/-. Unwin.

Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection, University of Glasgow. Volume I. Italy, Sicily, Macedon, Thrace, and Thessaly. By George Macdonald, M.A., Lecturer in Greek in the University of Glasgow. Maclehose.

Meldrum, D. S. Holland and the Hollanders. 6/-. Blackwood.

Autobiography of a Child. 6/-. Blackwood.

Crockett, S. R. The Black Douglas. 6/-. Smith.

Balfour, R. Gordon. Presbyterianism in the Colonies, with Special Reference to the Principles and Influence of the Free Church of Scotland. 7/6. Macniven.
The fifth series of Chalmers Lectures.

Published by A. BROWN & CO., Booksellers, Aberdeen. Literary communications should be addressed to the "Editor," 23 Osborne Place, Aberdeen. Advertisements and Business Letters to the Publishers, 83 Union Street, Aberdeen.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

VOL. XII.] No. 12. JUNE, 1899. REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d. PER POST 4d.

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ABERDEEN, JUNE, 1899.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

WITH this issue *Scottish Notes and Queries* completes twelve years of its existence. The occasion is one for congratulation among all who have contributed their quota, in whatever form, to its useful career. This may be queried by the caviller, asking what has it done. A wise handling of the published volumes will answer. An appeal to them will show how much valuable and original subject matter they contain—how much of what the Americans call "secondary matter" has been ensured a survival, because it was of a kind that no intelligent person would willingly let die. Then if there are many queries asked that have found no response, there are many more which have been answered to everybody's entire satisfaction. But much more has been done by *S. N. & Q.* than the printed page can reveal. Persons of literary and allied leanings have been brought into courteous touch with one another, correspondences have been set up, and intimacies and friendships of a lasting kind have been formed —the motive being in all cases the same, a strong desire to be of service by widening our circle of knowledge. It is not possible to pass from the work accomplished without a hearty acknowledgment to all who helped us in times past. We shall start a new volume with a lighter heart than we began the first, supported by many promises of substantial help from influential friends.

With next issue it is proposed to begin a New Series of *S. N. & Q.* In this we follow in the footsteps of our great English contemporary and prototype, and for the same reason, which was :—"That they who now wish to subscribe . . . may have the opportunity of doing so, without on the one hand having an incomplete work, or, on the other, incurring the expense of purchasing the back volumes." The New Series will mark no particular change in our policy, aims or methods, although we shall continue so to modify these, when the occasion seems to serve, for the better fulfilment of our main purpose.

One other point falls to be mentioned. The necessity has been urged of a General Index to the whole of the twelve volumes now published. As this task will obviously involve considerable labour and cost, it cannot be undertaken without a backing of subscribers desirous of possessing such an easy method of reference to the varied contents of the work. Order forms are issued herewith, and an early and encouraging return of these will prompt a speedy compilation of a General Index, which subscribers may bind up with Volume XII.

BYRON'S MATERNAL ANCESTORS.

(Continued from page 164.)

THE SEVEN DAUGHTERS OF THE WILLIAM GORDON, THE FIFTH LAIRD OF GIGHT.

THE career of the fifth laird of Gight reminds one of a fairy story, which tells of some wicked ogre, with "Seven Sons and Seven Daughters." I have dealt with the Seven Sons, who followed in their father's footsteps so dutifully. The story of their Seven Sisters is scarcely less interesting, for the madcap strain in the family came out either in them or in their children. The fifth laird's daughters were:—

VIII. *Janet* (?) *Gordon.* Dr. Temple says that one of the fifth laird's daughters "married *Leith of Harthill.*" Dr. Davidson, in his *Earldom of the Garioch*, notes that John Leith, second of Harthill, married as his second wife a Janet Gordon, whom I take to be Gight's daughter. Dr. Davidson further adds that Leith had by his first wife (Beatrix Fraser) a son John, third of Harthill, the notorious rebel who broke out of the Tolbooth of Aberdeen, July, 1640: and that it was his son Patrick who was executed as a rebel in Edinburgh, Oct. 26, 1647 (at the age of 25). Now Spalding (Vol. II., 392) speaks of this Patrick as the "cousing" of Nathaniel Gordon. Hence I am inclined to believe that —— Gordon of Gight married John, the third, not the second, laird of Harthill, as Dr. Davidson says. In any case, Spalding reference makes it clear that Patrick Leith was descended from a Gight Gordon (whereas Dr. Davidson's statements makes no relationship at all). She was either the mother or the grandmother of "young Harthill," who was hand-in-glove with Nathaniel Gordon, notably in the raid on the Aberdeen merchants at St. James's fair, Elgin, July 24, 1644, and at the capture of two of Forbes of Craigievar's troopers at Inverurie on Sunday, Feb. 23, 1645. In one instance young Leith would have been the second, and, in the other, the whole, cousin of Nathaniel Gordon.

IX. *Christian Gordon* made a good match by marrying Sir Adam *Gordon of Park.* According to a manuscript genealogy of the Park family, drawn up by James Mitchell, factor of Pitfour, in 1815, Sir Adam was the second of the seven sons of John Gordon of Cairnburrow, who died 1622, and who—among many big purchases in land, amounting to £206,666 (Scots)—had bought Rothiemay and Turtery for his eldest son, William (killed 1630), and the estate of Park (at a cost of £34,000 Scots) for his second son, Adam, who entered into possession, 1617. By Christian Gordon (his first wife) he had two sons and a daughter. As the Park genealogy (which the late Mr. Charles Elphinstone-Dalrymple investigated) is very elaborate, I shall content myself with tracing it out only in regard to the Duff connection, because it is the first landed family with whom we can connect the Duke of Fife. The eldest son of Sir Adam was—

Sir John Gordon of Park, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Sibbald of Rankeillor, in 1631, and had—

Sir John Gordon, created a baronet in 1680. The baronetcy became extinct in 1804.

Sir George Gordon of Edinglassie, Sheriff of Banff. He had a daughter—

Jean Gordon, married William Duff of Dipple (grandson of the much disputed Adam Duff in Clunybegg), and became the mother of the first Earl Fife, and ancestor of the Duke of Fife.

X. —— *Gordon* (according to Dr. Temple) married (1) Alexander Gordon of Tulloch, and (2) Thomas Gordon of Pittendreich. The latter statement is confirmed by the old manuscript genealogy of the Gordons, quoted by Dr. John Stuart in his preface to *Britane's Distemper*, which notes that Thomas Gordon of Pittendreich married "the laird of Geyth's daur, Gordon, and has succession." Thomas was the fourth son of Sir Thomas Gordon of Cluny (by Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of the Earl of Angus), and brother of Sir Alexander Gordon of Cluny and of Patrick Gordon of Ruthven, who wrote *Britane's Distemper.* Pittendreich was implicated in the feud with Frendraught, 1634, and in an attack in Aberdeen March 26, 1644 (*Spalding*). It may be noted that Nathaniel Gordon (her nephew) declared at the time of his death (Jan. 20, 1646) that 500 merks were due to him by *Janet* Gordon, widow of *William* Gordon of Tulloch, who was alive in August, 1638 (*Great Seal*). Captain Gordon of Tulloch raised some soldiers for France, and went there in March, 1642 (*Spalding*). The fact that Sir Thomas Gordon of Cluny was caution to the Privy Council for the sixth laird of Gight in connection with the murder of Francis Hay in 1617, strengthens the supposition that the Gight and Cluny family were connected as indicated in this Pittendreich marriage. In 1674, Thomas Gordon of Pittendreich was given as the liferenter of Tulloch, the then laird of which was then a minor (*Records of the Meeting of the Exercise of Alford*). I imagine that this daughter of the house of Gight was the mother of—

William Gordon of Saphak, described by the Privy Council as the sixth laird of Gight's

"suster sone." He assisted his uncle, Alexander Gordon in Burnegraynes, to raid the lands of Sir William Keith of Balmure in March, 1618 (Nathaniel Gordon's father also being implicated). He was put to the horn, and sought relief from the Privy Council in July, 1619, when his uncle, the sixth laird of Gight, had to find caution for him and Harry Gordon in Haddo not to molest a certain William Keith and John Merser (the minister of Methlic, who had been attacked by one of Gight's servants in 1605). The *Great Seal* calls his wife Elizabeth Forbes, and mentions him as late as 1620. Was he the William Gordon of Tulloch whose widow, Janet—he may have been twice married—had the funds of Nathaniel Gordon? He had a brother—

Adam Gordon of Bogholl (*Great Seal*). He was one of several Gordons, including William of "Saquhan" (Saphak?) who granted a bond in 1606 to Patrick Gordon of Ruthven, the author of *Britane's Distemper*.

XI. —— *Gordon* (says Dr. Temple) married George *Gordon of Hallhead*. I cannot verify this statement. Colonel Wolrige-Gordon of Esslemont informs me that there is a gap in the names of the wives of the lairds of Hallhead between Robert Gordon, who succeeded his grandfather before 1554, and John Gordon, who married Mary Ross of Auchlossan, 1606. In view, however, of the fact that Adam Lindsay Gordon, the poet, was the great-grandson of Robert Gordon (fifteenth laird of Hallhead), and is the only Gordon, besides Byron, whose verse is remembered, it would be extremely interesting if this Gight-Hallhead alliance could be verified.

XII. *Lucy* (?) *Gordon* married James (?) *Mowat of Balquholly*. Dr. Temple does not venture to give the Christian names of either of the pair, for the Mowat genealogy (as I showed in the December and January numbers of this journal) is exceedingly nebulous. Mr. Hay, in his *Sinclairs of Rosslyn*, says that "Lucy Gordon, daughter of the laird of Gight," married "*James* Mowat of Balquholly," and had a daughter—

Margaret Mowat, who had two illegitimate children (Patrick and John) to the Hon. William Sinclair, second son of the fourth Earl of Caithness. These boys were legitimatised in 1607. The second of them—

Rev. John Sinclair, was the ancestor of Sir John Sinclair, the compiler of the *Statistical Account of Scotland*, and of the present baronet of Ulbster, and the Archdeacon of London.

Balquholly was a next-door neighbour of Gight, and, as I have shown, the fifth laird made a series of violent attacks on Magnus Mowat in 1601. So far, however, from that invalidating the statement that one of his daughters "married Mowat of Balquholly," it would, if anything, strengthen it.

XIII. *Elspet* (*or Elizabeth*) *Gordon* was a sister worthy of her brothers' exploits. She married in 1600 James *Cheyne* of Pennan, a James Cheyne (possibly of Esslemont) being charged by the Ellon Presbytery (Feb. 11, 1600) with having performed the ceremony, he "having no function in the ministrie" (Mair's *Presbytery of Ellon*). Cheyne belonged to a very lawless family. In June, 1617, he assaulted one of Gordon of Buckie's tenants at Cairnhill, and threatened him with his life unless he left Esslemont, or paid "in name of blede maill" a number of fowls and a sum of money yearly. In May, 1618, Cheyne and his wife (who had left Pennan) carried on an extraordinary war on John Petrie in Esslemont. They broke into his house, and took away the "haille meite, drinke, miell, beiff, and muttoun." When Petrie objected, Cheyne threatened to kill him, and from November, 1618, to February, 1619, they persisted in looting his house. Mrs. Cheyne was ultimately charged before the Privy Council with "consaueing ane heich offence aganis" Petrie. One day, "in the hicht of hir distemperit passioun and unrewlie humour," Mrs. Cheyne "pat violent hand" on Petrie, "and schamefullie and unhonnestlie [the adjective is a quaint seventeenth-century criticism of woman as a pugilist] strak and dang him with her hands [nails?] and feit on sindrie pairtis of his body and left him for deid." The Crown could not prove the case, but Mrs. Cheyne, I take it, was quite capable of the assault.

XIV. *Marjorie Gordon* seems to have been the Marjorie Gordon who was excommunicated in 1603 (Mair's *Ellon*). She married her cousin german, Alexander *Innes* of Cults, known as "Crag-in-Peril" (I may note in parenthesis that her husband's grand-niece, Jane Innes, who died in 1727, married Thomas Pitt, the ancestor of Lord Chatham, and William Pitt, whose ancestry I traced in this journal of June, 1898). Marjorie had a strain of the family blood, for there was "sum intrigue" between her and Innes, the marriage coming off "abruptly," though she was really "contracted with the Laird of Tolly Barclay." (*Familie of Innes.*) They had seven children.

1. *John Innes of Leuchars* was his mother's son. In 1612 he and several other boys, including two Gordons (of course), were arraigned before the Aberdeen Town Council for a series of riots in the Grammar, Song, and Writing Schools

of the city. On December 1 they took possession of the Song School, "lang before the superstitious tyme of Yeuill, against the laudibill acttis and statutes maid thairanent obefoir, nochwithstanding that souertie wes found be thame that thay sould not tack the schulles at that time nor na uther tyme of the year; and that thay sould observe gude ordour and discipline within the saidis schulles." They were also charged with carrying guns and with "schouting thairwith alswell on the nicht as on the day." Their "greit deids of oppressionne and ryottis" included their forcible entry of the citizens' houses, and "bracking up thair durris and windowis and maisterfullie tacking of thair fouillis, pultrie, breid, and vivaris." They also looted the country carts, which brought "fewall and vivaris cumeing to this burghe and mercat thairof." The ringleaders were imprisoned in the Tolbooth. This John Innes began life in the French army with his distant kinsman, Colonel Gordon (of Wallenstein notoriety). He married Marjorie Geddes, daughter of James Geddes of Auchenseat, and had eighteen children, including

John Innes, who married Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of Sir George Gordon of Edinglassie, the latter being his father's first cousin. His wife's sister married William Duff of Dipple (as I have shown).

2. *Alexander Innes* entered the English service, and was attached successively to Buckingham, Stafford, and the King. He was once employed on a state mission to Holland. (*Familie of Innes*).

3. *James Innes* was also in the English (royalist) service, and was made a prisoner by the Parliamentary army, at Windsor, 1643.

4. *Patrick Innes* was employed by the Earls of Argyll and Huntly.

5. *George Innes* had a pair of colours in Lord Spynie's regiment, raised for service with Gustavus Adolphus, 1621.

6. *Robert Innes* was also worthy of his mother's son. In 1621 (*Privy Council Register*) his uncle, the laird of Gight, had to appear on his behalf, as cautioner that the boy should not disturb Marion Strachan, relict of John Innes of Leucharis (probably his aunt). He entered the French army, and afterwards served with the English Royalists (*Familie of Innes*).

With such a family of sons and daughters, it is not surprising that Gight's dependants had something of his temper in them. Thus in 1622 George Gordon, one of his tenants at Lethenty, went forth to do battle on his own account with two brothers, named Ferguson, at Newburgh. Undeterred by the fact that the day was the Sabbath, he struck one of them with "his faldit neiff upoun the faice and head, and thereby damneist and feld him deid to the ground," and then "verrie barbarously cuttit off his right lug." Not satisfied with this barbarism, he pursued the other brother with a drawn sword, and "cutt ane grite peece of his harne pane."

J. M. BULLOCH.

FORBES OF PITNACALDER.—Our correspondent, "F.," sends us the following inscription, copied from the tombstone over the remains of the Rev. John Forbes, author of the Pitnacalder version of the Psalms. The stone—a large, flat one, raised on four pillars—is near to what was, until recently, the entrance door at the east end of the church of Deer, but which, on the inside of the edifice having been altered in consequence of a new organ being put therein, has been built up. Some Latin phrases with which the inscription concludes are so much obliterated that they are not decipherable:—

Dedicated by Mrs. Margt. Hay, his widow, to the memory of John Forbes of Pitnacalder, M.A., Minister of Deer, who died Au. 1769, in the 81st year of his age and the 52nd of his ministry.

With a manly figure he possessed the literature of the Scholar, the elocution of the Preacher, the accomplishment of the Gentleman.

As a Pastor
his character was distinguished by piety, virtue, and entire devotion to
the Cause of Christ.

Beloved by his relatives,
respected by his acquaintances,
venerated by the body of the people,
his life was useful and his end was peace.

. . . . . .

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

1064. *Glennie, John Stuart, M.A.:* Barrister, Journalist, and Author. Son of Alexander, of Maybank, Aberdeen, he graduated at Marischal College in 1849, studied for the English Bar at the Middle Temple, and has been a voluminous author and busy journalist. For a list of his multifarious works see A. W. Robertson's *Handlist of Bibliography*. He is an authority on all matters bearing on the Arthurian legend, and has written several books dealing with that subject.

1065. *Hunter, Robert, M.A., LL.D. (Rev.):* Missionary, Lexicographer, and Author. A native of Aberdeen, where he was born about 1821, he graduated at Marischal College in 1841, after a very distinguished career at that University. Having studied for the ministry of the Free Church, he gave himself to the Foreign Mission field, and was for some time missionary at Nagpore. Having been compelled, for the sake of his health, to return to this country, he settled in London, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. His name is, however, specially associated with the *Encyclopædic Dictionary*, in 7 vols., 4to., which he edited, and which appeared between 1879 and 1889. He died a few years ago. His degree of LL.D. was given him by Aberdeen University in 1883.

1066. *Hutchieson, John Cruickshank:* Minor Poet. Born in Aberdeen, in 1847, he entered the counting-house of Messrs. Alex. Pirie & Sons, Stoneywood Works, when he was only 16 years of age. Of literary tendencies, and having a poetic gift, he early courted the Muse. Possessed also of considerable talent as an elocutionist, he was among the first who, in 1864, introduced penny readings into the north of Scotland. In 1877 he published *Village Voices, or Warbles from the Sprays of Stoneywood*, which was well received and rapidly sold. In 1878 he published, in the Chandos Classics, *Fugitive Poetry, 1600-1878*, a valuable collection of anonymous verse, which secured the applause of the critics.

1067. *Hutchison, John:* Author. Born in Peterhead, he entered Marischal College, as a student, in 1829, and published a treatise on *Whale Fishery at Peterhead*, in 1830.

1068. *Hutchison, William:* Author. Brother of No. 1067, he too entered Marischal College in 1829. His name is associated with two publications on the Sabbath: *The Sabbath Every Man's Birthright*, Glasgow; and *A Plea for the Entire Sabbath*, Aberdeen, 1850. He also published *Practical Economics*, Edinburgh and Peterhead, 1846.

1069. *Irvine, Patrick, of Inveramsay, W.S.:* Author. Son of John Irvine of Drum, and born about 1770, he graduated at Marischal College in 1790, became W.S. in 1797. He is the author of *Considerations on the Inexpediency of the Law of Entail in Scotland*, which reached a second edition, 1826; *Considerations of the Inexpediency of the Law of Marriage in Scotland*, 1828; *Considerations Concerning the Administration of Justice in Scotland*, 1831.

1070. *Jamieson, Robert, M.D.:* Medical Author. Born in Aberdeen, son of a goldsmith, he graduated at Marischal College in 1838, took his M.D. at Edinburgh in 1839, became a lecturer on Mental Diseases in Marischal College Medical School in 1845, and was afterwards appointed Physician to the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Aberdeen. He has published a *Lecture on the Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity*, 1850; *Mind and Body: A Discourse*, 1858; *Phrenical Action of the Cerebrum*, 1858; and *Recent Increase of Mental Disease*, 1875.

1071. *Jamieson, Thomas, Fr., LL.D.:* Author. Brother of No. 1070, he graduated at Marischal College in 1847, and acted as Fordyce Lecturer in Aberdeen University, 1862-74. He has written extensively on Agriculture, &c., and is LL.D. of Aberdeen, 1884. He has published: *On the General Principles of Reclaiming Land*, 1855; *On the Pleistocene Deposits of Aberdeenshire*, 1858; *On an Outlier of Lias, Aberdeenshire*, 1859; *List of Altitudes in Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine; Structure of the S. W. Highlands*, 1860; *Crag Strata beneath the Boulder Clay*, 1860; *Ice-Worn Rocks of Scotland*, 1863; *Parallel Roads of Glenroy*, 1863; *History of Last Geological Change in Scotland*, 1865; *Remains of the Stone Period in Buchan*, 1868.

1072. *Jamieson, Andrew (Prof.):* Scientific Author. This noted son of Bon-Accord is one of our highest authorities on Electrical and Mechanical Science, and it is said that some of his treatises on these subjects have been translated into several languages. K. J. says that his *Electrical Rules and Tables* are to the electrician what *Hoppus* is to the timber merchant, or a Ready Reckoner to a merchant, while his text-book on Steam reached a tenth edition in 1895. His first published work, *Submarine Telegraph Tables*, appeared in 1881, in which year also appeared his *History of Silenium*. For list of his writings, see *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 23, and *Robertson's Handlist.*

1073. *Johnston, George, D.D.:* Divine of Presbyterian Church of England. A native of Aberdeenshire, and educated there, he was ordained to Trinity Church, Liverpool, in 1857. Distinguished as a critical reviewer and author, he has published *The Unpardonable Sin*, 1858; *The Root and Fruit of Romanism and Ritualism*, 1872; and *Scottish Church History*. He has long acted as Clerk to the Liverpool Presbytery.

1074. *Keith, Sir John, 1st Earl of Kintore:* 3rd son of the 6th Earl Marischal. For his alleged share in preserving the Regalia of Scotland during the Commonwealth, he was, in 1660, appointed Knight Marischal of Scotland, an office made hereditary in his family. He was also made a Peer, under the title of Earl of Kintore, in 1677, and in December, 1684, was appointed Treasurer Depute. He supported the Union with England, and died in 1714.

1075. *Keith, George, 5th Earl Marischal:* Founder of Marischal College (born 1553, died 1623). This nobleman was educated at King's College, and subsequently at several continental universities, and of Geneva, where he came under the influence of Theodore Boza. He also visited the chief European Courts. On returning home, he was implicated in various turbulent proceedings, including the Raid of Ruthven, but vindicated his innocence. He was entrusted by James VI. with the task of negotiating the King's marriage with Anne of Denmark, and in 1609 was Royal Commissioner to the Scottish Parliament. A cultivated and public-spirited man, his founding of Marischal College is a standing proof of his enlightened views on the subject of education. He died in 1623.

1076. *Keith, William, D.D. (Prof.):* Divine. Brother of George Keith of Linturk, Leochel-Cushnie, he graduated at Marischal College in 1643, was ordained minister of Kinnellar, translated to Montkeggie, in 1650, and thence to Udny, 1653, on being appointed Professor of Divinity, Edinburgh University. he demitted his charge, 1663, and got the incumbency of St. Cuthbert's shortly after. He had the degree of D.D.

1077. *Kemp, James, D.D.:* Bishop of Maryland, U.S.A. Born, 1764, in Keith-hall, he graduated at Marischal College in 1786, and devoted another winter to Divinity and other studies. In 1787 he emigrated to Maryland, and soon became a clergyman in the Episcopal Church there. From 1790 to 1810, he was Rector of Great Choptank parish in Maryland. He was associate Rector of St. Paul's, Baltimore, when he was elected Suffragan Bishop for the aged Bishop Clogget, in 1814. On the death of Bishop Clogget, in 1816, he took the whole charge of the diocese of Maryland. He died in 1827. For notice see *S. N. & Q.*, xii., 66.

1078. *Kemp[t], John, LL.D. (Prof.).* Stated in the Marischal Graduation Records to be a native of Coull, though Dr. Gammack says that in American *Memoirs* he is said to have been born at Auchlossan, Scotland. Dr. Gammack asks whether there is an Auchlossan in Coull. In a list of the farms, villages, and estates of Coull given in "Slater's Directory," there is no mention of an Auchlossan in that parish. There is, however, notice of an estate of the name in Lumphanan, which has now become the property of Farquharson of Finzean; and, from Smith's *Aberdeenshire*, it appears that there was once an Auchlossan Loch in Lumphanan, which has now been drained. Probably, as Coull and Lumphanan are adjoining parishes, there may have been a migration at some time of the family from the one parish to the other. Dr. Kemp, who seems to have emigrated to America after graduation, became Professor of Mathematics at Columbia University, in 1786, and had the degree of LL.D. from King's College, Aberdeen, 1787. He held his professional chair till 1812. See *S. N. & Q.*, xii., 66 and 95.

1079. *Knight, William, LL.D. (Prof.).* A native of Aberdeen, he graduated at Marischal College in 1802. He taught the Semi class, 1810-11, and conducted extra-mural classes in Botany and Chemistry, 1811-16, and acted as Professor of Natural Philosophy, Belfast, 1816-22. He succeeded Copland as Professor of Natural Philosophy, Marischal College, by arrangement, 1822. He resumed the teaching of Botany in 1823, and in 1827 was appointed lecturer on that subject by the joint medical school. He has published: *Heads of a Course of Lectures*, 1811; *Outlines of Botany*, 1813 and 1828; *Facts towards a New Theory of the Earth*, 1818; *The First Day in Heaven*, 1820; and "Marischal College," in *New Stat. Account*, 1845. He died in 1844.

1080. *Leask, William, D.D.* Said, in Marischal College Records, to have been the son of a farmer in Slains parish, but, in a contemporary sketch of his life, published after his death, he is said to have been born at Kirkwall, Orkney, on 4th March, 1812. If the William Leask, of Marischal College, who signs himself, in 1834, in the College Album, the son of a Slains farmer, is the Dr. Leask who became a Congregational minister in London and a voluminous author, then there must have been some mistake about his birthplace in the notice published after his death. In that notice he is said to have been dismissed from his situation in Edinburgh for advocating the disestablishment of the Church. From Edinburgh he went to Liverpool, where he was engaged as a home missionary. Thence he removed to Dover, where he became minister of the Congregational Church. Esher Street, Kennington, was his next charge, which he held for some years. Ware, in Herts, and finally Maberly Chapel, Kingsland, were his subsequent pastorates. In addition to the long list of publications noticed by K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 55, Dr. Leask issued: *Struggles for Life*, which is to some extent an autobiography of his early difficulties, though fictitious names and dates are introduced; *The Shepherd of Grove Hall, Our Era*, and *The Hall of Vision*. While at Kennington, Dr. Leask became connected with *The Christian Examiner* and *The Universe*, and afterwards edited *The Christian Weekly News*, one of the earliest religious newspapers. He also took a prominent part in the theological controversies in which Dr. Campbell, of the *British Banner*, was engaged. He was, moreover, for twenty-one years the editor of *The Rainbow*, a monthly magazine, which was mainly devoted to the cause of the Conditional Immortality Association. He died, aged 73, in 1885.

1081. *Leslie, James, M.D.:* Principal of Marischal College. Bajan, 1636. He took the degree of M.D. "After his travells in France and the Low Countries he came home to Aberdeen, and was called to be physition to the toune be the Counsell thereof." Author of Ὁ Ἀστὴρ Ὀρθρινὸς Ἀπολάμπει, Aberd., 1661. See *Family of Leslie*, III., 409.

1082. *Leslie, William:* Provost of Aberdeen. A native of New Deer, where he was born in 1802, he

came in early life to Aberdeen, where he attached himself to the Congregational Church, under the pastorate of Rev. Alexander Thomson. From the first Mr. Leslie took an active interest in church affairs, and was an active Sabbath School teacher. It is remarkable that, though Mr. Leslie was all his life immersed in important commercial enterprises, much engaged in public affairs and civic concerns, his interest in church matters never abated, nor did he ever get out of touch with the simple faith of his early years. Mr. Leslie was chosen Lord Provost of Aberdeen in 1869, and, among other public functions connected with that position, he had the honour of conferring the freedom of the city on Mr. Gladstone. He died in 1879.

1083. *Liddell, Duncan, M.A.:* Professor of Mathematics, Marischal College. A nephew of the founder of the chair, he graduated in 1634. He was appointed to the Chair of Mathematics in 1661, which he held till 1687, when he was succeeded by his son, George. "He taught Geometry, Navigation, Gunnery for several years in London, and died in Aberdeen, very aged." Mr. Robertson, in his *Handlist of Bibliography*, notes a book entitled *A Vindication of Duncan Liddell and his Son.*

1084. *Liddell, George (Prof.).* Son of 1083, he was tertian of Marischal College in 1683; Liddell Tutor, 1685-87, and succeeded his father as Professor of Mathematics in 1687. He was deprived of his chair by the University Commission in 1716.

1085. *Lippe, Robert, LL.D. (Rev.):* Author, &c. A native of Kennethmont, he studied at Marischal College as tertian and magistrand, 1852-3. He afterwards became the schoolmaster of Forgue, and finally the chaplain of the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen. He secured the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1895 from Aberdeen University. He has edited *Selections from Wodrow's Biography*, "Collections for the New Spalding Club."

1086. *Litster, Alexander:* Regent and Professor of Philosophy. A native of Aberdeen, born in 1652, he entered Marischal College in 1667, and was appointed to teach Philosophy in Marischal College, 1682. This chair he demitted in 1693. He died in 1699. See *S. N. & Q.*, ii., 22.

1087. *Longmuir, Alexander Davidson:* Artist and Author. Son of Rev. Dr. John Longmuir, Free Church Minister, Aberdeen, he studied at Marischal College, 1855-7. He is the author of *Bohemia*, published in 1886.

1088. *Longmuir, John, LL.D. (Rev.):* Scholar, Poet, Lexicographer. This notable divine is stated in the Marischal College Album to be the son of a sailor in Aberdeen. In a biographical notice, published at the time of his death, he is, however, stated to have been born near Stonehaven, in the Mearns, 13th November, 1803. He graduated at Marischal College in 1825, and was ordained to the pastoral charge of the Mariners' Church, Aberdeen, 1840. Having joined the Free Church in 1843, he established and presided over the Free Mariners' Church till his death, in 1883. A very voluminous author in prose and verse. For a list of his many publications, see Robertson's *Handlist of Bibliography*, and K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 74. His name will be long associated with his excellent edition of Jameson's Scottish Dictionary, in 5 vols., published 1879-87.

1089. *Milne, Robert, D.D.:* Divine of Church of Scotland and Author. Born in Drumoak, he graduated at Marischal College in 1851. Having studied for the Church, he has been successively minister of Towie and West Church, Perth. His list of works, all of a practical religious character, is given in Robertson's *Handlist of Bibliography*. He was made a Doctor of Divinity by Aberdeen University in 1885.

1090. *Murray, Alexander, M.D.:* Lecturer on Clinical Medicine and Author. Born in Rathen, and graduated at Marischal College in 1816, he studied Medicine, and had M.D. from Edinburgh in 1828. He was lecturer on Clinical Medicine in Marischal, 1837. He published his *Northern Flora* in 1836, and is author of some other works.

1091. *Reid, John Grant:* Journalist and Author. This versatile writer, who is the chief contributor to Aberdeen's only art periodical, *Brown's Bookstall*, and whose monthly descriptions of the leading black and white artists of the present day form a most attractive feature of that periodical, is still a young man, but has already acquired a high reputation among his fellow-journalists for the vigour and flexibility of his English style. He has issued a small volume, containing a collection of his lucubrations in the journal referred to, under the title of *At the Sign of the Brush and Pen.*

1092. *Rettie, Middleton, LL.D.:* Advocate and Law Reporter. Born in Aberdeen, he graduated at Marischal College in 1847, and was called to the Scottish Bar in 1855. He has for many years been the chief reporter of the cases decided at the Court of Session, and the volumes published by him and his fellow-reporter are of the highest value to all legal practitioners. He received the degree of LL.D. from Aberdeen University in 1894.

1093. *Rettie, Robert:* Inventor and Author. A native of Aberdeen, he entered Marischal College in 1818, but did not prosecute his studies to graduation. He is chiefly known by his invention of a system of safety signals for ships at sea. He has also written on the subject. The titles of four of his volumes are given by K. J. in *S. N. & Q.*, x., 103. He has devised a system of signals for railways as well as for ships, and was Librarian to the Faculty of Procurators, Glasgow.

1094. *Reith, George, D.D.:* Free Church Divine and Author. Born in Aberdeen, about 1842, he graduated at Marischal College. Having studied for the Free Church, he has long been a prominent minister in that communion. He is the author of a work entitled *The Gospel according to St. John*, published in 1889, and had his D.D. from Aberdeen University in 1892.

1095. *Rose* or *Ross, Alexander:* Bishop of Edinburgh, &c. Born about 1646, in Monymusk, he graduated at Marischal College in 1665, but studied divinity at Glasgow University. He was ordained to the ministry of the Church of Scotland in Perth, but was translated to Glasgow to act as Professor of Divinity. He is also said to have been Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, in 1686, but was translated the same year to the See of Moray, thence he was transferred to Edinburgh in 1687. He survived all the Bishops who were superseded at the Revolution, and died in 1720.

1096. *Sellar, James A. (Rev.):* Canon of Edinburgh Cathedral and Author. A native of Peterhead, he graduated at King's College in 1847. Having studied for the Episcopal Church, he was ordained to the ministry of that Church in Perth in 1851, and thence was translated to Edinburgh, where, for some time before his death, he served as Canon of the Cathedral and Clerk to the Synod. He died in 1890. He published, in 1869, *Church Doctrine and Practice.*

1097. *Strachan, Robert Douglas:* Artist. Born in 1875, in Aberdeen, he was educated at Gordon's College, and, after a short spell of work in a granite merchant's establishment, he joined the *Free Press* as a lithographic artist, and came under the genial influence of Dr. Alexander, the Editor, who encouraged him to prosecute his studies as an artist. After a year at the Life School of the R.S.A., Edinburgh, young Strachan went to Manchester, where he did black and white work for various papers. His strong point, however, is decoration, and some of his work of this kind has received the commendation of Mr. Walter Crane, the greatest of all decorative artists. Having returned to Aberdeen, he has been employed to decorate the Belmont Street Hall, belonging to the Trades Council, a task which he has performed with the highest credit. He is one of the most promising of Aberdeen's young artists.

1098. *Wedderburn, Alexander, M.A. (Rev.):* Author. Brother of No. 1099, he was born in Aberdeen about the end of the 16th century, and graduated at Marischal College. He is author of a work entitled *Radii Augustiniani*, 1652.

1099. *Wedderburn, David:* Latin Poet, Scholar, and Grammarian. Born in Aberdeen, in the summer of 1580, he was educated there, and, after serving as Regent, became Rector of the Grammar School in his native city. His Latin Grammar had a great vogue in its day. For a list of his many writings on Grammar, and his poetic productions, see Robertson's *Handlist of Bibliography.* See also Memoir in Collection for Aberdeen and Banff (Spald. Club Series). He died in 1646.

1100. *MacGillivray, Pittendrigh, A.R.S.A.:* Sculptor. This artist, who is one of the foremost of Scottish sculptors of the present day, is an Aberdonian by birth. He has produced many works of high merit, among them the statue of Robert Burns, erected a few years ago in Irvine.

1101. *Mitchell, John:* Artist. A native of Aberdeen, born in 1838, on Donside, not far from Woodside, he came of an artistic family, and early developed the hereditary gift of his family. He studied art for some time in London, under Professor Legros. Most of his life, however, has been spent in Aberdeen, where his water-colour landscapes are highly esteemed. Her Majesty the Queen, who is no mean art critic, is one of his patrons. He is also a musician of high talent. For fuller notice, see *Brown's Bookstall*, April, 1899.

1102. *Michie, J. Coutts, A.R.S.A.:* Artist. A native of Aboyne, he contributes to the Edinburgh, London, and other Exhibitions. His brother, Rev. H. E. Michie, is Free Church Minister of Stonehaven.

CORRECTION.—No. 1038, p. 165.—In the notice of Mr. Brand, for "Hudson Bay Company" read "Michigan Investment Company of Aberdeen at Chicago, U.S.A."

W. B. R. W.

INVENTORIES OF NORTHERN RECORDS (XI., 138; XII., 168).

III.

THE SHERIFF COURT OF MORAYSHIRE.

Inventory of Records in the custody of the Sheriff-Clerk.*

1.—*Ordinary Court Diet Books:*—

Vol. 1. 21st April, 1732, to 8th June, 1744 (not compl.).
" 2. June, 1749, to 26th Jan., 1751 (imperf.).
" 3. 20th June, 1755, to 11th Dec., 1756.
" 4. 15th July, 1757, to 7th August, 1761 (in bad order).
" 5. 25th Jan., 1765, to 22nd June, 1770.
" 6. 27th July, 1770, to 24th Dec., 1773 (loose and decayed).
" 7. 9th Feb., 1774, to 6th June, 1777.
" 8. 20th June, 1777, to 1st Feb., 1779.
" 9. 25th June, 1779, to 1st Feb., 1782.
" 10. 5th Feb., 1782, to 25th July, 1783.
" 11. 29th July, 1783, to 8th March, 1785.
" 12. 11th March, 1785, to 19th Jan., 1787.
" 13. 26th Jan., 1787, to 21st Nov., 1788.
" 14. 5th Dec., 1788, to 3rd June, 1791.
" 15. 10th June, 1791, to 14th Nov., 1794 (in bad order).
" 16. 28th Nov., 1794, to 22nd July, 1799.
" 17. 24th August, 1799, to 8th March, 1806.
Vols. 18-26. 14th Mar., 1806, to 9th July, 1860.

* Prepared in 1887, by Sheriff Rampini.

2.—*Minute Books:*—
Vols. 1-6. 16th Oct., 1829, to 11th July, 1865.

3.—*Small Debt Court Books:*—
15th November, 1825, onwards.

4.—*Summary Act Books:*—
30th December, 1830, onwards.

5.—*Sheriff Court Services:*—
1648 to 1694.

6.—*Sheriff Court Processes:*—
1700, onwards.

7.—*Small Debt Complaints:*—
1825, onwards.

8.—*Criminal Papers:*—
1840, onwards.

9.—*Records of Decrees:*—
24th March, 1837, onwards.

10.—*Commissary Records:*—
Vol. 1. 1st May, 1680, to 1st April, 1685 (apparently imperfect).
" 2. 8th April, 1685, to 16th Dec., 1693.
" 3. 2nd Jan., 1696, to 27th Nov., 1699.
" 4. 10th April, 1749, to 3rd August, 1756.
" 5. 7th August, 1756, to 26th Oct., 1762.
" 6. 31st Jan., 1785, to 17th March, 1788.
" 7. 7th April, 1788, to 2nd May, 1794.
" 8. 10th June, 1794, to 12th May, 1806.

11.—*Freeholders' Records:*—
Vol. 1. 5th Jan., 1720, to 1st May, 1754.
" 2. 7th Oct., 1743, to 2nd Oct., 1772.
" 3. 1st Oct., 1773, to 7th Oct., 1774.
" 4. 7th Oct., 1774, to 5th Oct., 1798.
" 5. 4th Oct., 1799, to 26th June, 1826.
" 6. 6th Oct., 1826, to 7th Oct., 1831.
" 7. 5th Oct., 1750, to 29th May, 1793.

12.—*Record of Quarterly Prices of Grain:*—
3rd May, 1774, to 5th August, 1783 (imperf.).

13.—*Record of Fiars' Prices:*—
16th September, 1791, to 15th April, 1802.

14.—*Recorded Deeds:*—
1673, onwards, in yearly parcels.

15.—*Recorded Protests:*—
1750, onwards, in parcels.

16.—*Register of Deeds, &c.:*—
Vol. 1. 23rd Oct., 1654, to 31st May, 1656.
" 2. 20th March, 1668, to 3rd Dec., 1674 (imperft.).
" 3. 1687 to 1st August, 1696 (imperf.).
" 4. 1st Sept., 1696, to 24th Oct., 1704.
" 5. 1706 to 1769 (imperf.).
" 6. 15th June, 1790, to 7th Nov., 1799.
" 7. 15th March, 1800, to 7th May, 1805.
" 8. 4th May 1805, to 27th Oct., 1809.

17.—*Register of Deeds: New Series:*—
27th November, 1809, onwards.

18.—*Register of Protests: New Series:*—
18th November, 1809.

19.—*Record of Murray:*—
1 Vol.

20.—*Sasines.*

IV.

THE SHERIFF COURT OF NAIRNSHIRE.

Inventory of Records in the custody of the Sheriff-Clerk.*

1.—*Ordinary Court Diet Books:*—
Vol. 1. 1st June, 1683, to 16th Feb., 1687.
" 2. 1st Feb., 1683, to 2nd Dec., 1698.
" 3. 13th June, 1735, to 2nd Oct., 1746.
" 4. 7th Nov., 1746, to 1st May, 1752.
" 5. 5th June, 1752, to 22nd Dec., 1758.
" 6. 2nd April, 1779, to 27th Nov., 1789.
" 7. 31st March, 1797, to 1st April, 1814.

2.—*Roll of Barons and Freeholders of the Shire of Nairn:*—
17th March, 1735, to 5th October, 1809.

3.—*Inventory of Heirs in Nairnshire:*—
1770 to 1771.

4.—*Registered Deeds:*—
1770 to 1805.

ALIASES IN BREADALBANE.

IT would be a difficult matter at the present day to ascertain to what clans belonged the gentlemen figuring under the names of, for instance, Nicol Ouir M'Ane V'Patrik Moir, James Makfinlay Makenny V'Eane Moir, John Dow M'Onoquhy V'Onile V'Ean, or John M'Conche Roy W'Ane W'Allen, albeit their pedigrees may be given to the third and fourth generations. But the *bun-sloine*, or root-surname (*bun* = origin, root, stock; *sloine* = surname), borne by some families, when given, readily affords the means of identifying the bearers. A hunting ground for such is to be found in the Kenmore Kirk Session Records, from which most of the following names have been taken, but it must be understood that, in speaking of these, the line of demarcation is drawn at the confines of Breadalbane, at all events with some :—

The	McComies	were	Andersons.
"	McNucaters	"	Campbells.
"	McKimis	"	Frasers.
"	McCails	"	McDonalds.
"	McKeochs	"	Do.
"	McMihis	"	Do.
"	McLoantaigs	"	McDougalls.
"	Fletchers	"	McGregors.
"	Crerars	"	McIntoshs, or Toschachs (of Monzievaird).
"	Koinachs	"	McKenzies.
"	McNairs	"	McNabs.
"	McInvains	"	Do.
"	McCrakens	"	McNaughtons.
"	McKays	"	Do.
"	McVicars	"	Do.
"	McIncairds	"	Tinclairs.
"	McCombichs	"	Stewarts (of Appin).

The above aliases were used by branches of the respective clans or families named, and by no others so far as I have been able to discover, and several of them are still in use in ordinary conversation, but not in writing.

It is somewhat singular to find that, by the substitution of the letter T for the initial S in Sinclair, an English rendering of the *bun-sloine* is, at once, euphoniously given. But the Sinclairs in Breadalbane may contend that their progenitors were not exclusively tinklers or tinkers, but workers in other metals as well, and of a higher order than that nomadic race. I do not think, however, that these Sinclairs were an importation from the north after Glenorchy's raid into Caithness. The McComies are not Thomsons, but Andersons, and how this came about it is difficult to know. I have heard the suggestion put forth that McComie might mean son of the *Company*, in allusion to Cromwell's soldiers who were in the district for a time, certainly not to the Independent Companies of the Black Watch, for the *bun-sloine* is found prior to their origin.

Of other families, still represented in the district, there are the Haggarts, who were known as McIntaggarts, some of the Dewars as McIndeoirs, the Fishers as McIneskers, and the McTavishs were McCawishs or McCaws—(are the Crieff and Perth Caws, McTavishs?)—a name sometimes found interchangeable with Campbell, perhaps through the house of Glenorchy having taken the McTavishs under its wing by bands of manrent. It is interesting to note the number of local families having their origin in the Church. The McNabs are sons of the abbot, the Dewars are descendants of the custodiers of the holy relics of St. Fillan, the McIntaggarts or Haggarts are sons of the priest, and lastly there are, or rather were, for I think they are all gone, the McNaughton McVicars. There must have been a great many aliases for the Campbells, but I have come upon only one or two. The first of the Ardeonaig Campbells, of the original house, for there were several Campbell lairds of Ardeonaig of different branches, was the founder of the clan Tearlach or Charlessons, whose chief was recognised, in 1795, in the person of Sir James Campbell of Inverneill, now represented by Duncan Campbell of Inverneill and Ross. But there were other Charlessons before their days. The Clarks were, of course, Clerichs, but belonged to different clans. They were numerous both in Kenmore and Killin parishes. I have been told the Ardchyle pews in Killin church were, at one time, nearly all taken up by Clarks and Christies. The latter had no *bun-sloine*, and the presence of this Danish element in Glendochart is curious. They appeared in the middle of the fifteenth century as Cristins, and afterwards as Crystesouns, lairds of Ledcharry. The former mode of spelling the name is now unknown in this country, although it may be noted that Christin is the proper surname of the Christies of Glynderbourne, who are, however, of Swiss extraction. One of the Christies, through the caprice of a Lady of Glenorchy, changed his name to Ferguson, and became the progenitor of a line of that name. The connection of the two families is to be seen in Killin churchyard, where they are buried side by side.

Of other aliases found—

Some	McCalumans	were	Dows.
"	McLavies	"	Frasers.
"	McAlisters	"	Kennedys.
"	Mclgurrims	"	Livingstones.
"	McChruims	"	McArthurs.
"	McCurrichs	"	McIntyres.
"	Mclnoives	"	Do.
"	McIlrioichs	"	McPhersons.

It would be erroneous to say that all the McAlisters, for instance, were Kennedys, but it might be quite correct to say that all the Kennedys were McAllisters, but this, assuredly, does not apply to some of the others.

Among those unidentified are—McIlevreeds, McGlasrichs, Mclchoans, McIlontris, McVolikins, Mclguines, and Mclhuaishs.

Such as McLean alias McFarlane, Murray alias Comrie, &c., it is useless to deal with, towards precise elucidation, nor need the many aliases of the McGregors, after their proscription, be given, for their name is legion, but Douglas, in his *Baronage*, mentions the following, among others, as being of the clan Gregor—MacKarras, Machoiters, Mackillies, Mac-chruiters, or harper's sons, Macighaills, and Macaulays.

Dr. R. C. Maclagan, in his *Clan of the Bell of St. Fillan*, gives an exhaustive list of septs of the McDougalls, as drawn up by Hugh McDougall, ground officer at Taymouth, at the commencement of this century.

J. CHRISTIE.

THE LATE J. W. SCOTT.

THE removal by death of Mr. J. W. Scott deserves more than a merely passing reference. Had circumstances been more propitious, he would have made a mark in the literary world. But he was struck down in his prime. Never physically strong, for the past three years he has been practically an invalid. Occasional trips to the coast and to the south of England perhaps prolonged his life, but, after a brave struggle, he succumbed on Sunday, April 23. He was buried at Brighton.

Although claiming immediate descent from the Border Scotts, James William Scott was born in England. His father, the late George Scott, F.S.A. Scot., was curator of the Brighton Museum, Library and Art Gallery, as well as honorary curator of the local museum at Bury St. Edmonds, Suffolk. Mr. Scott was born at the latter place about 40 years ago. His father died while he was a mere child, and, along with his only sister, he was removed to Edinburgh to the care of some relatives. He was educated in Edinburgh, and, after leaving school, was employed for a time in the publishing and distributing house of Menzies & Co. In 1888 he was invited to take editorial charge of *Pen and Pencil*, a Glasgow weekly miscellany, and of *Art and Literature*, a monthly magazine devoted, as the title suggests, to the discussion of art and books, which was then to be started. *Art and Literature* stopped publication after two years, although it was well conducted and admirably illustrated. From that time Mr. Scott remained unconnected with any paper or firm, but continued to do much literary work. Articles from his pen appeared anonymously in several journals, and he was not an infrequent contributor to the Glasgow daily press. Readers of *S. N. and Q.*, to which he was among the earliest contributors (his signature appears for the first time in No. 3, August, 1887), do not require to be reminded of the excellent work he could do. His "Bibliography of Edinburgh Periodical Literature," unhappily unfinished, gives some indication of his talent; and it is perhaps not unduly revealing the secrets of our editor to say that some of his contributions, which are not of least value, appeared under *noms-de-plume*—"Amo," the motto of his clan; "Michael Merlin," a play on his own name, &c.

Personally, Mr. Scott was of a gentle, genial character; and of a timid, retiring disposition. At one time he gave promise of being a brilliant elocutionist, but the public platform was too great a trial for him. He was a wide reader and an acute critic; his taste for literary and antiquarian pursuits was largely inherited from his father. In his work he spared no pains, and was laborious in details. He had a style all his own, abrupt, perhaps, but always clear and effective. His love for Scotland was absorbing: within a year of his death the writer strongly advised him to seek some warmer climate, but he resolutely refused even to consider the idea of leaving Scotland. There is room to think that his patriotism hastened his end. True in friendship, clear in mind, eager in all that concerned things literary, he has at least left a certain monument of himself behind him.

J. CALDER ROSS.

FARMING IN SCOTLAND IN THE DAYS OF OUR GRANDFATHERS.

(Continued from page 174.)

SOCIAL ENJOYMENTS.

Notwithstanding the poor condition of agriculture, the rural population was as great a hundred years ago as it is to-day. The inhabitants of Scotland are two and a half times as numerous as they were in 1800, but the increase has all been in the cities. The population of Glasgow was then 77,000, while now it is 700,000; the population of Edinburgh was then 80,000, now it is 300,000; the population of Aberdeen was then 26,000, now it is 130,000. The farming districts were as populous then as now, and with such a lack of roads and conveyances, with no newspaper, and with a postal service which charged thirty-five cents to carry a letter from London to Aberdeen, it would be interesting, if time permitted, to inquire how the people occupied themselves, and what were their social enjoyments. Of course, in Scotland they always had the school and the kirk, together with marriages, christenings, and funerals, but their social gatherings were confined to narrow neighbourhoods. My grandfather often boasted that he had brought his bride home riding behind him on horseback, after the fashion of young Lochinvar. Indeed, that was the only way a young man could treat his sweetheart to a ride in those days. They so seldom came together in large gatherings, that when they did so, they never failed to make those gatherings very festive. Even funerals were no exception, and, Sydney Smith to the contrary notwithstanding, there was often a vein of the best humour to be found in their most solemn occasions. In case of sickness it was hard to reach a doctor, and so every neighbourhood had its "wise woman" who could administer home-made medicines. The minister's and the laird's wives generally took the lead in this, and their gardens had many medicinal herbs. One laird's wife who was in the habit of collecting medicinal herbs for the use of the sick upon her husband's estate, being asked if she was not afraid of poisoning some of the poor people, as the herbs might be poisonous, replied, "There is nae fear o' that, for I aye try them on the laird first."

FOOD AND RAIMENT.

The usual food was mostly oatmeal made up in different ways—porridge, sowens, and brose; there were also kail or greens, and their favourite drink was home-brewed ale. Tea was beginning to be used, but many denounced it as both extravagant and effeminate. Claret was more common than whisky, for whisky was not the ancient drink of the Scots. I have been told that the servants near the rivers Dee and Don stipulated that they should not be compelled to eat salmon oftener than three times a week. That was before the days of railways, and I need hardly say that they are not surfeited with salmon now. The news of the outside world had to reach the household of the Buchan farmer by the pack-merchant or the beggar, and I could tell many stories about these characters, for not a few of them continued to come around even in my school days. The clothing of the people was plain and simple as their food. They hated all pretentious display, but were remarkable for their genuine hospitality, and above all they prized education. It mattered not how poor the home, how hard they had to work for a living, the children must be taught to read and write. They were very independent in their feelings; sycophancy could never flourish in such a soil. Burns expressed it well when he wrote:—

> "What tho' on hamely fare we dine,
> Wear hodden gray and a' that?
> Gie fools their silks and knaves their wine,
> A man's a man for a' that."

READING MATTER.

The weekly newspaper figures among my earliest memories. Some half a dozen farmers subscribed for a copy, each keeping it two days. By the time the last one read it, it was twelve days old, but the information was just as new to him as if it had been an extra edition got out to contradict "the extra" which had just been published an hour before. From what I have said it will be seen that the life of the farmer in north-eastern Scotland was very primitive in the days of our grandfathers, and that agriculture was in a most barbarous and depressed condition. There were no roads, no drains, no fences, no rotation of crops, no wheeled vehicles, no clover, turnips, nor potatoes, while the cattle and horses were most miserable creatures. Is this to be wondered at when we consider that that land of rocks and bens, and hills and glens, lies under the North Star between the shores of Norway and Labrador, and that it is only half the size of the State of Michigan, and that only one quarter of its soil is fit for cultivation, and much of it is so poor and rocky that the farmers of Wisconsin would not consider it fit to be ploughed?

THE CHANGES TIME HAS MADE.

On the farm I have mentioned, the heather hill has been trenched, and the quaking bog has been drained, and both smile with the finest crops, the fields are all fenced, and there is hardly a weed to be seen, while the most scientific rotation of crops and the free use of commercial fertilisers keep the soil in excellent fettle. From this farm of 160 acres, 70 head of fat cattle were shipped last year, averaging in price 90 dollars per head. Not only the turnips produced on the farm, but a large quantity of artificial food, such as cotton cake and oil cake, contributed to this result. The county of Aberdeen is to-day unsurpassed in the breeding and unrivalled in the feeding of cattle, and 40,000 fat cattle are annually sent to the London market. The roads throughout the country, instead of being mere paths, are nearly as substantial as the boulevards in Chicago; and the farmers, instead of knitting stockings in the winter evenings, ride to roups and markets and political meetings in their gigs, and never put a hand to spade

or plough. The mean, scraggy, ill-fed, diminutive black cattle have given place to the shorthorn or the mammoth polled Aberdeen and Angus, while the little shelties have been displaced by the noble Clydesdales. Twenty-five years ago there were no more prosperous men than the Buchan farmers, but the importation of foreign beef in recent years has affected them very adversely, and it may be that they may by and by have to do some hard work themselves.

EDUCATION AND CO-OPERATION.

It may be asked—How has such remarkable advancement been brought about during so short a time? I answer, by some such work as is being done to-day in Wisconsin, viz., the organisation of farmers' clubs for the discussion of farming questions, the holding of fairs in every neighbourhood where prizes are given for the best live stock, roots, and grain, the encouragement given by the landlords, especially in regard to draining, the use of fertilisers, and the rotation of crops, and the practice of making leases for nineteen years instead of yearly, as is the case in England; but, over and above all, as the most influential factor in the advancement of agriculture in Scotland, I think may be mentioned the rapid dawning upon the minds of the farmers of the fact that scientific farming is the only farming which pays. As early as 1723 there was organised "The Society of Improvers in the Knowledge of Agriculture in Scotland," and in 1730 was instituted a local society which called itself "A Small Society of Farmers in Buchan." They published an essay, whose preface sounds very strange to-day, for they disclaim anything purely experimental or speculative, and express the design of confining themselves to such practices as they have learned from tradition. The Highland and Agricultural Society, which was organised in 1783, gave, and still continues to give, the greatest encouragement to the advancement of agriculture. Its annual show is the great event of the year in agricultural circles, and it has so encouraged local shows that not only every county, but almost every parish, has its annual exhibit of live stock, roots, and grain. During recent years the Scottish farmer has been well supplied with agricultural periodicals, where everything pertaining to the farm is discussed in the most progressive and intelligent spirit. I should say that the Buchan farmer to-day is ahead of the Wisconsin farmer in almost everything except in dairying. Wisconsin is away ahead in that branch of farming. I believe that Wisconsin is behind in the drainage of land, and certainly very much behind in the matter of roads.

ALEXANDER ROSS OF LOCHLEE.—A long and interesting article on Alexander Ross, the author of "Lindy and Nory," by the Rev. Harry Smith (Tibbermore Manse), appeared in the *Edinburgh Evening Dispatch* of 13th May.

RESIGNATION OF THE ABBEY OF DEER LANDS.

THE following, taken from a MS. Book in our possession, will be read with interest. It is headed—"A Procuratorie of resignation of the "Lands of Deir in favours of Robert Com- "mendator of Deir and Geo: C. Marischal on "which the Charter of Erection proceeded":—

F.

UNTO the richt excellent richt heich and michtie prince oure Soverane Lord King James the Sext be the Grace of God King of Scottis Youre heines humble and obedient subjectis Robert Commendator of the Abbay of Deir and Convent thairof Greiting Forasmeikle as we vnderstanding that the monastical superstitioun for the qlk the said Abbay of Deir was of auld erectit and foundit Is now be the laws of this realme alluterlie abolischeit swa that na memorie thairof sall be heir-after and considering that the maist pairt of the lands and rents dvittet to the said Abbay proceedit of auld from the dispositioun of the progenetor and predecessor of the richt nobell and potent Lord George erle Marschell Lord Keith &c. and that the property of the maist pairt thairof is alreddie set in fev ferme to the said erle and his predecessouris lauchfullie confirmit be yro magt. and yro heiness vmqle. darrist mother and that the remanent of the saidis landis in alsva sett in fev ferme to oyeris the auld possessouris thairof: Thairfoir and for diverss oyeris ressonable caussis and consideratiounis moving us all with ane avise, consent and assent and mature deliberatioune had yr upoun To haif maid constitute and ordainit and be the tenor heirof makis constitutis and ordaines honorabille men and or. weil-belouittis Mr. James Wardlaw aduocat and Ilk ane of thame Conjunctlie and Severallie oure verie lauchful vndouttet and irreuocabille procurators actoris factoris and special errand beirors Givand grantand and committand to thame and ilk ane of thame Conjunctlie and seuaraillie our fullrie plane power givall and speciall command expres bidding and charge for us and in or. name and upon our behalff with all deu humilitie and reverence as becumes To resigne renvie semplr. discharge orgive and demitt frae us and or. successouris All and sundrie the Lands Lordschippis baroneis mylnis fischeings wodis parkis forrestis mansiounis maner places teindschavs, vydris kindis fruitis fermes annuelrents, martis kaynis customes deuties particularlie underwritten tenentis tennedreis and service of fre tennents orchardis, yardis and all oyders profites richtis and emolumentis perteining or that richteouslie has perteinit to the said Abbay and patrimonie thairof and quhair of the Abbots and Convent of the same has been in possessioun in ony time bypast In Yr. Maties. hands To the effect vnder specifeit and for errectioun of the same in ane temporall Lordschip as follows: That is to say the Maner place of Deir of auld Callit the Abbey of Deir with all the houeses biggings

historical, he is at the same time wide awake to the risk of the modern historian in "doubting too much." This is reassuring, and we lay down the book with a conviction that it is reliable, and the author a safe guide, both as to his facts and opinions. He is happy in his diagnosis of the character of the men of the Border, and rightly attributes their comparative reluctance to take rank with other districts in commercial and literary pursuits, to their antecedent training. When at last piping times came, the Borderers were fain rather to follow in foreign fields their inherited instinct for warfare. Space forbids enlarging on the subject. Border minstrelsy naturally occupies a place in the volume, though not a large one, for, as the author remarks, it is already "within the reach of everyone." On the whole, the book is a worthy addition to a worthy series, and we cannot imagine its displacement as a standard on the subject for many a long year. An excellent bibliography is given of the district, and three maps accompany the volume.

ED.

Scots Books of the Month.

Macrae, Alexander. History of the Clan Macrae. Dingwall.

Lumsden, James (Samuel Mucklebackit). Edinburgh Poems and Songs. Haddington.

Annals of a Border Club (The Jedforest), and Biographical Notices of the Families connected therewith. By George Tancred. Jedburgh.

Cruickshank, F. Navar and Lethnot. 5/-. Brechin.

Guide to Picturesque Stonehaven. 6d. Stonehaven.

Birkhill: A Reminiscence by a Liverpool Merchant. With Illustrations. Selkirk.

Bryden, H. S. An Exiled Scot. 6/-. Chatto.

McKay, J. G. Easy Gaelic Syntax. 1/6. Nutt.

Correspondence of Jean de Montereul, 1645-48. Edited by J. G. Fotheringham. Scottish History Society Publications.

Letters of Thomas Carlyle to his Youngest Sister. Edited, with an Introductory Essay, by Charles Townsend Copeland. 6/-. Chapman.

Muddock, J. E. In the King's Favour: A Romance of Flodden Field. 6/-. Digby.

Perthshire and the Tay. Series of Articles in the *Art Journal*. No. 1, The Source of the Tay, by Rev. Hugh Macmillan. 1/6. Virtue.

Nicol, Dr. Thomas. Recent Archæology and the Bible. 7/6. Blackwood.

Whyte, Dr. Andrew. Bible Characters: Ahitophel to Nehemiah. 3/6. Oliphant.

Morison, William. Andrew Melville. 1/6. Famous Scots Series.

Calendar of the Laing Charters, A.D. 854-1837. Belonging to the University of Edinburgh. Edited by John Anderson. Edinburgh.

Davidson, W. L. (Professor of Logic, Aberdeen). Christian Ethics. 1/6 net. Black.

Autobiography and Letters of Mrs. Oliphant. Edited by Mrs. Harry Coghill. 21/-. Blackwood.

Elliot, Alexander. Hood in Scotland. Dundee.

Ramsay, Mrs. W. M. The Romance of Elisavet. 5/-. Hodder.

The Clydesdale Stud Book. Glasgow.

Ewart, J. C. Penycuik Experiments. 10/- net. Black.

History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.

Wallace and McNeil. Banking Law with Forms. Green.

Wordsworth, Dr. John. The Episcopate of Charles Wordsworth. Longmans.

Reid, Herbert. Private James Fyfe. Oliphant.

Craig, R. S. In Borderland. 3/6 net. Hawick.

Grant, J. The Scots Brigade and Other Tales. New edition. 2/-. Routledge.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents will greatly oblige by sending us their full name and address (not necessarily for publication) along with their contributions.

All communications should be accompanied by an identifying name and address. As publication day is the 25th of each month, copy should be in a few days earlier.

ED.

Published by A. BROWN & Co., Booksellers, Aberdeen. Literary communications should be addressed to the "Editor," 23 Osborne Place, Aberdeen. Advertisements and Business Letters to the Publishers, 83 Union Street, Aberdeen.

BROWN'S BOOKSTALL

No. 47. JULY, 1898. PRICE ONE PENNY.

MORE ABERDEEN WORTHIES.

No. IV.

THE world has ever had its complement of wiseacres, and Aberdeen has never been without its contingent. These good people, or at anyrate a proportion of them, never seem to tire of telling us that musical education has not advanced one little bit locally, and that culture in that direction stands exactly where it did in the dark ages! My experience is somewhat different. Let us hie away back to the sixties, and what do we find? There were then three distinct vocal bodies in existence meeting regularly for the practice of part-singing. First in point of age came the Aberdeen Musical Association, founded in the autumn of 1852, and ably conducted by Mr. Richard Latter, who a year previously had made "a local habitation and," ultimately, "a name" for himself in the Granite City. Then came the Aberdeen Choral Society, instituted in 1853, under the capable leadership of Mr. James Melvin, a working moulder to trade, but an enthusiastic musician. The last of the trio was the Aberdeen Choral Union which was formed on 10th November, 1858. Mr. Latter was the first conductor of the "Union." Sol-fa was an almost unknown quantity in those days. To be sure Mr. Ludovic G. Sandison was struggling against heavy odds to introduce the new notation, and in the sixties was conducting appreciative classes of young people who were willing to give the "letter" notation a trial. And Mr. James Henderson, too, was doing his level best for the good of Hamilton's Patent Union Notation. This was a laudable attempt to combine "sol-fa" and "staff" together, but with the rapid spread of the former the combination has now lapsed. Mr. Alexander Clerihew, or "Sandy" as he was more familiarly styled by his intimates, was also in the field holding his own with the staff notation. What a grand tenor voice Mr. Clerihew was the happy possessor of. I think I hear it ringing through the rafters at the Kirk of Nigg where he was precentor for a number of years. He had no choir properly speaking, but a lot of the fisher lassies were wont to turn out of a Sunday morning, and, as soon as he had them fairly under way with the treble, he struck in to the tenor part himself. There may have been more refined singing in some of the city churches, but there certainly was no more hearty praise to be heard anywhere than in Nigg Parish Church while "Sandy" was at the helm.

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historical, he is at the same time wide awake to the risk of the modern historian in "doubting too much." This is reassuring, and we lay down the book with a conviction that it is reliable, and the author a safe guide, both as to his facts and opinions. He is happy in his diagnosis of the character of the men of the Border, and rightly attributes their comparative reluctance to take rank with other districts in commercial and literary pursuits, to their antecedent training. When at last piping times came, the Borderers were fain rather to follow in foreign fields their inherited instinct for warfare. Space forbids enlarging on the subject. Border minstrelsy naturally occupies a place in the volume, though not a large one, for, as the author remarks, it is already "within the reach of everyone." On the whole, the book is a worthy addition to a worthy series, and we cannot imagine its displacement as a standard on the subject for many a long year. An excellent bibliography is given of the district, and three maps accompany the volume.

ED.

Scots Books of the Month.

Macrae, Alexander. History of the Clan Macrae. Dingwall.

Lumsden, James (Samuel Mucklebackit). Edinburgh Poems and Songs. Haddington.

Annals of a Border Club (The Jedforest), and Biographical Notices of the Families connected therewith. By George Tancred. Jedburgh.

Cruickshank, F. Navar and Lethnot. 5/-. Brechin.

Guide to Picturesque Stonehaven. 6d. Stonehaven.

Birkhill: A Reminiscence by a Liverpool Merchant. With Illustrations. Selkirk.

Bryden, H. S. An Exiled Scot. 6/-. Chatto.

McKay, J. G. Easy Gaelic Syntax. 1/6. Nutt.

Correspondence of Jean de Montereul, 1645-48. Edited by J. G. Fotheringham. Scottish History Society Publications.

Letters of Thomas Carlyle to his Youngest Sister. Edited, with an Introductory Essay, by Charles Townsend Copeland. 6/-. Chapman.

Muddock, J. E. In the King's Favour: A Romance of Flodden Field. 6/-. Digby.

Perthshire and the Tay. Series of Articles in the *Art Journal*. No. 1, The Source of the Tay, by Rev. Hugh Macmillan. 1/6. Virtue.

Nicol, Dr. Thomas. Recent Archæology and the Bible. 7/6. Blackwood.

Whyte, Dr. Andrew. Bible Characters: Ahitophel to Nehemiah. 3/6. Oliphant.

Morison, William. Andrew Melville. 1/6. Famous Scots Series.

Calendar of the Laing Charters, A.D. 854-1837. Belonging to the University of Edinburgh. Edited by John Anderson. Edinburgh.

Davidson, W. L. (Professor of Logic, Aberdeen). Christian Ethics. 1/6 net. Black.

Autobiography and Letters of Mrs. Oliphant. Edited by Mrs. Harry Coghill. 21/-. Blackwood.

Elliot, Alexander. Hood in Scotland. Dundee.

Ramsay, Mrs. W. M. The Romance of Elisavet. 5/-. Hodder.

The Clydesdale Stud Book. Glasgow.

Ewart, J. C. Penycuik Experiments. 10/- net. Black.

History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.

Wallace and McNeil. Banking Law with Forms. Green.

Wordsworth, Dr. John. The Episcopate of Charles Wordsworth. Longmans.

Reid, Herbert. Private James Fyfe. Oliphant.

Craig, R. S. In Borderland. 3/6 net. Hawick.

Grant, J. The Scots Brigade and Other Tales. New edition. 2/-. Routledge.

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Correspondents will greatly oblige by sending us their full name and address (not necessarily for publication) along with their contributions.

All communications should be accompanied by an identifying name and address. As publication day is the 25th of each month, copy should be in a few days earlier.

ED.

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BROWN'S BOOKSTALL

No. 47. JULY, 1898. PRICE ONE PENNY.

MORE ABERDEEN WORTHIES.

No. IV.

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FOR EASY WRITING.

Donald Reid, the precentor of the Free East Church, who was wont to give lessons in singing at several of the week-day schools connected with the Free Church. Mr. Reid, who died at a ripe old age only a very short time ago, was essentially a teacher of the old style in schools of the period, viz.: by ear. He visited, every week, the Free East Church School, St. Andrew Street, while I was a pupil there, and the lesson used to extend to about half-an-hour's duration. In the senior classes we were taught the lines and spaces on the black-board. Mr. Reid had a peculiar system of rewards. He carried in one of his waistcoat pockets a supply of peppermint lozenges, and these he distributed among those who had sung best or answered the almost stereotyped questions asked on each occasion. On the front form there were three boys who divided honours, musically, as one might say, each taking his turn in leading the singing of the school in the morning, previous to prayer. One of these is now chief reporter on the staff of the *Scotsman* in Edinburgh, and also performs the duties of art critic for his paper—Mr. Wm. M. Gilbert. The second, I have lost sight of for some time, although I believe he is located in Aberdeen. He also is a Gilbert, but not of the same family. I think he learned to be an engineer or millwright. Both their "front" names was William, I think, and in order to distinguish one from t'other the latter was dubbed "black" Gilbert, from the colour of his hair, as far as I can recollect. The third little "nickum" was yours obediently.

Another vocal instructor of the time was Mr. Alexander Colston, an Edinburgh mason to trade. He originally came to Aberdeen to be precentor of the West Parish Church, immediately preceding Mr. Wm. Carnie. Mr. Colston, or "Old Cole" as we boys used to call him, had resigned his position in the West Kirk, but retained his teaching of "the young idea how to sing" at Robert Gordon's Hospital, the Boys' Hospital, known in vulgar parlance as the "Fugees," and Mrs. Emslie's Institution for Girls in Albyn Place. He also precented at the Thursday service which was weekly held in St. Mary's Chapel, underneath the back end of the East Parish Church, and thereby hangs a tale. The congregation consisted chiefly of a handful of decrepit old women, the two Melvins, blind musicians, singer and violinist, and an occasional "rank outsider." Each of the ministers of the six city churches took his turn in conducting the worship, and, as I have said, Mr. Colston led the praise. He lived at Bieldside, and as he had no other engagement in town of a Thursday, he was only too glad when he could pick up a substitute to do duty at the service in St. Mary's. I was then a budding young precentor, but without a charge. Some years previous to the incident I am about to relate, I had, to be precise, with all the confidence of youth—having only seen some ten summers—donned the gown and led the singing at the Parish Church, Kintore, and on coming out of the latern had tripped on the aforementioned robe, which was of course "miles" too big and too long for me, and my exit was more hurried than dignified on that occasion. Well, to make a long story short, I was a kind of protege of Mr. Colston's, and so it came about that I took duty for him on a memorable Thursday. During the week I had been adding the long metre tune "Melcombe" to my psalm-tune repertoire, and ere the fateful day came round I could sing it without the book! Alas! for human vanity Rev. Mr. Philip, then minister of St. Clements, was the clergyman, and to my delight gave out a long metre psalm to open the service with. In this I scored, notwithstanding the quavering, not to say untuneful, help I got from the congregation. The 2nd Paraphrase was next given out, and to this I had made up my mind to sing "Evan." I disdained the use of even a C pitchfork in those glorious days; and judge of my consternation when I had reached the second line of the paraphrase to find myself repeating "Melcombe." I had more nerve then than I have now, however, for quick as a lightning flash the inspiration came to me that by "doubling," or repeating the last two words or syllables in the second and fourth lines of each verse, I might be able to get

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through the "singing" without having to stop and begin again. At the close of five verses, sung in the manner I have described, if I did not sit down altogether covered with glory, confusion did not certainly overwhelm me. The third essay for the day was the short metre psalm beginning with the line—"Lord bless and pity us." This I sang to the tune "Evan" before mentioned! When the service was ended, Mr. Philip, who was *not* musical—at least I don't think he could have been—complimented his youthful precentor on the two new, though, as he put it, "rather peculiar" tunes sung in the middle of the service! The horror of the situation did not strike me fully till some years afterwards.

Another worthy citizen, who did a lot of class teaching in Aberdeen, was Mr. James Macbeth, father of the present proprietor of "Macbeth's Music Saloon." If I recollect aright he taught in what was known as the Baptist Academy in Diamond Lane, and I am under the impression Mr. Macbeth was the first to institute preparatory classes in connection with the Choral Union. In my next ramblings I shall endeavour to draw a comparision as between sight reading—so called—in the sixties, and reading at sight as we now know it.

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No. 11.—SIR GEORGE REID, *P.*R.S.A.

The Architect Gibb, then there's Phillip "of Spain,"
And now there's a Reid o'er our artists to reign,
Good reason to cock up her beaver, I ween,
With right "Bon-Accord" has Fine Art Aberdeen.

The Bailie.

MASTER Mind who runs this paper took me aside the other day, and, after a few kindly words of encouragement to the effect that, if I continued to neglect local men of Art in these pages, there would undoubtedly be trouble, he continued :

"It's all very well writing about this or that English artist and telling us what fine fellows they are. Charity, my dear sir," he added, "begins at home."

"But all Aberdeen artists," I protested, "are great men, *Brown's Book-Stall*, with all respect, is, on the other hand, as yet only in its infancy."

He evidently, to his credit be it said, followed the argument to its logical conclusion. After a pause, however, he returned to the subject.

"What we want," he resumed dreamily, "is a first-class local man—one in whom everybody is interested. Now there is Sir George Reid——"

"Kind Sir," I ventured to interrupt, "ask me to do something difficult an you will. Raphael and Murillo are now, happily, in Heaven, and therefore beyond the range of practical politics, but there are still Poynter, and Alma Tadema, and Orchardson, and one or two others left. I will write to Alma Tadema for a coloured supplement with pleasure," I continued, "but don't, please, ask what is impossible."

"Hoots, laddie," he replied, lapsing into the doric in his enthusiasm, "just you try your han' at Sir George and I think you'll find he's ower good natured to refuse."

Need I say the prediction was in no way falsified? Nobody who knows the kindly hearted, genial gentleman who to-day occupies the proud position of President of the Royal Scottish Academy needs to be told it was not. Sir George assented with ready grace—perhaps also with a smile. But it is with a very real appreciation of my lack of qualification for the task that I have written these notes. Sir George Reid occupies a position in the foremost rank of contemporary artists, and Joseph Pennell, himself an artist and a critic of the highest repute, has spoken of him as one of the finest pen draughtsmen the world has ever seen ; while I am but the humblest of scribes whose claims on the acquaintance of the President are as few as were common folks in Barataria. They are two in number and painfully slender. My first meeting was not so much with the President personally, as with his dog, the big animal from Kepplestone, which in its day must have been familiar to all Aberdonians, and it is perhaps unnecessary to add that the canine giant had much the better of the encounter. I was a very small boy then, and in those days Fame, at all events in one's immediate circle, was not difficult of attainment. At anyrate the fact that the St. Lukes' "bow-wow," doubtless in the exuberance of its joy at meeting one of the same name as its master, had bowled me over, made me for a brief period a sort of Piper Findlater of the hour. It was one of those distinctions, however, which one would rather have had expressed differently, but I have long ago forgiven poor old "Rab"—peace to his ashes ! On another occasion, in the exercise of my duties as office boy, I was privileged personally to

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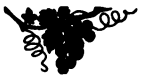

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conduct Mr. Reid into the sanctum of his lawyer, and thereafter, like Mr. Ralston when his first drawing appeared in *Punch*, I tried to look unconscious of my greatness, and mentally determined that it would make no difference in my bearing.

It is therefore, as I have said, with a feeling of very great diffidence that I have acceded to the Editorial edict to write something about Sir George Reid, more particularly in view of the many able writers whose pens might have been more worthily employed on so congenial a task—to mention only the genial author of "Aberdeen Awa'," whose reminiscences formed so attractive a feature of the *Book-Stall* in its earlier days; or his learned namesake, the kindly hearted Ex-Dean of Guild, to whom I am personally greatly indebted for much valuable assistance in the very practical shape of a loan of an unpublished article written by him at the request of the then Editor of the *Aberdeen Journal* for the information of the Queen, Her Majesty—when about to commission portraits of Principal Tulloch and Dr. Norman Macleod—having expressed, through Lady Erroll, a wish to know something about Mr. Reid.

Sir George, as everbody knows, is an Aberdeen loon, and we are all proud of the fact. In her time the Granite City has enriched not only the Art of this country, but the Art of the World by the labour of some of her sons. Here it was, as every good citizen can tell you, that George Jameson, the "Scottish Vandyck," who, it is said, studied under Reubens was born, while in more recent times Bon-Accord has produced, among others, Cassie, William Dyce, and John Phillip—a quartet of which any city might well be proud. And then in 1841, on 31st October to be precise, and just nine days before the birth of the Prince of Wales, came George Reid, the third son of George Reid, a well-known and highly-respected citizen in his day, and Esther Tait, his wife. That there were at least the germs of Art faculty in the family is proved not only by the brilliant career of George, but by the somewhat overshadowed successes of his younger brothers, Mr. A. D. Reid, A.R.S.A., and Mr. Samuel Reid, who have also proved themselves accomplished wielders of the brush. As is usual in those predestined to artistic greatness, George shewed a fondness for pictures and a skill in making them at a decidedly early period of his existence, while at the mature age of twelve, having already received the elements of an ordinary education at "the Grammar"—that *Alma Mater* of so many famous townsmen—his father, appreciating the boy's skill, yet with the true caution of a son of the North, unwilling that the lad should risk the uncertainty of a painter's career, compromised the matter by apprenticing him for seven years to Messrs. Keith & Gibb, the well-known firm of lithographers in the city. Here he combined the advantages of turning the traditional "honest penny," while at the same time remaining not altogether separated from his beloved Art, and even, in the last two years of his term, putting his skill to some practical purpose, as some very fine work executed by him for the two volumes of Dr. John Stuart's "Sculptured Stones of Scotland," issued by the original Spalding Club, will bear witness.

It was while serving with Messrs. Keith & Gibb that he struck up an acquaintance with William Niddrie, a portrait painter who had been a pupil of James Giles, R.S.A., and who eventually ended his career as porter in the Aberdeen Savings Bank.

For Niddrie, Sir George has the highest regard and respect, and of his kind and genial disposition the warmest recollection. Speaking of those early days and his association with the struggling portrait painter, he has given me some most interesting reminiscences which will, I think, be new to many of the *Book-Stall* readers. It was not until after he was married and had a family that Niddrie took to Art—too late in life for the attainment of any real success. He laboured too, under the disadvantage of being able to obtain but little instruction, a few lessons from Giles being about all he ever had. His enthusiasm for Art, however, was something wonderful, and he lost no opportunity of endeavouring to increase his knowledge. He had read various "Lives" of famous painters, Edmund Burke's "On the sublime and the beautiful," Reynold's "Discourses," and other books of the kind, and it was a rare treat, Sir George told me, to hear him talk of art and artists. Before the discovery of photography he had good employment as a portrait painter. He used to travel about the country to Huntly, Inverurie, Peterhead, Fraserburgh and other neighbouring towns and villages, painting portraits of the farmers and shopkeepers, on occasion (when the husbands were in a particularly amiable frame of mind) their wives, and even at times a small laird or local dignitary. The prices he received were, however, very small, and with the discovery of photography he found his practice first fall off and then finally disappear altogether, so that he was compelled to look about for some other means of

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livelihood. Sir George first made his acquaintance while porter in the Savings Bank, then in the Guest-row, from which he subsequently moved with the Bank to Exchange Street, where he lived on the premises, but in those later days he gave up painting entirely, being then an old man. It was during the former period, however, that young Reid used to go to Niddrie in the summer mornings at the early hour of six o'clock. At the time of the lessons the latter lived in Skene Street, near the Denburn, and in a house in which Cæsar Altria, an optician, had a shop. The house is still there, and may be recognised by the metal balcony outside one of the windows. Niddrie's room was the uppermost one, and in it for an hour and a half once a week, and at the modest fee of one shilling a lesson, he gave of his knowledge to the President that was to be.

"I think," said Sir George in conclusion, "that he had true artistic instincts, but he never had a chance of developing them.

'Chill penury repressed his noble rage,
And froze the genial current of his soul.'

I quote from memory," he continued, "but that is how William Niddrie's case has always appeared to me."

Reid had to be at Keith & Gibb's place at nine o'clock, and—our Tom Manns and our Keir Hardies being then but in embryo and the Eight Hours Day not yet a question of practical politics—with the exception of an hour for dinner, he remained at work until 8 p.m. Notwithstanding the long hours, however, he was not content to rest, but spent his evenings sketching from Nature or copying the plates of Harding's "Park and Forest." On his holidays he used to visit Edinburgh, choosing a time when the Exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy was open. On one such occasion he made the acquaintance of one of his predecessors in office, Sir George Harvey, who received the youthful Aberdonian with great kindness, and bestowed on him the customary quota of good advice, to which the future Sir George doubtless answered with Ophelia,

I shall the effect of this good counsel keep
As watchman to my heart,

or at anyrate in words of similar meaning. Naturally enough, the young laddie, like the lady in the ballad (who unfortunately for the gratification of her curiosity was a "little too young to know"), was of an enquiring disposition, the special point on which he wanted information being as to whether Sir George Harvey would advise him to become a painter. The great man's reply was characteristically Scotch. "I daren't, I daren't," he is reported to have said, "the decision must rest with yourself."

But as Ex-Dean of Guild Walker somewhat poetically puts it, "the routine of a lithographic establishment was becoming irksome, and so, shortly after completing his apprenticeship, about 1860, he left the steady and certain salary of a journeyman lithographer for the long unpaid and toilsome study of the Life Class at the School of the Academy in Edinburgh." Of this, the turning point in his career, Mr. Reid's own reminiscences are also interesting. In a very able and exhaustive article from the pen of Mr. J. M. Gray, which appeared in the *Art Journal* some years ago, and to which I am greatly indebted for many of the incidents in Mr. Reid's life story herein referred to, they are thusly recalled:

"He started early one chill, dark morning in the end of October, with a heavy heart, and anxious enough about his future. He says that now, when he looks back upon the time, it seems all like some weird, unreal dream, and he remembers how, as the train skirted the coast between Aberdeen and Stonehaven, and the day dawned in splendour over the sea, his thoughts went instinctively to a similar effect of sunrise in the 'Columbus' of Sir George Harvey, which he had seen in Edinburgh—he, too, going out into the Unknown to discover his New World."

One of Sir George's earliest recollections of Edinburgh is of the School of Design, about that time just re-organised, where he remembers seeing Robert Scott Lauder, the painter of "The Trial of Effie Deans," and the master of Orchardson, Pettie, and Chalmers, paying his last visit to the school.

Nine months in Edinburgh, however, sufficed to exhaust his none too plentiful supply of the needful *denarii*, and he returned to Aberdeen practically penniless, but though not quite reduced to that stage at which Burns wrote—

Thus all obscure, unknown, and poor, through life I'm doomed
to wander O,
Till down my weary bones I lay in everlasting slumber O,
No view nor care, but shun whate'er might breed me pain or
sorrow O,
I live to-day as well's I may, regardless of to-morrow O—

he was nevertheless glad to paint portraits for a few shillings each—frame included. To the credit of Aberdeen be it said, he received advantageous offers of work as a lithographic artist, but the President that was to be was made of sterner stuff than would permit him to give way, so, metaphorically speaking, he

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nailed his canvas to the easel and took the Miltonic advice to argue not

> Against Heaven's hand or will, nor bate a jot
> Of heart or hope; but still bear up and steer
> Right onward.

Virtue, assisted it must be admitted by a tremendous amount of hard work and grim determination, had its reward, "A Border Tower" passing muster and being exhibited in the R.S.A. Exhibition of 1862. True it was not hung on the line, and got scraped abundantly by the crinolines of the period, but it sold nevertheless for the munificent sum of fifty shillings sterling, having in the first instance been modestly priced at five pounds.

By SIR GEORGE REID, *P.*R.S.A.

Having remained for two years in Aberdeen, he returned again to Edinburgh to study at the Life Classes and from the Antique. Dame Fortune's golden smile, personified for the moment by the Association for the Promotion of Fine Arts in Scotland, beamed upon him in the very practical way of purchasing two of his landscapes, "Cawdor Castle" and another, for thirty five-pounds. It was about this time, too, that he first came under the influence of Continental Art. A friend in Aberdeen, Mr. J. F. White, LL.D., now of Dundee, but well remembered as one of the warmest and most practical supporters of Art in Scotland, had purchased in the International Exhibition of 1862 a large landscape by Mollinger which so impressed the young artist that he determined if possible to study under the Dutch master. On preferring the request, Mollinger readily assented, and Reid set out for Utrecht. Mollinger, who, by the way, died at the early age of 34, had been a pupil of the Dutch Roelofs, and had been greatly influenced by Troyon, and under his care the young Scotsman, working assiduously, made rapid progress in his self-chosen profession. Two years later Reid left for Paris, there to study form in Yvon's *atelier*, afterwards returning to the Hague to paint in the studio of his friend Josef Israels.

And here may be said to end the First Lesson.

From this time progress and promotion were as rapid as they had been right royally fought for and right worthily earned. In 1870 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy, advancing to full honours some seven years later, while the crowning point of a brilliant career came with his

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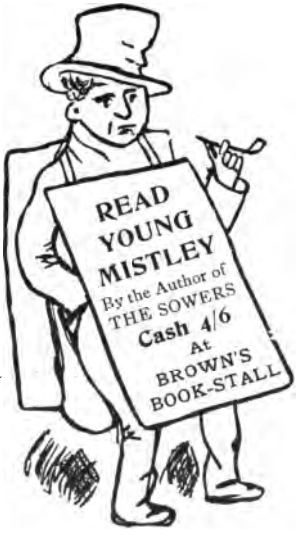

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election as President in succession to the late Sir William Fettes Douglas in 1891. At that time Sir George Reid was on the sunny side of fifty and by some six years the youngest President the Academy ever had.

The present is neither the time nor the place, even had the writer the ability which he assuredly has not, for estimating Sir George Reid's position in the Art World. But one cannot help marvelling at his versatility no less than at his genius. One of the articles of his artistic creed is that a really capable and accomplished artist should be able to paint any subject, in proof of which he has in turn perpetuated on canvas portraits, historical pictures, landscapes, and flowers, with like unqualified success, while his black and white work stands unrivalled by that of any living pen draughtsman. Everybody knows the brilliant series of drawings illustrating "Johnny Gibb," while by the special permission of Mr. Reid we are enabled to reproduce three fine local subjects from a now rather scarce volume "Twelve Sketches of Scenery and Antiquities on the line of the Great North of Scotland Railway," the letterpress of which was supplied by Mr. William Ferguson of Kinmundy. It is as a portrait painter, however, that Sir George Reid is best known to the man in the street, among the works in this branch of his profession which have brought him no slight degree of fame being the finely characteristic likenesses of the late Sir John Millais painted at Kepplestone while the latter was visiting the north, Professor Robertson Smith, Thomas Edward the Naturalist, and of that genial "Waif of Rhyme,' our fellow townsman, Mr. William Carnie, as well as the three fine specimens in the Town Hall—portraits of Sir Alexander Anderson, Mr. John Angus, and Ex-Provost George Thomson.

"To Praise a Man's Selfe cannot be Decent, except it be in rare Cases," sayeth Bacon, and if this be so, then of a verity Sir George Reid is undoubtedly one of the exceptions. Personally he is a kindly hearted gentleman upon whom Fame lies lightly and who shuns publicity as other good people are supposed to avoid a person looked upon in these advanced times as either entirely mythical or at best in the sere and yellow leaf of a chequered career. All the greater, therefore, must bo our meed of gratitude for his courteously given permission to say something about him—however inadequately—in these pages, and for the characteristic sketch from his pencil "On Greenock Quay," which we are permitted to publish for the first time. In the early days of his career, when but a penniless laddie as well as in later years when the sacrifice entailed by doing so was not to be lightly reckoned, he has remained true to his native city, and Aberdeen appreciates the fact, as we are all proud of our townsman. In short, Goldsmith puts our sentiments in a nut-shell, and describes Sir George Reid, not only as if he had known him all his life but had even had the temerity to trouble him for an "interview," when he writes—

> His pencil was striking, resistless, and grand,
> His mannners were gentle, complying, and bland,
> Still born to improve us in every part
> His pencil our faces—his manners our heart.

J. G. R.

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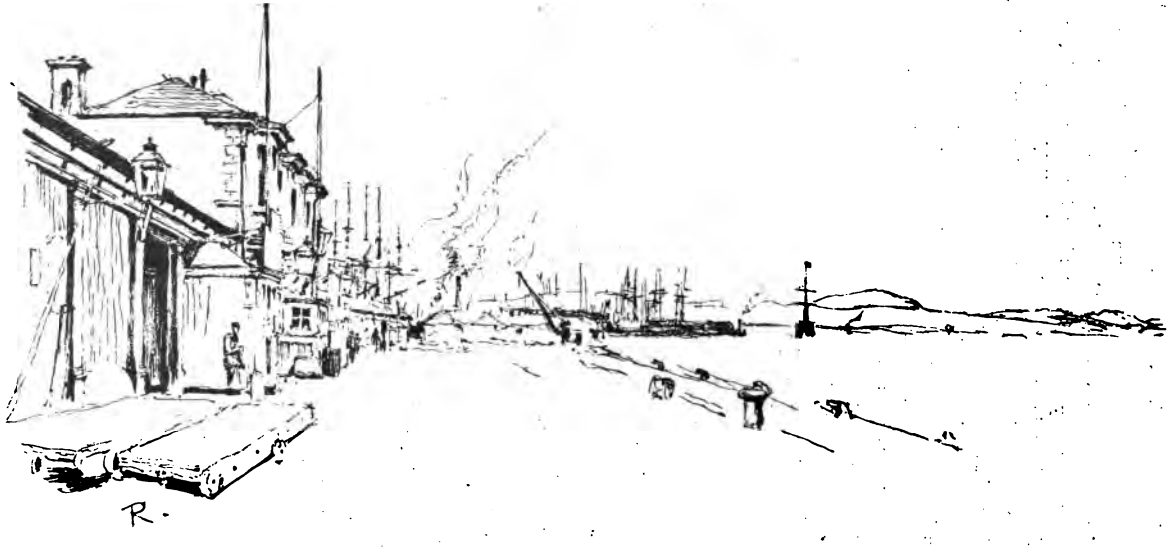

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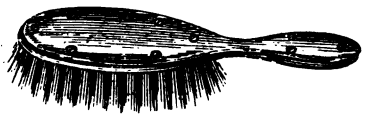

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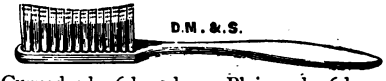

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MOSTLY MUSICAL.

No. V.

NO. IV. of these "rambles" has aroused some interest in local musical circles, a fact which, I need not seek to deny, is gratifying to the editor of the *Book-Stall* as well as to myself. With the kind permission of my readers, and at the request of several friends, I purpose in this, and perhaps succeeding papers, to dip further into the annals of local musical history than it was my original intention to do. In order, therefore, the better to accomplish that purpose, I would bespeak the kind indulgence of those who peruse these "little sermonettes," while I endeavour to make brief record of the rise and progress of music in Aberdeen from about the middle of the last century onwards.

The first organised society formed in Bon-Accord, of which I can find traces, flourished under the unpretentious name of the Musical Society, from 1744 to 1825. This body was an entirely instrumental one, its members, among whom was the justly celebrated Bishop Skinner, being composed of gentlemen of the first rank in the city and county. Mr. Ross, the then accomplished organist of St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, was conductor, and the society rehearsed and gave fortnightly concerts in a hall owned by the members in Concert Court, Broad Street, the concerts being attended regularly by "the beauty and fashion of the northern capital." The limited accommodation of the hall, together with the extra room taken up by the ladies of the period, who wore enormous hoops in those days, the better to show off their dresses to advantage, caused the audiences to be "small and select." But they were none the less enthusiastic on that account, and it is on record, I believe, that on one or more occasions the ladies actually left their hoops at home in order to make room for additional listeners! For the next five years little advance was made in the study or practice of high-class music, but from 1830 to 1850 a further impetus was given by the formation of the Haydn and Euterpean Societies, both of which were also instrumental combinations. The first named was quite an aristocratic body, Mr. R. H. Baker, a professional musician located in Bon-Accord, being the conductor or leader. The pity was that, in those days, there was no conductor wielding a *bâton*, as we now know such an indispensable human being, and the result was what may be termed, more or less, "scratchy" playing on the part of the members of the Haydn Society. After undergoing a period of probation under Mr. Wm. Spark, a professional teacher of the violin, the Euterpean Society gradually merged into the ranks of the "swell" combination. Subscription concerts were then, for the first time, introduced in Aberdeen, a yearly subscription of a guinea guaranteeing three tickets for each concert during the seasons of the Haydn Society. The concerts

were given in the then County Rooms, now the Music Hall Buildings, generally in what is known to the present generation as the Square Room.

During the period just referred to, St. Peter's Roman Catholic Chapel led the way in church choir work. Dr. Reid, the able organist of the chapel, evidently an enthusiast and a very fine player, gathered round him a number of capable instrumentalists who, together with the singers, completed a choir "unique in its way at that time in Scotland." On the occasion of the Highland Society's Show of 1834, a grand Musical Festival of nearly a week's duration was held in Aberdeen, Mr. James Davie, of St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel, and a teacher of vocal music of considerable repute, being choir-master, while Mr. Lewis Crombie of Phesdo acted as secretary. Day and evening entertainments, consisting of concerts held in the Theatre Royal, Marischal Street, and "oratorios" in St. Andrew's Chapel, King Street, alternated, and the series was concluded with a performance of Handel's "Messiah" on Friday, the last day of the Festival. This was, I understand, the first authenticated performance of this sublime oratorio heard in Aberdeen. The chorus and band numbered in all about 120 performers—70 choristers and 50 instrumentalists, 20 of the former and 12 of the latter being Aberdonians. These were "supplemented by singers and players of eminence from all parts of the kingdom." Such enterprise might be profitably emulated by our present-day local organisations! But this did not exhaust the enterprise of the citizens away back in the early thirties, for among the solo vocalists, specially engaged for the Festival, we find such names as:—Madame Stockhaüsen, soprano; Mr. K. Hawkins, tenor; and Mr. Henry Phillips, bass. Mr. E. Cooke, from London, was the leader of the orchestra; Mr. Baker, organist; and, as I have already stated, Mr. James Davie was choir-master. The Festival of '34 was an eye-opener to Bonaccordeans, and proved both a musical and financial success.

It is worthy of note, in passing, that the word "oratorio," as applied in those days, did not necessarily imply the performance of a complete work. On the contrary, the renditions of excerpts from the works of the great masters were regularly designated oratorios, but, let it be freely admitted, the selections then made were admirable from an educative point of view, and they certainly compare favourably with the "tit-bits" served up at modern concerts. It must have been somewhere about the beginning of the thirties that male glee and part-song clubs became local institutions. Mr. John H. Stephen, engraver, father of the present owner of the name, and Mr. Joseph Dundas, or "old Joe," as I used to know him by, have told me over and over again about one of these clubs, the members of which were wont to meet once a week in a small hostelry or public-house in the Guestrow, and there rehearse. The room was of the barest and most primitive character possible. The walls were yellow-ochred, the floor was sanded, and capacious wooden spitoons were provided. The furniture consisted of a long deal table placed in the centre of the room, the sitting accommodation being restricted to rough forms placed down either side and at the ends of the table. Each member had his own appointed place at the table and sat opposite a drawer containing a long "churchwarden" clay pipe, a supply of tobacco, and a box of the old-fashioned "brimstone" matches. The place was but dimly lighted by a couple of oil-lamps, and there the representatives of a bygone generation of singing celebrities were wont to practise their glees, rounds, and catches. Little wonder that many of them needed frequent lubrications for, what with the lowness of the roof, the fumes off coarse tobacco, and the oil used in the lamps, not to speak of the stifling odour of the "brim-steene," the surprise is that they were able to use or exercise their voices either in speech or song. That they did so, however, and to good purpose, too, was abundantly manifested by the successful appearances several of them made at public gatherings of a convivial kind. The members of the club I have written about were in the fullest and broadest sense of the word "Jolly good fellows," and of that fact they themselves were thoroughly con-

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versant. But these were "the good old times" when men were men and not pygmies!

Joseph Dundas, to whom I have referred, was a most versatile individual, and a droll old chap. A weaver to trade, "Joe" early saw that it would be to his interest to discard the loom for employment of a less precarious character, and so, when quite a young man, early in the forties, we find him in the employ of the firm of Messrs. Taylor & Brown, who carried on a cross-bred kind of business, consisting of book publishing, lithographing, and musical instrument dealing. Here he was a sort of nondescript employee, sweeping out the shop, going messages, and doing a bit of lithographic printing, or writing. He was a keen, intelligent, little fellow, was intensely musical, had studied harmony, and, being endowed with a serviceable bass voice, could take his place in the latern on a Sunday. Poor "old Joe," left a veritable monument to his musical capabilities, as well as to his skill as a lithographer, in the shape of a church tune book, the whole of which he lithographed and printed at an ordinary hand-press. A copy of the work, which I bought from him after he had "fallen upon evil days," lies before me as I write. The book bears the title of "The Newhills Free Church Psalmody," the imprint being:—"Aberdeen, Printed and Published by Taylor & Brown, 1845." It contains 102 tunes, besides the inevitable "examples" and "exercises" at the beginning, without which no "psalmody' in those days was thought to be complete. The whole of these 102 tunes were carefully edited, revised, corrected, and brought up to date by Mr. Dundas, and yet, oh! the irony of fate, he died in a poorhouse, and narrowly escaped burial in a pauper's grave! Fortunately, he retained all his pawkiness of manner to the end, and many a merry tale has he regaled me with in his later days with reference to the old-time precentor. Salaries were matters of little import in Joe's time, and it was no uncommon thing for a "duly inducted" precentor to arrange with a substitute to sing for him on a Sunday in exchange for a "full fou'." The "payment" was not generally left over to a "more convenient season," but was promptly made at the end of the service. Forbes Mackenzie took no cognisance of drinking events in those days, and tracks could be readily made for the nearest "pub" as soon as the day's duties were over. Indeed, the precentor of the time, not infrequently left the latern immediately before the sermon, and, in company with the "minister's man," in place of "sleeping through" the discourse, made himself thoroughly "comfortable" during the hour of its delivery in the nearest ale-shop, where "refreshment" was supplied on all seven days of the week "for man or beast." Joe, on one occasion, contracted to sing for six months at Old Machar Cathedral for a suit of "blacks" (Sunday clothes), but his own trustfulness, and the rather mean cunning of the man whom he was obliging, beguiled him. The salaried knight of the precentor's desk, sent him a cheap suit of "white ducks," dyed black, which, of course, Dundas could not wear on Sunday. He, however, kept the suit on the off-chance of being asked to sing on another Sunday at the Cathedral, when he purposed to don the workman's jacket and thus shame the donor. In his resolve Fortune favoured him, and his appearance in the grotesque costume proved a nine day's wonder, and, it is to be hoped, prevented the "jokist" from further practical joking.

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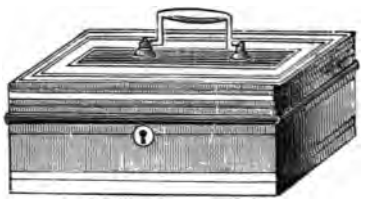

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Study in Lead Pencil by Mr. J. Syddall.

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No. 13.—MR. J. SYDDALL.

I THOUGHT about the Argonauts and their search for the Golden Fleece, and it comforted me. I recalled the ships of Tarshish and the bold sea-traders of Phoenicia who brought Solomon the gold and silver and apes and peacocks, and my resolve strengthened. Then there were those wild rovers, the Vikings, and, later, Marco Polo, who spent seventeen years in the service of the Khan of China, finding the duties almost as exacting as interviewing art-celebrities—and the thought nerved me to action. From these one travelled by easy steps to the unfortunate Robert Machin who drifted into the adventure business quite by accident, so to speak, and from him it was an easy transition to Prince Henry of Portugal, whose mother, by the way, was a daughter of our own "old John of Gaunt," and who—as those last at school may remember, in spite of the added perils of water sprites and monstrous genii, ocean serpents and fire-breathing demons, magnetic islands and whirlpools that sucked into their vortex straws and great ships with equal impartiality, not to mention the firm belief then prevalent that Satan like an octopus lay "round the corner" of every unknown land, ready to seize whatever came his way—did so much to make known the hidden places of the earth. At this stage I felt capable of most things, but even the recollection of Launcelot and the Holy Grail and Christian in his pilgrim's progress failed to give me the necessary assurance for the Perilous Quest which I meditated. Then I brought to mind Vasco de Gama and Magellan, the Cabots, father and son, Frobisher and Drake, and as I did so I grew momentarily bolder in the interest of *Book-Stall* readers. Perhaps I ought to mention that I have always been of a wildly adventurous disposition since the days when at a most immature period of my career I got lost in the Victoria Park, but, as Stanley came out of "Darkest Africa," so did I evade the hands of Mr. Wyness and his myrmidons, and return triumphant to the bosom of a distracted family. The recollection of this little bit of autobiography gave me courage, but it was not until I had brought the record right up to date, and had recalled the deeds of Lancaster, Barents, Hudson, Peary, Franklin, and many another, and finally in my mental summary reached the days of Jackson and Nansen, that I finally determined to go to Old Whittington.

The 5·40 p.m. dining car train from St. Pancras reaches Chesterfield at 8·47, and the Midland are, of course, nothing if not punctual. To reach Old Whittington, however, is another matter. Mr. J. Syddall is not to be interviewed with impunity, and as I have no grudge against my brother scribes who have not yet succeeded in running the famous pencil draughtsman to earth, I decline to divulge the subsequent procedure. With ordinary luck and a little courage and perseverance, however, the thing can be done, as the following will bear witness.

Mr. Syddall is not, as I have said, to be interviewed with impunity; neither is he to be discussed in the ordinary frivolous manner common to these notes. To obtain, therefore, that absolute accuracy which is indispensable in chronicling so critical a situation as one's first meeting with the gentleman of whom Herkomer—not without reason—spoke in terms so high that Mr. Syddall's excessive modesty will not permit of my repeating them, I have deemed it advisable to set forth verbatim the little dialogue in which we engaged.

PLOUGHING.

From an original sketch by Mr. J. Syddall.

Scene : *The historic village of Old Whittington.* [Here, so 'tis said, the last Revolution was hatched.]
A Studio.

Characters in the Play :

Mr. J. Syddall, *Artist, and Villain of the Piece.*
The Mere Interviewer.

[Author's Note : *The reader will please dispense with further preliminary explanation, and imagine that I have ascended the giddy flight of stairs leading to the Studio, and that the genial artist has, so to speak, taken me in.*]

The Mere Interviewer *(mildly)*—I believe I mentioned, Mr. Syddall, the object which has led to my having the privilege of meeting you here to-day.

Mr. J. Syddall *(somewhat ferociously)*—Yes ; but I have never been in Scotland, and can't understand why I should be "wanted" there. I believe you have been enquiring for Mr. Syddall the artist, and they doubtless asked you 'was it 'im wot draws?'

The M. I.—Precisely ; your deductions are refreshingly accurate. Following the point to its logical conclusion, I infer that you are the standing exception to the well-authenticated rule that a prophet has no honour in his own country.

Mr. J. S. *(parrying the question)*—I suppose you are going to "draw" me now.

[*Here, in lieu of the customary eulogiums of the Turkey Carpet, the Gerard Dows and Zoffanies, and the Louis XVI. furniture which grace all well regulated Studios (and interviews), I may briefly explain that I found myself in a room which seemed a sort of combination of a studio, workshop, and nursery, brightened by the presence of something under a dozen children—very much at home.*]

The M. I. *(pleasantly, and thinking he could see a family likeness all round)*—You have plenty of models ready at hand. Are they *all* yours?

Mr. J. S.—Oh yes, all mine.

The M. I. *(warming to his subject)*—Is your wife also artistic?

Mr. J. S.—Wife? I am not married.

[*I was just wondering whether I should continue the subject when*——]

Mr. J. S.—Oh, what did I say? I ought to have explained. These are my nephews and nieces.

The M. I. *(trying a new tack)*—You have some wonderfully designed furniture, Mr. Syddall.

Mr. J. S.—Glad you like it. It has at least the merit of being my own.

[*Here I mildly protested that I had never imagined it to be otherwise, whereupon Mr. Syddall was good enough to smile.*]

Mr. J. S.—I must really be more precise. Of course you know me only as a draughtsman, but I indulge in other vagaries. For instance, I am as proud of that seat as any drawing I ever made. As a piece of joinery, I mean—though I designed and made it entirely from the log. Those oak chairs and table, too, are my work. In fact I am a draughtsman, engraver, wood carver, and joiner by turns. I can't tell you what my trade is, but I am at present obtaining the necessary little bit of sugar for the bird, so to speak, chiefly by engraving. In addition, I sell a few landscapes, chiefly to artists—no one else will look at them.

The M. I.—The public taste outside Scotland is indeed degenerate. But don't you exhibit?

Mr. J. S.—No, except at small local shows where there isn't much chance of their peculiar beauties being appreciated.

The M. I.—We have a well-ventilated Fine Art Show Room in Aberdeen, patronised by the nobility, gentry, and clergy of all denominations. You, on the other hand, have enough here for a "one man" exhibition. The moral is obvious.

Mr. J. S.—Save me from my friends ! I am making an "exhibition" of myself now I think. What more do you want? . . . *(reminiscently)* I once had a picture in the Royal Academy—rather a big one—but a fellow came along and put a figure in it, and then put his name to it. A fact, sir ! And an R.A. too !

The M. I.—Rather cheeky.

Mr. J. S.—Cheeky? Cheek enough for an interview—er—I mean *very* cheeky. But here are one or two cuttings which appeared at the time—one in a London paper ; the other in a Leeds "daily."

[*I quote as accurately as I can remember. The London one said—*

"We don't think much of the *figure*, but the background shows the work of the artist."

Which in a sense was very true. Leeds was equally emphatic—

"We don't think the figure is up to his usual work, but the background reminds us of the early Spanish Masters.'

Then I condoled with him.]

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The M. I.—Clearly another case of 'Man's inhumanity to man,' Mr. Syddall—of course you know the lines from our National Bard, whose works you have doubtless read and admired?

[*I did not give him time to put in the counter stroke which I saw he meditated, but continued breathlessly*—]

The M. I.—Why, it is even difficult in these days for a Dargai hero—no doubt you have heard of Piper Findlater and the gallant Gordons who were kissed into existence by an equally gallant Duchess (as the piper seems likely to be kissed out of it by what Chevalier would probably call a dear old 'Dutch')—to obtain even the barest justice. I have heard some people say that the Derbyshires did quite as much and made no fuss about it, but of course that, as dear old Euclid says, is absurd.

[*Then I remembered that Old Whittington was near Chesterfield, and that Chesterfield was in Derbyshire, and I longed with a great yearning for home. Mr. Syddall said little, but* **looked** *a deal, while I hastened to change the topic.*]

The M. I. *(pleasantly)*—And now about yourself Mr. Syddall. What is your *Apologia pro sua vita?*

[*The tables were fairly turned now, and Mr. Syddall looked positively desperate.* Do you really insist? *he enquired. I replied that in the interests of Truth I had no alternative: but I felt for the poor gentleman all the same.*]

The M. I.—Is it then so bad? Have you done anything very wildly wicked that burdens your mind? Confession you know, they say, is ——

[*Mr. Syddall smiled.*]

Mr. J. S.—No, it is not that which troubles me; it is the thought of what I *may* be led into doing, and that very speedily, too, that worries me. After all *(pensively)* a considerate jury would look upon it as Manslaughter or Justifiable Homicide.

[*I moved uneasily, but begged him to proceed.*]

Mr. J. S.—Well, if you *will* have it, I suppose you must; so here goes:—I commenced life as a pavement artist and mural decorator—but perhaps I should first say I was born—in the usual way—of rich but honest parents—the 'passing rich on forty pounds a year' sort of richness. My father was a country joiner, but something more than an ordinary workman, as some of his productions which I can show you will prove.

The M. I.—And your ancestors, Mr. Syddall? All artists have ancestors, you know.

Mr. J. S.—Ancestors, did you say? Well, as rare Ben Jonson puts it—

> I have no urns, no dusty monuments:
> No broken images of ancestors,
> Wanting an ear or nose; no forged tables
> Of long descents, to boast false honours from—

From a sketch by himself.

but such as they were were mainly wood-cutters, farmers, cattle-dealers, and (in a less exacting age) cattle stealers. As I was saying, however, I commenced work on the floor, knowing full well that I was a born genius—for had my good mother not said so? Armed with a piece of chalk I decorated everything within reach. Like Nature, as scientists tell us, I abhorred a vacuum, and if ever I saw a tendency

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in the kitchen floor towards that state, I immediately made that "pitch" my own.

In time I rose to the dignity of an erect biped, was sent to school, and received the best University education the village could afford. Ground and polished in fact at "the college down the road," I received the honour of Knighthood from the Rector of the Parish. And here let me explain in parenthesis that I really don't care a fig for Art—something with a possible Dukedom in it is what I want——

The M. I. *(seizing the opportunity)*—Ah, Mr. Syddall, you forget when you say so, the words of the Immortal Robbie—[*And I repeated in my most impressive manner*]—

A prince can mak' a belted knight
A marquis, duke, and a' that,
But an honest man's aboon his might,
Guid faith he manna fa' that!
For a' that, and a' that,
Their dignities and a' that,
The pith o' sense and pride o' worth
Are higher rank than a' that.

[*When I had concluded, Mr. Syddall fell four points in my estimation—he simply asked what it all meant. Ther.after the ordinary thread of the conversation was resumed.*]

Mr. J. S.—Well, as I was saying, my artistic career commenced as soon as my fingers could hold a piece of chalk. When four years old I was at the zenith of my fame. It has gradually faded since. I have done nothing like the wonderful things I did then. As I grew up in years a volume of *Harpers'* or *Scribner's* was the greatest treat you could give me.

The M. I.—And you have been to Bushey?

Mr. J. S.—Yes, I have studied under Professor Herkomer, but it would be best not to mention the fact, as the 'Autocrat of all the Busheys' has a great dislike to advertisement.

The M. I.—I'll not mention it.

Mr. J. S.—The head you noticed in the *Studio*, and which you tell me you are reproducing in—what do you call it?—oh yes, thank you, *Brown's Book-Stall*, was done before I came under Professor Herkomer's notice, and is a fair example of what I could do then.

[*And here I may not inaptly refer to the high opinion which I know Professor Herkomer holds of Mr. Syddall's work—an opinion to which the artist personally is by far too modest to refer. When Mr. Syddall first showed his sketch book to the Professor, the latter told him he had as good a collection as Menzel (his favourite German draughtsman), and would soon have a better. Then came the famous declaration to which I have already referred, but which Mr. Syddall deleted from the proof sheet of this commentary with the characteristic explanation that as even his own family had never heard of it, though it might do well enough for private circulation, he couldn't go through the world with a statement like that hanging about his neck. When I delicately referred to the matter in the course of our conversation, Mr. Syddall was as usual equal to the occasion.*]

The M. I.—By the way, the Professor once spoke rather highly of your work, didn't he? Something about being of an exceptionally high degree of excellence, wasn't it?

[*This is a very much watered down form of what was said, but I had to consider the shyness of my victim.*]

Mr. J. S.—The Professor is a very knowing fellow—in fact he reminds me of yourself. [*Here I bowed.*] The only difference is that while he was content merely to say it, *you* would like to print it—and people might think I had threatened you it you didn't, you know.

The M. I.—Well, we will let that pass. And now, as to the future, Mr. Syddall?

Mr. J. S. *(with a far-away look)*—

O that a man might know
The end of this day's business ere it came!
But it sufficeth that the day will end,
And then the end is known.

(recovering himself). Oh, you needn't mention that I said that unless you want to break the solidity of the page. Well, I am settled here, and have to work out my own salvation. I intend to take some pupils, but I don't believe you can teach Art, though you can teach this sort of thing, which is really the A B C of the Grammar of Drawing.

[*Here Mr. Syddall took a piece of charcoal and a board, and commencing at the bottom edge made an outline of a horse, beginning at the heel of the fourth foot, going all round and coming back to the same point without taking the charcoal off the board or making any corrections. Result—a splendid silhouette, full of life.*]

The M. I.—In the words of Dominie Sampson, 'Prodeegous!' . . . . And, as Whistler once remarked of Lord Leighton, 'You paint, too,' Mr. Syddall?

Mr. J. S.—No; I am not a painter.

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The M. I. *(mentally surveying the walls)*—But these things—paintings, I mean—some of them are yours ?

Mr. J. S.- Yes—some of them.

The M. I. *(anxious to please, and seeing a unique opportunity)*—[*Sotto voce*]- Ah, here is a good bit ; I'll let myself loose on this. (*Aloud*) Now, I call that fine painting.

Mr. J. S.—I think so, too.

The M. I.—It's your work, of course.

Mr. J. S.—No ; a fellow student's.

The M. I.— ——— ! ! . . . (*hopefully*) This isn't bad.

Mr. J. S.—Oh, I can paint worse than that, else I should never expect to get in the R.A. But what do you think of those drawings on the wall there ?

The M. I. *(very cautiously this time)*—Well . . . . not bad, but rather slight.

Mr. J. S.—You mean you can't see much in them ? Rather amateurish, eh ?

The M. I.—Precisely. The work of some of your little nephews or nieces, I suppose.

Mr. J. S. *(quite pleasantly)*—Oh dear no, they are mine.

Curtain.

* * * * * * * *

The early morning mail brought into St. Pancras one passenger whose weird and haggard appearance attracted the notice of the police. In answer to enquiries, he explained that he had just come from the Soudan, where he had been at the front representing an enterprising Scotch publication ; and that he had assisted the Camerons at Atbara, and had been thrown from his camel. He was allowed to proceed, but subsequent enquiry elicited the extraordinary fact that the train by which he had travelled was one which had come from Chesterfield.

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HAS been, and still is, RUPERT OF HENTZAU. The demand for it has been better than for any single book since "The Christian" at the end of last year. It is a sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda," and is one of the rare cases where the sequel is equal to the original book. Certainly Anthony Hope's reputation loses nothing by this latest effort. Cash price, as usual, 4/6 at Brown's Bookstall.

As you are doubtless aware "The Dolly Dialogues" formed a big factor in making Anthony Hope's fame, and you will note that we have a dialogue all of our own in *Brown's Book-Stall* this month on Mr. J. Syddall.

Amongst the illustrations to this article, we give a sketch of an old man's head. For the use of this block we are indebted to the kindness of the publishers of *The Studio*.

It is not always that merit commands success in this mad world, but the career of *The Studio* is an example. In the short time since its commencement it has attained to the largest circulation in the world of any magazine devoted to the arts, and the early volumes are at a premium.

THE FLOWING TIDE

Of sixpenny reprints shows no sign as yet of having reached high water mark. The quality still keeps up, and the numbers are increasing. We have no space this month for a list of them. But you can't do better than call and see the lot at 83 Union Street.

But the sixpenny reprints are not going to have it all their own way. We have begun to issue a series of SCOTS CLASSIC REPRINTS at one penny each ! The first of the series is a selection from the poems of Robert Fergusson, including "The Farmer's Ingle" (the model of "The Cottar's Saturday Night"), "Cauler Oysters," "Auld Reekie," and all the best of this great poet's Scots poems. Judging by the sale of this first number, the series seems to be meeting a felt want, and the value is certainly good—24 pages well printed on good paper, and only one penny.

One curious coincidence in connection with this reprint of Fergusson's poems is that so far as we are aware no edition had been published for about 25 years, and copies were getting scarce, when the idea of reprinting a selection occurred to the Messrs. Blackwood & Sons, who issued a 1/- pocket edition while our edition was in the press.

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PHONOGRAPHIC REMINISCENCES.

TWO of the earliest and most active Phonetic Reformers after its introduction to Aberdeen were Mr. George Reid, of the firm of Messrs. Benjamin Reid & Co., seedsmen, at that time in Union Street, and Mr. James Meston, accountant. Both were young men then, and took to phonography and phonotypy with great zeal and spirit. The former was for years the Secretary of the Aberdeen Phonetic Society, and busily employed in teaching and forming classes for the teaching of Phonography. Mr. Meston also taught, but he was more desirous of introducing phonetic printing as an aid to children in learning to read. Along with Mr. Reid he initiated classes in the Denburn district, a most favourable locality for making such an experiment, for at that time it was densely populated by a very poor population, where out of about 800 children, not more than 400 attended any school for acquiring the elements of education. A Mission Hall was occupied for the purpose, and a considerable number of children were gathered together who did not know a single letter of the alphabet, and although to keep order amidst such a motely group was no easy task, yet those gentlemen set to the work with such energy and determination, that in the course of a few months they were able to give a practical object lesson in the art of reading by their pupils, and that, too, with a certainty, precision, and correct pronunciation not possible in the time taught by the ordinary alphabet. The school was publicly examined, and favourably spoken of, by the late Sheriff Watson, Rev. J. C. Brown, LL.D., Councillor James Berry, Messrs. D. MacAllan, David Mitchell, and Thomas Skene, late Inspector of the Poor for Oldmachar, and the only one of the number now surviving. This was in 1853, and next year, when Mr. A. J. Ellis, the author of a "Plea for Phonetic Spelling," who spent a fortune in advancing the movement, came to Aberdeen, and was present at the next examination of the pupils, so impressed was he by the success of the experiment, that he wrote afterwards—"that he saw little mites scarcely able to come off their forms, walk up to the call of the teacher, and fight their way through unknown words by a mere knowledge of Phonetic letters, a feat which the wisest would find difficult to perform in the ordinary spelling." Mr. Reid procured a small font of phonetic types, and illustrated this system of printing in the *Aberdeen Herald*, space having been kindly placed at his disposal for this purpose by the proprietors of that paper. Since the death of Mr. Ellis and Sir Isaac Pitman, I do not think the Phonetic mode of printing is so enthusiastically promoted as it was when these gentlemen were alive. Both Mr. Reid and Mr. Meston were excellent writers of phonography, and thoroughly understood the system, practically and theoretically,

Study in Lead Pencil by Mr. J. Syddall.

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giving much of their time and labour to gratuitous efforts for its advancement. Mr. Reid had a very wide circle of friends, who greatly appreciated his humour, culture, and intelligence.

Mr. David Symon was another of the early promoters who not only acquired a neat and rapid style of writing, but he was also highly gifted as a teacher. He had many classes who gave practical appreciation of his services by making him the recipient of several presentations. He was a law clerk in Aberdeen, but he left for Edinburgh, and, if I mistake not, he acted for some time as amanuensis to the late Rev. John Kirk, D.D., of that city, who was one of the founders of the Evangelical Union, a voluminous writer on religious questions, a keen controversialist, an ardent temperance reformer, and editor of the *Christian News*. Mr. Symon returned to Aberdeen in impaired health, and died in 1851. I knew him well and appreciated his friendship and personal worth.

About the middle of the Fifties the name of Andrew Doak, pupil teacher, Cumnock, appears in the *Phonetic Journal*. He was then a youth, working with a will to master the art. At that time, as phonographers will remember, Mr. Pitman published gummed paper wafers, diamond shaped, and with phonographic mottoes upon them. Mr. Doak took kindly to these, and every letter sent by him had one of these wafers affixed to it. At the Arts and Divinity Classes he found the value of phonography, and although from his caligraphy of to-day I fear he does not much use it, yet I am certain he will speak a good word in its favour. Although not an Aberdonian born, he is one by long residence, and as the respected minister of Free Trinity Church, we claim him, and with some pride, as being one of ourselves.

The *Phonetic Journal* publishes these articles as they appear in the *Book-Stall*, and through this I have had several communications from Aberdonians of the olden time, one of the most interesting and pleasant being from Mr. Alexander Paterson, F.J.I., editor of the *Barnsley Chronicle*. He was born near Cuminestown, and went to serve his apprenticeship to a merchant in Turriff. Here he began the study of Phonography, but abandoned it. Removing to Aberdeen, he bought in the New Market gallery a copy of "The Manual," making up his mind to master it. He had no teacher, but he applied himself in his spare time with diligence and perseverance, and he made his first attempt at reporting one Fast Day in the Parish Church of Nigg. Afterwards he took a sermon delivered by the late Rev. David Simpson in Free Trinity, Crown Street, on 1st January, 1854, the notes of which he keeps as a cherished possession. His attempt to follow Professor Blackie in the Mechanics' Hall proved rather unfortunate. He toiled on, however, at reporting, and practised as opportunity presented itself. After leaving the service of Messrs. George Lyall & Co., silk mercers, Union Street, in 1854, he went south, and, although in business, he ever kept before him the possibility of becoming a pressman. At Stirling he left the counter for the reporters' desk. He then went to Middlesborough; then to West Hartlepool, afterwards to Stockton, always improving his position, and at last he was appointed editor of the *Barnsley Chronicle* in 1866, and by his business ability and literary power he has made it one of the most influential papers in the South West Riding of Yorkshire. Mr. Paterson has all along interested himself greatly in Phonography. He has accumulated a very remarkable collection of about one hundred different systems of Shorthand, and during the past forty years he has contributed many valuable articles on its theory, history, and practice. His phonographic writing is very neat and the outline beautifully formed. He was a very valued correspondent of the late Sir Isaac Pitman, and gave him effective aid in contributing to his "History of Shorthand." He has a warm heart to Aberdeen and Aberdonians, and is delighted with the *Book-Stall*. "Johnnie Gibb" when it was published was read and re-read by him with great pleasure, and when any of his English friends brag of their ability to read broad Scotch, he hands them "Johnnie Gibb" as a Shibboleth, and asks them to read the first page.

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him which is very interesting, as it relates to an event in the early life of our late, highly respected, and much esteemed townsman, Dr. Wm. Alexander, and illustrates the unconscious influence he exercised upon Mr. Paterson—

"I HAVE a vivid recollection of the circumstances under which I first saw William Alexander. It was in Inverurie, during the summer of 1852, shortly before he entered the office of the *North of Scotland Gazette*. I was then a junior assistant in the shop of Mr. James Skinner, draper, grocer, and general dealer in the above named town. One of the regular customers, whom I got to know very well, was a Mrs. Alexander, a farmer's wife, who, I understood, resided somewhere in Chapel of Garioch direction. One day she arrived with her butter and eggs in a cart, which was driven by a young man, who I subsequently gathered, was her son, William. He was not in the shop more than a couple of minutes, being engaged the rest of the time in watching his horse outside. There were two things about him, however, which attracted my attention. I noticed, first, that he had lost a leg, and, second, I concluded that he must be studiously disposed, for I saw sticking out of his coat pocket a weekly number of Cassell's 'Popular Educator,' the first edition of which was then in course of issue. Mrs. Alexander had concluded her business, and was on the point of leaving, when she leant over the counter, and in a half whisper, informed Mr. Skinner that Willie had got a promise of a situation under Mr. McCombie on the *Gazette*, and would shortly enter upon his duties. I do not recollect whether she said he hoped ultimately to be elevated to the dignity of a reporter, but such, if I am not mistaken, was implied. She added something to the effect that the poor fellow, since he met with his misfortune (which must have been recent), had been unfit for farm work, and therefore they had had to look out for some other occupation. How I envied 'Willie' from that moment. I had before then discovered that Nature never intended me for a business career, and being by this time a tolerably expert phonographer, I was hoping to secure before long a journalistic appointment. If a young man who had been bred to the plough could pass direct into a newspaper office without undergoing any preliminary course of training, might not I, though I had enjoyed but indifferent educational advantages, do the same. I envied him, yet at the same time felt pleased, as his good fortune did not seem to leave me altogether without a door of hope.

The next and only other time I saw him was some fifteen months later in Aberdeen, to which city I had meanwhile removed. One night, during October, 1853, after shop closing hours, I strolled along Belmont Street to the Free South Church, where the Free Synod of Aberdeen was in session. From my seat in the gallery I gazed for the first time, with feelings of awe and admiration, upon a veritable 'reporters' table,' which occupied the centre of a square pew to the Moderator's left, and seated at which were two reporters, one being Mr. Alexander. One thing struck me, and that was the easy indifference with which they seemed to take matters. The 'fathers and brethren' were engaged in a heated discussion over the case of a young country minister who had been guilty of a trifling irregularity in connection with the admission or dismissal of a member; but all their eloquence the reporters allowed to run to waste, contenting themselves with making an odd note now and again, and meanwhile writing out their 'copy.'

I left Aberdeen for the south early in the following year, and thus lost the opportunity I had often longed for, of securing a personal introduction to Mr. Alexander. He would seem during the Fifties to have taken, like myself, a considerable interest in matters phonographic. He was a member of Isaac Pitman's Phonetic Society down, at any rate, to 1858, and was one of those who, at the instance of the late Mr. J. P. Barkas, of Newcastle, voted against Mr. Pitman's change in the vowel scale."

This was a fierce battle, as old phonographers will remember, and although it was adopted in Great Britain, the original vowel scale is largely if not wholly used by writers of the system in America, led by Mr. Benn Pitman, the brother of the inventor of Phonography, the late Sir Isaac Pitman.

A. S. C.

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No. 14.—MR. R. D. STRACHAN.

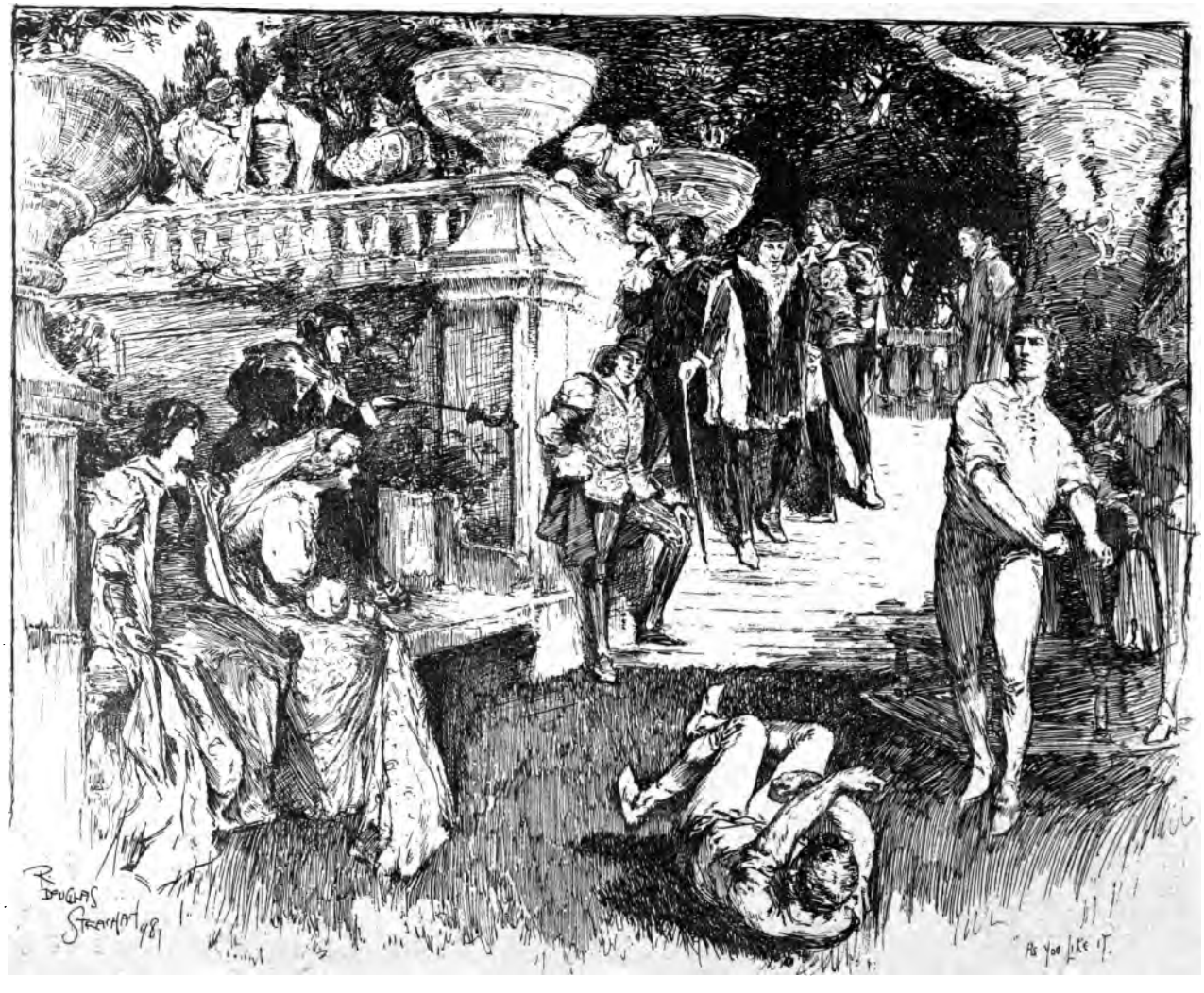
IN the present case the Mountain came to Mahomet. That is to say, by means of

Nods and becks and wreathéd smiles,

though not necessarily such as hang on Hebe's cheek, we succeeded, on the will-you-walk-into-my-parlour principle, in enticing Aberdeen's latest artist into the Editorial Sanctum the other day, and having put him on his oath in the customary manner, proceeded by the usual method to include him in our Black (and White) Calendar. Once within the Torture Chamber, the full magnitude of the task I had undertaken dawned on me in all its vivid reality, for Mr. Douglas Strachan is nothing if not modest and retiring. Prior to this, however, and at the urgent request of the Editor, who is of an unassuming disposition, I had visited our youngest *Book-Stall* burgess at the scene of his labours in the Trades Hall (Belmont Street edition), in order that the snare might not, to put it Biblically, be set in vain in the sight of the bird, and with a view to seeing personally something of the decorative work with which he has lately been embellishing that building. Mr. Strachan, arrayed in a coat which might once have been white, but was now akin to that of Joseph, received me cheerfully, but viewed the prospect of coming greatness with commendable calmness. Which once more proves that the artistic temperament is above sublunary considerations.

Aberdeen is notoriously a City of White Elephants —we have, to mention but a few, an Art Gallery, which, paradoxical though it may appear, is not an Art Gallery, and we are also the chastened owners of "those bells" which are bells but in name—and it is only right that the Unbeliever should be inclined to take with the traditional grain of salt some of the encomiums which an appreciative public have showered, with a liberality altogether foreign to Aberdeen, on Mr. Strachan's completed work. But that the praise is not undeserved a visit to the Trades Hall will testify to the fullest extent, for the unassuming young artist who both designed and executed the decorations has produced a result which is alike unequalled or approached by anything in the North of Scotland. Right worthily and well, therefore, has he won a right to such immortality as inclusion in these pages can confer.

Mr. Robert Douglas Strachan started life with one great advantage—he was a "toon's bairn," and *ipso facto*, bound to become famous. Apart from this, however, he had no claim on the consideration of the Fates, for so far as artistic tendencies went he could boast of no ancestry of any special distinction. He was born in 1875, and it is rather a noteworthy fact that the designing of the whole scheme of decoration on which he has lately been employed, as well as the painting of the two large canvasses representing Ancient and Modern Labour were executed while he was in his twenty-second year—surely a record so far as youth, combined with the result attained, are concerned. Interrogated as to his past career the prisoner—that is to say the victim of circumstance—remonstrated that his life until that particular moment had been a most uneventful one. His earliest recollections are of what might be called a depressing nature, he having attempted at an immature period to justify the Latin tag *facilis est descensus Averni* by jumping six steps at a time, with the inevitable result that his career for good or ill was nigh prematurely ended by a broken neck. However Fate had other views, and he survived. In the ordinary course of Nature he next went to school, firstly to a private establishment kept by a worthy dame who found her pupils just about as much as she required, as the festive canticle puts it. The only outstanding event



From an Unpublished Sketch by Mr. R. D. Strachan.

while there was the locking out of the said dame. This in itself might have led to no very serious results, but at a critical moment the key could not be found. The interesting situation thus created was not, however, destined to fulfil its early promise; there were no heroic descents by ropes or fire escapes, the key being eventually discovered, prosaically enough, in somebody's trousers' pocket, and the adventure ended tamely by all being duly chastised.

In due course he left the dame's school for the Normal. By this time he had begun to draw—his first effort, so he has been told, being a realistic impressionist sketch of the Tay Bridge Disaster, while one of his earliest recollections is of being taken by his parents to see the place where the new Art Gallery was to stand and being duly impressed thereby, in what particular manner however, History is, unfortunately, silent. At the Normal he remembers having a great admiration for a class-fellow who could draw men—not, added Mr. Strachan, with just the flicker of a smile, in the sense of interviewing them, but merely from an artistic point of view—and to such an extent did this go that young Strachan made a compact with the other, whereby the said R.D.S. of the first part, undertook to supply the said class-fellow, of the second, with the necessary stationery, while the latter bound and obliged himself to deliver next morning to the aforesaid party of the first part, a due supply of pictorial matter. In due course, however, he was able to produce men of his own, and we next find the future artist in Church, varying the monotony of the sermon by perpetuating in pencil the pastor and congregation, who, decent people, were in blissful ignorance of the liberties thus being taken with them.

When about nine years of age R. D. S. took a bursary at Gordon's College, and duly went there. He well remembers how he used to look with longing eyes from the classroom window at Gray's School of Art, and think how much better it would be to be there than "doing lessons." But in spite of the terror which the very name of the learned Doctor who then controlled, as happily he still continues to do, the destinies of the institution, used to strike into the hearts of the youngsters, he liked the old "Sillerton" School immensely, and spent many happy days there, varying the monotony of life by playing football with zeal, getting damaged, and finding his bruises an excellent method whereby he obtained an artificial rest from his studies.

After three pleasant years at Gordon's, he started work in a granite merchant's establishment, where he found vent for his artistic skill and a congenial task for his somewhat grave disposition in drawing tombstones. From this he went to the office of our learned contemporary, the *Free Press*, where he "served a span" as a lithographic artist. While there he of course came under the genial influence of the late Dr. Alexander.

"The first man who ever took a real interest in myself and my work," remarked Mr. Strachan, in speaking of the Doctor, for whom, in common with all who ever met the kindly-hearted gentleman, he has a most profound respect and admiration. Of the author of "Johnny Gibb" he has many interesting recollections, particularly interesting to the writer, who found in Dr. Alexander one of his staunchest friends and most kindly advisers. One day Mr. Strachan was summoned to appear in the Editorial room, and wondering muchly what could be wrong, and trembling not a little, he made his way thither. But he was not long kept in suspense—the Doctor remarking in his customary pleasant fashion that he had been noticing the young artist's work, that he was highly pleased with it, and that he would like Mr. Strachan to feel that he was his friend. An invitation to Belvidere Place followed, when the Doctor gave him much good advice and encouragement, which, at the time, was doubly welcome from the fact that its recipient was feeling depressed and dissatisfied with his work. The conversation was lightened by many interesting recollections on the part of Dr. Alexander of famous people such as Thackeray, Leighton, and others whom he had met, and the visit ended in Mr. Strachan receiving his first commission—to execute a pen and ink portrait of a friend of his patron, the latter explaining that he was afraid the photo from which the drawing was to be done was beginning to fade, and that he therefore wanted a more permanent record. Mr. Strachan's own opinion was that the photo was all right and likely to remain so—but it was just the Doctor's kindly way. In due course the sketch was finished, but the artist was dissatisfied with it, and begged permission to do another. The second effort was more to his mind, but it his benefactor was never destined to see. On the night he called with the drawing Doctor Alexander was ill, and within the next few days the noble, generous, and kindly Doctor had gone to his last long home.

Mr. Strachan's art training began simultaneously

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with his efforts to perpetuate the memory of the departed by means of suitable tombstones. About this time there was the usual difficulty as to what he was to be, and to his parents' credit be it said, they did not oppose his leanings towards Art. While the problem was still unsolved he entered one of the usual September competitions in connection with the Art School, and was successful in winning a bursary. Subsequently he attended the classes under Mr. Fraser and Mr. Ogg, one of his contemporaries being Mr. Robert Brough. It was about this period that he was "discovered" by Mr. W. Milne Gibson, the jovial Editor of *Figaro*, whose genius for unearthing and developing new musical talent is only equalled by the skill with which he "spots" a likely artist. To *Figaro* Mr. S. contributed some remarkably successful litho-work, notably a series of portraits of distinguished authors, one of which, a sketch of Mr. Le Gallienne, so impressed Mr. Coulson Kernahan that he wrote the present writer a very eulogistic letter in its praise.

By means of the funds thus earned, coupled with what he could save out of an apprentice's salary, he was, in time, able to indulge in what—to a person none too liberally endowed with those riches the lack of which Robbie mourned so pathetically when he wrote

> For lack o' thee I scrimp my glass,
> For lack o' thee I've lost my lass—

might be called the luxury of a Session at the Life School of the R.S.A. While in Edinburgh he made the acquaintance of Sir George Reid, but for words to describe adequately the kindness of the President and Lady Reid, both then and since, Mr. Strachan confessed he was at a complete loss. Sir George, doubtless recollecting a somewhat similar occasion in his own career when he, an equally unknown laddie from the North, paid a visit to the then President, Sir George Harvey, and the kindness with which he was received, did everything in his power to encourage and assist his youthful townsman.

From Edinburgh R. D. S. went to Manchester to do black and white work for several papers there, and though personally his heart was not in the class of work on which he was then engaged, he nevertheless produced some exceptionally clever cartoons, marked alike by skill in draughtsmanship and happiness in conception. It is rather a curious coincidence that on one occasion he produced a topical picture almost identical in subject and in treatment with one drawn by Mr. F. C. Gould for an issue of the *Westminster Gazette* appearing simultaneously with that of Mr. Strachan's paper, and on another anticipated Sir John Tenniel and *Punch* in a similarly striking fashion. But in black and white it is decoration that is Mr. Strachan's strong point, some of his work in this direction having won the unstinted approval of one of the greatest of all decorative artists, Mr. Walter Crane, whom he met while in Manchester. And here I might not inaptly call especial attention to the specimens of Mr. Strachan's drawing accompanying these notes, and which, with characteristic kindness, and notwithstanding the extreme pressure at which he was working when I invited him to be pilloried, he did specially for *B.B.*, and in particular to the charming local sketch—a moonlight view taken from one of the windows of the Trades Hall looking towards Union Bridge and "the Joint"—which, alike from its subject and its execution, will doubtless be highly prized by our readers.

In consequence of a very serious illness, Mr. Strachan returned to Aberdeen about a year ago. It was at one time his intention to proceed to Paris, but ill health prevented this. However, Fortune finally came with both hands full, if not of vulgar (but useful) coppers, at least of work after his own heart. Through his uncle, Mr. William Livingston, J.P., the well-known ex-President of the Trades Council and Labour Leader, he heard of the proposal to decorate the Belmont Street Hall, and thereupon volunteered to paint the two pictures representing Ancient and Modern Labour. But so enamoured of the work did he become, and so pleased (to their credit be it said, for Labour with the capital "L" does not as a rule get credit for having any special appreciation for Art with the capital "A") were the Council with the result, that he was entrusted with the entire scheme of decoration of the building. A fact in connection with this, and one which has not, perhaps, been fully realised is that not only is the actual painting of the allegorical designs and panel pictures the work of Mr. Strachan, but that he also did all the designing not only of these but of the decorative shields and ornaments, and of the very elaborate scheme on the ceiling. In short, he is practically responsible for the whole thing, and when it is borne in mind that the work has been planned out and done in something like three or four months, the result cannot be considered but marvellous.

And here, perhaps, a word as to the general scheme of Mr. Strachan's work at Belmont Street may not be

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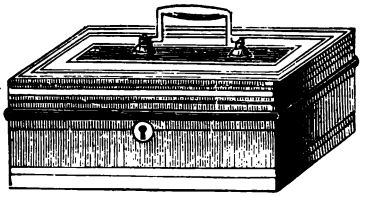

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uninteresting. While the actual result will soon be familiar to all Aberdonians, and not a few visitors as well, it may serve to heighten local interest in what is a most successful and a truly remarkable effort on the part of so young an artist, if I give a few words of explanation as to the main idea of the design.

On either side of the platform are the two large panels, each 12 by 10 feet, representing Ancient and Modern Labour. In the former are illustrated the differest types of Roman life –galley slaves and their drivers, merchants, fruit sellers, water carriers, sculptors, warriors and others. With a view to suggesting the greater depth to the panel (which he felt it required), the artist has used the diagonal line in the composition, the straight line being brought in to rectify the diagonal at the wall. The companion picture is rather a daring conception of a subject which might, in less able hands, have easily become conventional. In the foreground is a group of workmen, chiefly engineering—as being the key note of Modern Labour. In middle distance is a car, standing in which is a bronze figure of Freedom, led and pulled by the chief industries. The classical architecture of the other panel is here replaced with great skill by modern mills, electric lamp, etc. Note, too, the clever use of handkerchiefs with a view to colour effect.

In the cove are fourteen wall paintings, seven on each of two sides of the hall. On the north and to the right as the visitor enters, the central panel is a figure in white, typical of Greatness, arched over by two low-toned figures, and surrounded by four others in a kneeling posture. To the left are the Sciences and to the right the Arts, while the panels at the extremes are made up of the different Nations all verging to the centre to pay their tribute to Greatness—the whole being a highly successful attempt to embody an elevated idea of Labour. On the south side the arrangement is similar, in the centre being the Altar of Fame, approached by vestal virgins on one side and sages on the other. Whereas the costumes on the other side were severe to express earnestness, on this they are rich, free, and voluptuous. The other panels represent Music, War, etc., and are treated in a similar style.

In the panels on the wall between the windows are represented the Chief Industries — Engineering, Decoration, Agriculture, Architecture, Navigation, Carpentry, Weaving, and Printing; male and female figures alternating, and on the two panels broken by the gallery are two kneeling figures of Music and Oratory. Of these, perhaps, one of the most successful is that typical of Navigation, to my thinking a very happy and well worked out conception. At the back of the platform over arch of window are seated figures of Justice and Truth, beside the former being a knight, and before the latter a maiden, while the ceiling is composed of a skilfully wrought design, the Bon-Accord leopard and the Scottish lion being cleverly and appropriately worked into the corners.

MR. R. D. STRACHAN.

Example is, without doubt, better than precept, and as Mr. Strachan has cleverly utilised Architecture at each end of his panel pictures with a view to lending solidity to the design, so am I fortunate in being able to ballast the somewhat airy lightness of these notes by winding up with a thoughtful and critical commentary on the work of our young townsman from the pen of one well qualified to judge, and who has kindly written the following appreciation for the benefit of the more exacting of *Book-Stall* readers. The fact that the gentleman has always been a very

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R. D. S.

AN APPRECIATION.

Works of Decorative Art on anything save a meagre scale are all too rare in our city, and the one just completed by Mr. Robert Douglas Strachan is in many respects quite unique. To undertake the successful decoration of a large hall implies ability comparatively rare in these days. To carry it through in so extensive and opulent a scale, as in the present instance, indicates the presence of inherent Art qualities of a high order. One or two comments on Mr. Strachan's work will illustrate to what a remarkable extent it indicates the presence of those special qualities which are a necessity to the successful completion of such a work as he has produced. Of those the most evident is that of colour; the quality that is finest and most mature. Through every difficulty Mr. Strachan is always rescued by his colour. He has command of a palette of great richness and delicacy. His work abounds in beautiful harmonies of exquisite greens and greys, and lovely qualities of amber, russet, and saffron that possess an illusive mystery and romantic charm only found in the work of the great colourists. Apart from every other consideration, the beautiful colouring of his pictures would entitle him to a high place as an artist. In short, the ability to colour beautifully and harmoniously is a thing Mr. Strachan possesses instinctively.

Fertility of invention in presenting new phases, not rendered lifeless by convention, nor irritating by extravagance, is another quality present in a wonderful degree in Mr. Strachan's work. There is everywhere the utmost variety in grouping, type of figure and style of treatment always properly subordinate to and combined with the unity of the whole. This facile invention, together with the almost instinctive power of design, is one of the most outstanding virtues exhibited in the work.

In his work generally, his feeling and attitude is always towards aesthetic realisation. His earlier work frequently showed a tendency to be didactic. A pardonable liking for symbolism and allegory frequently hindered artistic expression. These objectionable elements have now happily disappeared, and this, his recent work, we find approached with an interest entirely for the aesthetic. The large decorative pictures abound with instances of this genuine artistic impulse for aestheticism. It shows itself in fine, frequently masterly grouping, combined with a sensitive feeling for beauty of line; expressive and vigorous, if slightly conventional, drawing, and well-nigh perfect instinct for colour.

The artist of this work, the qualities of which have thus appealed to me, is a young man of strong personality. Training in school or academy has had little to do with the formation of his Art. Like every true artist, it is the outcome of a strong individual method of seeing and thinking. For the laws and conventions of academies and schools he neither has nor ever had any sympathy. True to himself and his own instincts, gifted by nature with indomitable energy and perseverance, he has by his genuine sincerity and devotion built up an Art of singular power and beauty. Imbued with an instinctive repulsion for all that is commonplace and literal in Art, his Art has pa through many stages, but at every period it carried remarkable clearness, evidence of a mind fitted with aesthetic desire. No Art tells more truthfully what is passin a man's heart and soul, so well as that of Painting. In rising young artists of to-day, we can discern much that is g in craftsmanship. They are one and all richly endowed the erudition of the school and academy; but the think mind and the feeling heart is seldom met. The Art tenden and sympathies of to-day are to foster the literal and comn place representation, into which no element of the art nature goes, a vapid senseless Art. The artist whose wor to be of enduring value, is he who presents in earnest and lo devotion his passionate impression of Art and Life.

X

I have left myself little or no space in which refer to the Future. Personally, Mr. Strachan wo prefer to continue his decorative work, and his am tion is to do his "ain toon" first. That there plenty of scope for his energy and ability here obvious—one has only to look at our grimy Music H to be convinced of this. I give the hint to the pow that be for what it is worth, but whether it be here in fresh fields and pastures new that his lot is c there is little doubt that R.D.S. will prove alike credit to himself and an honour to Bon-Accord.

J. G. R.

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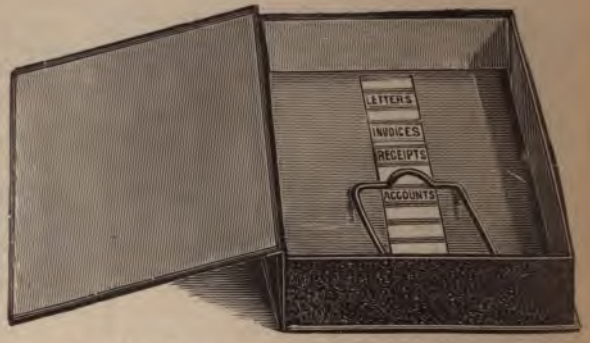

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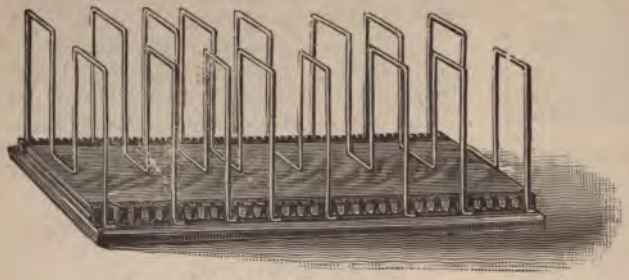

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MORE ABERDEEN WORTHIES:

MOSTLY MUSICAL.

No. VI.

FIRST organised body of vocalists was called into being in 1849, and ably conducted by Mr. William Carnie, flourished and gave forth sweet sounds, under the title of the Harmonic Choir. The "Harmonic" consisted of some 40 mixed voices, and continued to rehearse and give concerts of part-songs, glees, etc., till 1860. At the inception of this talented little body, Mr. Carnie, an engraver by profession, was in the employ of the late Mr. John Henderson, the leading lithographer of the town, whose place of business was in what was then known as Union Buildings. It may be of interest to note in passing that, on the death of Mr. Henderson the business was bought by Mr. Alexander Keith, a painter and glazier in Aberdeen, who, in conjunction with Mr. Andrew Gibb, founded the widely known firm of Keith & Gibb, draftsmen and lithographers. Mr. Henderson held the Royal Warrant as "printseller to the Queen," and I don't think I am giving any one away when I state that, during all the years that Messrs. Keith & Gibb continued in business together they enjoyed the same Royal Favour! *My object in introducing the name of this firm is to enable me to state further that when Messrs. Keith & Gibb took over Mr. Henderson's business they took along with it two employees who since have made their mark in local musical history and development. I refer to Mr. Wm. Carnie, and Mr. David Taylor (recently deceased). Mr. Carnie was the originator of the Harmonic Choir, and the original male members were all workers in Mr. Henderson's engraving and lithographing establishment. Mr. Carnie is now, since the lamented death of his life-long friend and

*It is of more than passing interest to note that Mr. Alex. Keith, one of the founders of the firm of Keith & Gibb, is still alive and hearty, and his short, well-knit figure is to be seen on our streets daily, moving along with a nimbleness that would put to shame much younger men. In Art as well as Music the old firm played an important part in its time. It was within the friendly doors of Messrs. Keith & Gibb's work-rooms that Sir George Reid, *P.*R.S.A., and Mr. John Mitchell received their early training, and to a certain extent, under the fostering care and example of the late Mr. Andrew Gibb, had their artistic acumen encouraged and developed. And it was from the same mould that one of the cleverest cartoonists and black and white caricaturists that ever Aberdeen has produced, was brought forth. The son of a celebrated local violin teacher, Mr. Wm. Spark, the lad early shewed an enthusiasm and aptness for caricature. Many who take an interest in Aberdeen publications will remember with relish the first of a series of local cartoons which appeared in the *Northern Figaro*, in the first year of its existence. The title, coined by a local clergyman, who did not favour dancing either in its abstract or concrete forms, is not likely soon to be forgotten, and so "Springs, Flings, and Close-bosomed Whirls," became historical. Young Spark ultimately went to London, but I have not heard of him for years.

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musical confrère, Mr. Taylor, the only surviving member in the original cast. What a wealthy and varied repertoire the Harmonic Choir had! At my elbow while I write lies a "sonsy" volume including most of the pieces tackled at one time or other by the members. Among the closing numbers I find a setting of "Awake, Thou That Sleepest," by Wm. Horsley, "The Grand Chant" (Pelham Humphreys), Morris's "Double Chant," and the psalm tune, "Evan," "Melody attributed to Rev. W. H. Havergal, arranged by Dr. Lowell Mason," lithographed in Mr. Carnie's well-known, distinct handwriting for "The Aberdeen General Psalmody Association, November, 1855." To give an idea of the style of vocal music which found favour in the eyes and on the ears of a discerning local public, I shall quote from the programme of a concert given by the Harmonic Choir in the Mechanics' Hall, Market Street, on Tuesday, 28th December, 1852, "in aid of the Fund for the relief of the widows and families of the seamen belonging to this Port, who perished during the late gale." The concert is designated a "Glee and Madrigal Concert, with a selection of sacred pieces," and was under the patronage of the Lord Provost and Magistrates. The programme is divided into three parts, and out of seventeen items there are no less than seven madrigals. These are "Hard by a Fountain" (Waelrent, 1550), "Since first I saw your face" (Thomas Ford, 1607), "The Silver Swan" (Orlando Gibbons, 1612), "Now is the Month of Maying" (Thomas Morley, 1594), "Awake! Sweet Love" (Thomas Dowland, 1588), "Down in a Flowery Vale" (Constantius Festa, 1541), "In going to my lonesome bed" (Richard Edwards, 1560). There are four glees:—"Swiftly from the mountain's brow" (Samuel Webbe), "When winds breathe soft" (Webbe), "Hail! smiling morn" (Reginald Spofforth), "See the chariot of love" (William Horsley). Besides these there are a round, "Yes! Brothers, Yes!" (G. H. Rodwell), quartet and chorus "Now pray we for our country" (Miss Flower), Mendelssohn's "Sleepers Wake" *(St. Paul)*, Kent's fine anthem "O that I had wings," and the "Hallelujah" chorus from Handel's *Messiah*. Mr. Baker acted as accompanist, and, of c Mr. Carnie was conductor. The Har Choir may be said to have been the n of the Aberdeen General Psalmody A tion. It at least proved the harbin that huge wave of psalmody which over the whole length and breadth of land shortly after. In a future "raml purpose to refer somewhat exhaustiv the movement begun in 1854, wher gradual and, let it be said in a true sp thankfulness, permanent improvement psalmody of our churches was effected.

In the Autumn of 1852, a compa some twenty gentlemen met in Aberde the purpose of forming a society fo practice of concerted mixed-voice Under the name of the Aberdeen M Association this society was succe floated, but at the outset only gent were eligible for membership, it being sidered prudent that "they should have practice before inviting ladies to assist t Among the founders of the Musical A tion were Mr. James Walker—brother respected Dr. Alexander Walker, ex-D Guild—who was for many years the pres and did incalculable service to the ca music in our city; Mr. John Forbes W LL.D., now of Dundee; Mr. George W an ex-Baillie, of *Brown's Book-Stall* and others. Mr. Richard Latter, of more anon, was the first conductor, a was succeeded in turn by Professor Mr. Alexander Laing, Mr. Alex. Ma and Herr August Reiter. The body be defunct in 1884, while Mr. Wm. Adli (of Messrs. J. Marr, Wood, & Co.), acting as interim conductor. Institute the purpose of rehearsing part-songs, madrigals, and choruses, the Assoc gradually launched into more pretenti although frequently less grateful—r Among the works produced were:—C *Erl King's Daughter*, Schumann's *Pa and the Peri*, Mendelssohn's *Athalie*, *purgis Night*, and *Lobgesang*, etc. membership was over 100 in its best and its concerts were all gratis, althou members not infrequently sang in the

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cause of charity, and on these occasions "passed round the hat."

Then came the Aberdeen Choral Society, instituted in 1853, a very modest body of working lads and lasses, under the leadership of a working man, a moulder to trade, by name, James Melvin. In music Mr. Melvin was self-taught, but his grounding in the all-important matter of theory was none the less effective or complete on that account. His taste may not have been so refined as that of some of his compeers, but he succeeded in instilling musical principles into the minds of his "boys and girls," which proved of immense value to them in after years. During the time he conducted the Choral Society he successfully "brought out" several good solo voices. I have distinct recollections of two male singers who were members of the Choral Society—"Bob" and John Fleming. Their father and mother kept a small shop in Guestrow of a nondescript character. The place had a licence for the sale of spirituous liquors, over which department "old Robbie" presided, but in conjunction therewith Mrs. Fleming reserved a portion of the premises for the sale of milk in the mornings! Later on, if my memory does not play me tricks, "Tom" Gibb, the chief detective in Aberdeen for a number of years, followed the Flemings in the same shop, but his business was purely that of a spirit dealer. To refer back to the brothers Fleming, however, "Bob" was, I think, a moulder to trade, and John was certainly a saddler. I remember "Bob's" (the elder of the two) favourite song at the Choral Society's "open rehearsals," for their entertainments were never designated "concerts," was "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." He had a ponderous bass voice of somewhat limited range, and the manner in which he rolled out his notes was calculated to shake every seat in the Mechanic's Hall, where the "rehearsals" used to be given! John Fleming had a good, serviceable baritone voice which he could use with effect. If I remember aright, Mr. John Munro, another famous baritone of the day, was wont to regale the same audiences with the "British Lion," and "Maggie Lauder." The programmes of the Choral Society were ch made up of glees and part-songs. A Mr. Melvin's death the Society was varic conducted by Mr. James Wilson, Mr. J Watson, and Mr. John Murray.

In 1857, out of a singing class taugh Mr. James Valentine, sprang a new v body, known as the "Concordia" M Society. The "ringleaders" in this m ment were the two brothers Wilson, J and James, sons of Mr. James Wilson, b binder, whose place of business in Nicholas Street was for many years a l mark. The "Concordia" was, like Musical Association, at first confined male membership, the most of the o coterie being apprentices in the *Abe Journal* office. Ultimately, however developed into a mixed choir. Among male members of this organisation were James W. Robson; Mr. Alex. Mach Mr. Francis Kelly; a brother of the Mr. R. B. Horne, sharebroker; Mr. Ja Leslie, printer; Mr. Calder, printer, nov Fraserburgh; Mr. Trail, known by the name "Fooshtie"; and Mr. James Don a lithographer, then in the employmen Messrs. Keith & Gibb. After rehearsing some time, the opening meeting was hel Dr. Bell's School, Frederick Street, at w Mr. Carnie was present and, in moving a of thanks at the close of the entertainm stated that he had "never heard more h singing."

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No. 15.—MISS CHRIS HAMMOND.

"O most delicate fiend!
Who is't can read a woman?

Cymbeline v., 5.

SEQUENCE of Thought is a capital parlour game, and, when once it is mastered, you will be surprised at the results which can be obtained. For instance we will infer, for the sake of illustration, that this "Note" is to appear in the November issue of *Brown's Book-Stall*, and, having read over Robbie to some purpose, the mere mention of the eleventh month naturally reminds us that

"Chill November's surly blast
Leaves fields and forests bare."

Notwithstanding the idiosyncrasies of our climate, surly blasts are popularly associated with Winter, and from this we pass by an easy transition to Christmas. The Festive Season at once suggests mistletoe, and mistletoe can only be regarded as a means designed by an intelligent Providence to aid and abet the gentle, joyous and ancient custom of Kissing. That on the other hand, may give rise to many conflicting thoughts—Influenza, Microbes, and Breach of Promise Cases among others, but before these are reached we are pulled up short by a lively recollection of THE LADIES. *Quod erat demonstrandum.*

It may have been by some such fantastic process of reasoning as this that the Editor arrived at the same end, or it may not, but at anyrate during a lull in the conversation after a most animated debate on the Multiplication of the Unfit, he said pensively, and with a far-away look—

"The Ladies—bless 'em!"

"By all means," I answered. "Like Lay Brother Pelican and his bath, they want it badly."

He ignored the obvious smartness of the remark, but resumed—

"Which reminds me———"

I begged to be excused, recalling the fact that the hour was late, and his Hill-top stories generally in the now obsolete three-volume form. Besides I felt sure it was a "chestnut." He gently suppressed me, however, and continued unmovedly—

"Which reminds me that you have hitherto confined your attentions in the pages of MY publication (this quite in the Chamberlain vein) to the claims of mere men, and absolutely neglected the immeasurably superior ones of the fairer sex. Now, sir," he added with some severity, "what have you to say for yourself?"

I answered mildly in the words of Cymbeline which open this article.

But, as Mr. Nicholas Rowe says, however—

"Beshrew my heart, but it is wondrous strange:
Sure there is something more than witchcraft in them,
That masters e'en the wisest of us all,"

and ere I fondly bade him farewell that evening he had extracted from me a promise that a new charm and grace should be added to these Notes—if not in the manner of their telling (which I was careful to point out would be impossible), at least in their subject—by the introduction of the feminine element.

Place aux dames! then, and time till't, as the historic old lady remarked when she beheld the Loch o' Skene and took it for the sea, though of a verity the delay must not be considered as altogether due to lack of gallantry on the part of the writer. Ladies are at best hard to woo, and still more difficult to win, and this is equally true of them from an interviewing point of view as it is in more important

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matters. Naturally I aspired high—in fact I began at the top of the tree, but found Miss Chris Hammond no exception to the general rule. Yet, as Mr. Gilbert has pointed out—

> " It's merely a matter of skill
> Which all may attain if they will,
> For every Jack must study the knack
> If he wants to make sure of his Jill !"

The correspondence opened on or about 26th November, 1897, when, in reply to the customary invitation to have her virtues (and her faults, if she had any, which of course, I added, that I very much doubted) made public, Miss Hammond wrote—

> " I have made a rule not to be interviewed in any paper, and and I don't think I can make any exception."

That would have damped some people, but I remembered the old proverb about Faint Heart and Fair Lady, and cheered up. The Second Act is dated 12th December of the same year. Miss Hammond still maintained her objection to " interviews," but pleaded that she " hadn't time." With characteristic kindness, however, she added that particulars of what I was pleased to call her " career " would be found in " Who's Who." Thusly encouraged, I returned to the attack, and as she still maintained her objection to the " personal interview "—having refused to go through a similar ordeal for the benefit of several London papers and magazines, she held, with some show of reason I admit, that she would not make an exception even at the request of the *Book-Stall*. I had, perforce, to have resource to the " interview by correspondence." It only remains to be added that this alternative had, in a measure, the desired result, and I was able to glean some further material for the compilation of these notes, though once again the privileged shyness of Miss Hammond's disposition came to her rescue, and made her far from willing to write about herself or her work, for, as his Grace of York remarked to Queen Margaret in *Henry VI.*—

> " 'Tis beauty that doth oft make women proud ;
> 'Tis virtue that doth make them most admired ;
> 'Tis modesty that makes them seem divine."

Miss Chris Hammond, painter and black and white artist, was born in classic Camberwell not so very far, by the way, from Denmark Hill where Mr. Ruskin spent his youth, as those who have read his " Praeterita " will recollect—but I'm not so ungallant as to mention dates, though the portrait of the fair artist, which we are specially privileged in being able to reproduce—Miss Hammond being almost Corellian in her objection to this form of publicity—will prove that it wasn't so very long ago. She is a daughter of Mr. H. Demain Hammond, and a sister of Miss Gertrude Demain Hammond, also a well known artist who draws in wash with a skill hardly inferior to that with which Miss Chris uses the pen, and who, by the way, recently assumed the thrice-golden fetters. Queried as to the most thrilling incidents of her life, Miss Hammond replied that unfortunately for the interest of this chronicle there were none, and even what there was to tell about herself was of so ordinary a nature that she thought I had better write the article—as, from a perusal of some previous ones she felt sure I could do—without any reference to herself whatever save that contained in the title. Even this did not dispirit me, however, so in imagination, bowing slightly, I simply wrote that I was glad she liked my " introductory remarks." After this pleasant passage-at-arms (in the more prosaic, if, proverbially, " mightier " medium of the pen), I begged of her to tell me her story, and trust me to do the rest.

At a very early period of her career Miss Hammond showed a predilection for the pencil, and at the mature age of ten she received at home, and under the tuition of a governess, her first lessons in Art in the good—or as she is rather inclined to put it in the light of later experience—the bad old-fashioned way of drawing from the flat. Her next stage was the Lambeth School of Art, a branch Science and Art Department School, but at that time the best of its kind. At Sweet Seventeen, and after about five years antique and life study at this school, where, it may be recollected, Mr. Frank Craig who, since his inclusion in this series has been going so strongly in the pages of the *Graphic*—the moral of which is, of course, obvious—also received his art training, she won a three years' scholarship, equivalent to free instruction for that period at the Royal Academy Schools. At the time Miss Hammond was at Lambeth, Mr. John Sparkes, late of South Kensington, was Principal, and under his auspices the Sketch Club (to which reference has already been made in our interview with Mr. Craig) was started, and to the excellent means thus afforded of learning the art of composition, as well as to Mr. Sparkes's trenchant and helpful criticism, Miss Hammond attributes much—as she modestly puts it—of whatever success she may have gained in her Art. Another method of self-education here carried out, and one which might be followed with

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advantage elsewhere, was the drawing by the pupils, after work, of hour and half-hour sketches for each other—a fancy that could not fail to be mutually beneficial, and was therefore much encouraged by the masters.

At the R.A. the students went through another course of antique and life drawing before being allowed to paint in the Preliminary School of Painting, more familiarly and briefly known as the "Prelim.," from which they are, in turn, passed into the "Upper Life" for painting the head and draped figure from life. Miss Hammond soon showed her mettle by passing through the various Schools, and the examinations intervening between each of the stages, almost as quickly as it could be done. At the end of the three years' course, another similar period of training is given if the student has passed the exams. and attended all the lectures—the latter being a *sine qua non*. The state of Miss Hammond's health, however, precluded her from fulfilling [the

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ALL CYCLISTS . . . . . .

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latter condition—the lectures being at night—and she was voted ineligible for the second term of studentship. This apparent misfortune proved a blessing in disguise, alike for Miss Hammond personally and for the many who have derived pleasure from her work, for it was the means of turning her attention to making some use professionally of what she had learned, and as a consequence gave us one of our finest and most dainty black and white artists.

While working at the R.A. she had begun illustrating stories in various papers, among the first to recognise her abilities being Mr. James Barr, the genial Editor of the *Detriot Free Press*, who secured her services for a Christmas number. To the earlier issues of *Pick-Me-Up*, then under the Art Editorship of Mr. Reichardt, she also contributed some capital work, though she is far from being a "humorous" artist in the generally accepted meaning of the word. The connection thus begun gradually extended, embracing, between the years 1888-1894, such well known periodicals as *Cassell's Magazine*, the *Quiver*, *English Illustrated*, *Queen*, and *St. Paul's*, till at the present time there are few if any magazines of note which have not at one time or another been enriched by examples of Miss Hammond's exquisite line work. In 1886 Miss Hammond exhibited at the Royal Academy, and also regularly from 1891 to 1894, while in 1886 and 1895 some of her colour work graced the walls of the Royal Institution. Latterly, however, she has almost entirely devoted her energies to book illustration, her record in this respect being little short of marvellous, when the uniformly high quality of the work coupled with the amount done, are considered. I append a list of the volumes illustrated by her (and names of publishers) which may be of some interest to those who take pleasure in the graceful work of our leading lady on the Black and White stage :—

1894 "Castle Rackrent and The Absentee." Edgeworth. (MacMillan & Coy).
1895 "Popular Tales." Edgeworth. (MacMillan).
"Moral Tales." Marmontel. (George Allen).
"Sir Charles Grandison." Richardson. (George Allen).
1896 "Helen." Edgeworth. (MacMillan).
"Comedies." Goldsmith. (George Allen).
"Esmond." Thackeray. (Service & Paton).
"Belinda." Edgeworth. (MacMillan).
1897 "Parents' Assistant." Edgeworth. (MacMillan).
"Pendennis." Thackeray. (Service & Paton).
"Vanity Fair." Thackeray. (Service & Paton).
"The Newcomes." Thackeray. (Service & Paton).
"The Caxtons." Lytton. (Service & Paton).
"Daniel." Blackmore. Blackwood).

The volumes published by Messrs. MacMillan & Coy., Ltd., are included in their "Illustrated Standard Library," as well as in the sumptuous "Peacock" edition issued by them, while those bearing the imprint of Messrs. Service & Paton, the well known firm that has done so much in the way of producing what might be called *editions de luxe* for the million, form part of their marvellously cheap and beautifully printed "English Illustrated Library." To Miss Hammond personally are due our best thanks for the illustration on page 266, as well as the portrait of herself—both specially done for the *Book-Stall*. All these speak for themselves and give a better idea than any words of mine could of the high qualities of Miss Hammond's art, and in particular of its dainty grace and charm, but before finally taking leave of her book illustration I ought perhaps to add a special word in praise of the drawings done by her for "Sir Charles Grandison," "Moral Tales," and Goldsmith's "Comedies," each of which has been published in a set of really elegant and handsomely got up volumes by Mr. George Allen.

Among lady black and white artists it is well known that Miss Hammond stands at the top of the tree, but without having anything of the so-called New Woman in her disposition, she is still independant enough to desire that her work should be judged, not in comparison with the circumscribed limitations of her own particular class, but rather with that of all artists, "without prejudice," as the lawyers and Mr. Zangwill put it, on account of sex or other considerations. But be the standard what it may her drawings will more than hold their own, being characterised by a vigour, grace, and charm that makes them out as the work of a true and brilliant artist.

Of Miss Hammond personally one can say little that would not be promptly deleted by her as all too flattering. She has neither fads nor fancies, takes her pleasure in reading, walking, and going to the play, and remains a quiet and unaffected, pleasant and handsome English lady. In short one can most easily sum up her virtues by referring to the poet, for the immortal Robbie might well have had her in his mind when he paid the ever memorable compliment to her sex :—

"Auld Nature swears the lovely dears
Her noblest work she classes O,
Her 'prentice han' she tried on man
And then she made the lasses O!"

J. G. R.

Chris Hammond Ap. '97

O Sir Pitt! she said.
O sir — I — I'm married already

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Illustration to "Vanity Fair" by Miss Chris Hammond, by permission of Messrs. Service & Paton.

CRUMBS FROM A COMMONPLACE BOOK.

"Out of the olde fields, as men saith,
Cometh the newe corne from yeare to yeare;
And out of olde bookes, in good faith,
Cometh this newe science that men lere."

All good business men are journalists, noting down from day to day the work done, summing this up daily, and recording it in weekly, monthly, or annual results. Thus, at the end of any period, instead of having a vague idea of how he stands, by comparison with the last period the man can see at a glance how he stands commercially and financially, and whether he is on the high road to ruin or success.

And no matter what is the object of a man's pursuit, whether it is commercial success, the building up of a fortune, or the attainment of intellectual knowledge, the rule given by the immortal Captain Cuttle—"When found, make a note of it"—will be found to contribute largely to success. It does not matter much what the *it* is, if only it is a new sensation, a new fact, or a new idea—make a note of it, and carry it to your debit account of loss, or to the credit side of gain.

When an idea gets into the mind, it offers itself first in a will-o'-the-wispish, tantalizing sort of way. It comes and goes in a hide-and-seek manner, revealing itself in glimpses which are neither clear enough nor prolonged enough to make that kind of impression on the memory which is necessary to fix it. But if you catch the tricksy thing, and once set it in form, pinning it to the paper, no matter how roughly, it is your own property for good and all—the definite impression is secured. So as you go through the world, or peruse a book, use your pen as a kodak, and take snap-shots as you read or walk—

"In reading authors if you find
Bright passages which strike the mind,
And which perhaps you may have reason
To think of at another season,
Don't be contented with the sight,
But put them down in black and white."

And so you will find that—

"When Time who steals your years away
Will steal your pleasures too,
The records of the past will stay
And half your joys renew."

"Men attach more or less importance to past and future events according as they are more or less engaged in action and the busy scenes of life. Those who have a fortuue to make, or are in pursuit of rank and power, think little of the past, for it does not contribute greatly to their views; those who have nothing to do but to think, take nearly the same interest in the future. The contemplation of the one is as delightful and real as that of the other; but the remembrance of it is left. The past still lives in the memory of those who have leisure to look back upon the way they have trod, and can from it 'catch glimpses which may make them less forlorn.' The turbulence of action must point to the future; it is only in the quiet innocence of shepherds, in the simplicity of pastoral ages that a tomb was found with the inscription—'I also was an Arcadian.'"

W. Hazzlit, 1778-1830. "*Table Talk.*"

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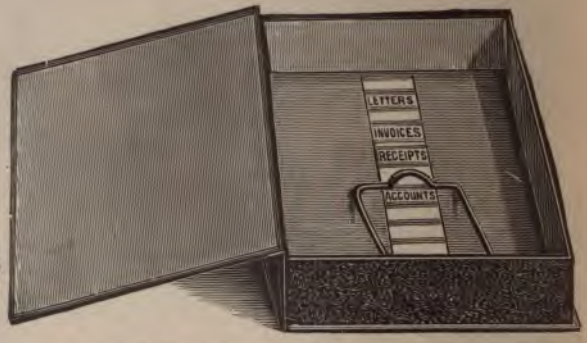

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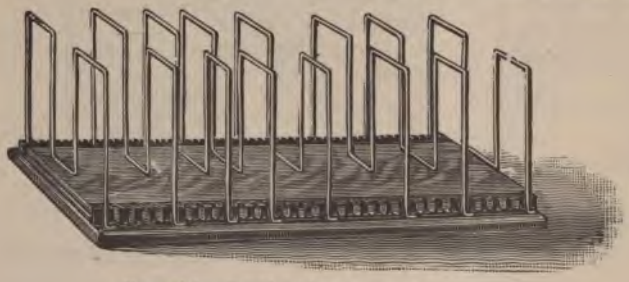

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No. 52. DECEMBER, 1898. PRICE ONE PENNY.

SOME U.P.'s IN THE FIFTIES.

THE Old Meeting House has disappeared and in its place a Modern Church has been erected, and yet the old-fashioned barn-like building with its back to the main thoroughfare has memories connected with it which are worthy of remembrance. It was difficult to know how to gain access to it. At each gable there were huge clumsy wooden gates, and when these were opened there was a narrow pathway leading to the main entrance, entirely hid from public view. On entering, there were two passages, right and left, to stairs leading to the galleries, while the sittings in the area were protected from draughts by high wooden partitions along the back seats, and although the interior of the building was primitive and old-fashioned, there was an air of comfort about it which, from the exterior, would never have been expected. The pulpit was of the old type, and above it a pretty large sounding board, on the top of which was the figure of a dove with outstretched wings and an olive branch in its bill—a great attraction to children, and meant to illustrate a remarkable event in Bible story. In this old building a congregation, fit though few, worshipped, and many of them recalled to memory the inspiration and impulses for good which they had received there, and which was the birthplace of a new and spiritual life. For within these walls they had listened to the fervent and persuasive pleadings of James Templeton, the bluff yet sympathetic Robert Sedgwick, the quaint and original preaching of Peter Robertson of Craigdam, the powerful eloquence of Dr. Alex. Fletcher of London, the glowing periods of Dr. Robson of Glasgow, the finished and popular discourses of Dr. Joseph Brown, then of Dalkeith, the poetic fancy and intense earnestness of W. B. Robertson of Irvine, the apostolic fervour and zeal of Rev. James Robertson of Newington, the bright and brilliant utterances of George Gilfillan of Dundee, and many others, while numbers of the ablest and most successful Foreign Missionaries gave stirring accounts of their failures and their victories in those heathen lands in which they laboured and were to labour. At the time I knew it, an excellent and worthy man was the minister, and if he had no "blue blood in his veins" he had what was infinitely better, the inherited piety of the author of the Self-Interpreting Bible, Rev. John Brown of Haddington. In addition to his pastoral work, he was Lecturer on Botany in King's College, and thus supplemented the modest stipend which the congregation paid him of one hundred and twenty pounds a year. He was a thin, wiry man with a pleasant expression of face, alert and quick in his movements, yet his manner was at once gracious and gentlemanly. With a highly cultured mind, and a ready gift of speech, he had the art of communicating to others what he knew, with rare ability and success. This knowledge he willingly placed

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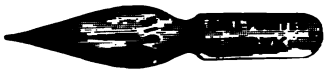

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at the service of his fellow citizens, and delivered courses of popular lectures on scientific subjects, which were largely attended and highly appreciated. Wherever Rev. J. C. Brown was, and in whatever he was engaged, he was always the scholar, the gentleman, and the Christian.

Behind the Church, or more properly at the front, a few feet from the entrance door, along a wall was a building with a slanting roof. This curious structure was divided and had two entrances; it was also dignified by the imposing title of Session House. One of the apartments was about 12 feet long and 8 feet broad, the lower part of the roof being about 5½ feet high and the back about 8 feet. In this apartment classes met, the prayer meetings were held, and the elders and managers transacted the business of the church. The elders were not a large body, and the majority were old men or considerably past middle life. Some of them were outstanding in the high Christian character which they evinced, for the faith which they displayed, and the gifts and graces by which their lives were adorned. They might be at a loss to speak to their fellow men, but when speaking to God in prayer they had free utterance, deep reverence, and unobtrusive piety.

At the meetings of Session, there sometimes emerged incidents which had a touch of humour in them. On one occasion, a Deputation from the Synod waited on the Session to recommend the particular scheme which they represented to their interest and liberality. Various members expressed their warmest interest with the object, and at last, after a pause, one of the oldest members made a movement as if he would speak. The Moderator gently encouraged him, and with great trepidation, and no little hesitation, the old man stuttered out the following brief speech:—"Weel, gentlemen, I'm sure we're a verra pleased to see ye—and wid like to dee what we can—but we're a poor congregation—nearly a' composed o' servan' lasses—so we caana dee much." He could say no more, he was literally gasping for breath, pausing long between the words, and his face suffused with blushes. All the time he spoke, the large coloured pocket handkerchief which he held in his hands was twisted with tremendous energy, just as he used to twist the flax, for he had been a flax dresser. Yet this man so diffident, so gentle, so kindly, unable almost to express coherently what he intended before others, could repeat the whole of "Paradise Lost," and delighted in giving long quotations from Milton's great work.

It was customary at the meetings of Session for the minister to intimate who was to assist him at the next Communion. On one occasion he said that he was to be assisted by his brother Mr. McArthur. One member, in tones of disgust, hissing through his teeth, asked, Is that the man from Tough? laying special emphasis on Tough. Yes, was the reply quietly answered by the Moderator as if no feeling had been manifested by the abrupt and too frequent cantankerous querist. The man from Tough was a very distinguished student at the University; gave up preaching for teaching; assisted the late Professor Robertson Smith as sub-editor of the Encyclopædia Brittanica; on the completion of that work, went to America to edit the Century Dictionary, and is now, I believe, conductor of the American edition of *Review of Reviews*, and recently adapted "The Little Minister" for the American stage.

One Sunday afternoon the minister, having finished his sermon, gave out the hymn. He read it through, and then gave out the first two lines and sat down. There was no response. The precentor was sound asleep, with his arm leaning on the desk, his hand and fingers passing through his long locks of hair, and with a nodding head, he had to the congregation a rather ludicrous appearance. One of the older members of the choir stood up, punching him with the hymn-book, and finding it unavailing to awaken him, he led the singing, and so soundly did the precentor sleep that the first verse was almost finished when he awoke, looking around him completely bewildered and confused. The incident was the occasion of much talk, and the culprit was suitably and affectionately admonished by the minister.

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the elder or manager whose turn it might be to attend to the collection. The plate was fixed on the front of a glass door, which opened into a seat, where the person sat who had charge. After the service was begun, the plate was removed by lifting one seat and putting down another, and thus the guardian of the cash reversed his position, as he turned his back to the door and his face to the minister. Immediately above was a short gas bracket which was lighted during the winter time. On this occasion the occupant of the seat was tall and had a heathery head of hair. On standing during prayer his body had a stooping inclination, by-and-by he straightened himself up, and the long hair touched the gas and immediately flared up and smelt strongly. The poor man with eyes shut never observed till, standing in the pew beside him, I clapped my hands on his head and extinguished the flame, which arrested attention and caused some smiling on the part of those who witnessed it. Exactly a year afterwards, the same man had the same experience. I was wicked enough to watch and wait to see if the occurrence of the former year would be repeated, and it was. On coming out of church I recommended him to carry a large extinguisher when engaged in such duty, and my suggestion was anything but well received.

The Beadle was an interesting character, small of stature, with a happy countenance and always a radiant smile ; he went about his work very quietly and circumspectly. At all meetings of Session he was present occupying a seat near the door, and with his working jacket on, similar to Eton, but moleskin instead of cloth, he always in his appearance reminded me of Tom Pinch in "Martin Chuzzlewit.' On one occasion I passed the door in which for many years he had been employed as a trustworthy and valued assistant. He said he wanted to speak to me, and in his quiet earnest tone he confidentially informed me that he was sure Johnnie was growing "dottled." Johnnie was the familiar name he gave his employer. A few days after this I met his master, and among other things he told me, he was sure Magnus, his old assistant and the Church Beadle, was growing "dottled," and asked me very seriously whether I had ever observed it. I said I had not, but I was rather tickled at the estimate they had formed of each other as to their mental state, expressed in exactly the same words.

It was observed that the church door collections were being tampered with, between the afternoon service and the evening Sabbath School. Certain coins had been put into the plate, and when the collection was counted they were absent. This was only known to two or three, and having talked the matter over, it was agreed to set a watch after the dismissal of the congregation so as to secure the pilferer. One of the number volunteered that when the congregation was dismissed in the afternoon, he would act as a detective and go into one of the back seats and lie down on the floor so as to be perfectly concealed. He did so one afternoon, and after being in that uncomfortable position for some time, he heard a step coming quietly and stealthily along. Nearer and nearer it came to where he was hid, the door of the seat was opened, and as the female attendant, for it was she, was placing the cover on the bookboard, she trampled on the prostrate form of the watcher and gave such a shriek as made the empty church ring again, while the amateur detective gathered himself up and explained as he best could the pitiable plight he was in, and the reason of his appearance in such a questionable position. After a little the explanation was satisfactory, because it was made quite clear that no suspicion rested upon her or hers. I was waiting to hear the result, and when he appeared dusty and agitated I thought he must have had a considerable scuffle with the thief, but when he was able to tell me his experience, I could not restrain a hearty laugh at his expense. Instead of further watching, a new lock and key was procured for the Cash Box, and there was no more missing coins.

The most of those to whom I have referred have passed away and a new generation has taken their place. The building which now occupies the site of the Old Meeting House

has a large congregation, and the various agencies of Belmont Street United Presbyterian Church are worked with great zeal and success under the appreciated pastorate of one who has preached in both churches, Rev. D. Beatt, D.D., the able and esteemed successor of the worthy and well remembered Rev. J. C. Brown, LL.D.

A. S. C.

THE SONG OF THE WHEEL.

IT'S rare to ride on the Pentland tide,
As it races through the skerries,
And the sheets tight haul, on the flying yawl,
Where the grim roost swirls and harries.

On a trotting horse, o'er a well-turfed course,
When its springy hoofs are beating,
Or joy in the jar of a jaunting car,
And the dirl of a dogcart fleeting.

To rip and score the surface hoar
Of the new ice 'neath the moon,
Or shoot on high in a bath of sky
On the drift in a big balloon.

When the whip's lash cracks from the hunters' backs,
And you bound with the baying dogs,
Or tear distract down a cataract
On a raft of drifted logs.

When you jolt and pant on an elephant,
It's a pleasure dubious, very,
Or rock in the land where the fields grow sand,
On a howderin' dromedary.

You may trek through a belt of scraggy veldt
In a lumbering bullock waggon,
Or breathless glide down a mile-long slide,
Canadian toboggan.

To urge the sledge o'er the frozen sedge,
Where the Norway nights are starry,
Or spank amain o'er an Indian plain,
In a rickshaw or a gharri.

Though swift the flood, the horse is good,
The elephant commodious;
On the air-girt wheel of a bicycle,
Comparisons are odious.

With the rooks first caw at morning daw,
With the first blue curl of smoke,
When the night winds whine, from the shivering pine,
Has gone with the night-frog's croak.

You are first astir, with the muffled whirr
Of your wheels in the drowsy street,
And the daw and dove on the roofs above
Are the only folks you meet.

Down the beech-bound lane, where a trinkling rain
Has sponged the dusty leaves,
And the cottage sleeps where the sparrow peeps,
And chirrups in the eaves.

There a white tail blinks, as a rabbit jinks
From the clover to the fern,
And the willow wren, from the reedy fen,
Flutes to the bubbling burn.

By field and flood, by wold and wood,
Round many a bend and twine;
But of all things best is your feet in rest
Down a three-mile-long incline.

With a path uncrackt, like a cinder track,
No rut in road or lane,
No click nor creak, no axle squeak,
And a silent driving-chain.

Then on and on, the morning's gone,
The sun is hot and high;
O'er hill and howe, the cattle low,
And the sunburnt herdboys cry.

The great cartload jolts down the road,
The horse tugs at the harrow,
The lazy gulls divide the spoils
Where the ploughman lifts the furrow.

Then up a steep, dismount and creep,
Where the bog-myrtle and thyme
Their odours blow, and you see the snow,
On a distant peak sublime.

Then over the ridge, and across the bridge,
Where the speckled hill trout's splashing;
Anon you steer, where the startled deer
Through the crackling brushwood's crashing.

Where the grey crags loom through the pinewood gloom,
And roar with the waterfall,
Where the squirrels leap, and the lizards creep,
You can hear and see them all.

Then on and on, the day is gone,
The red west glares and gleams,
It gilds the bough, and the lake below,
And burnishes the streams.

From the wind-stirred grass, as you swiftly pass,
To his love the corncrake calls,
And the plover's wail to the lonely dale,
From the furzy upland falls.

The cushats coo their vespers low
From the spruce's lofty spire,
And the yellow-yite its shrill good night
Chirrs from the humming wire.

The deepening shade is black where laid,
In the hollows of the hedge,
While stirs the gloom, with the bittern's boom,
As it drums in the marish sedge.

The woodcock's cry thrills eerily,
As it hawks on the gloaming moth,
And the black bat flits, as the brown owl sits
On the fir by the darkening path.

Through chink and pane, see wax and wane
The flash of the flickering fire,
Where the housewife sits and darns or knits,
And nods o'er her clicking wire.

The stars gleam out, and a joyous shout
Declares the welcome inn,
And you call for beer, cool, brisk and clear,
In a cosy room within.

DEUX.

BOOKS TO READ.

"THE MASTER OF CRAIGENS" is one of the books with which you might while away very pleasantly a winter evening. Beginning with a tragedy, continuing with a mystery, and ending with a marriage, it gives some pleasant pictures of scenery and life among the Campsie Hills. It is a good Scotch story, not, we are thankful to say, of the Kailyard type.

It is well illustrated, well got up, and published by Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier at 3/6. Cash price at Brown's Book-Stall, 2/8.

From the same publishing house comes the famous Scots series, the latest volume of which, on Robert Louis Stevenson, by Margaret Moyes Black, has been very successful.

Speaking of the Kailyard school of literature reminds us of a nicely got up volume of verse recently published (price 5/-) entitled "Burns from Heaven." Friend Robin comes on a return visit to the Earth, and on the subject of the Kailyarders expresses himself thus:—

ANOTHER OLD FIRM.

SINCE we began some years ago to publish the history of the foundation and growth of the firm of A. Brown & Co., several old firms in the city have given more or less complete accounts of their early days. The latest contribution to this class of local literature is a charming booklet issued by Messrs. W. & K. Jopp under the modest title of "Wine List,"—a title which may give some indication of the treasures in their cellars, but gives no indication of the internal attractions of the booklet, which, besides two coloured illustrations, contains some half-dozen beautiful reproductions of old engravings; together with a sketch, all too short, of the firm. This was founded in 1817 by Mr. William Allardyce, one of whose ancestors, "John Allardes, was chief magistrate of Aberdeen 1697 to 1701, while Provost James Jopp, of Cotton, wine and cloth merchant (a curious combination) held the same high office in 1768. It was this latter gentlemen who, in 1773, enjoyed the distinction of presenting the famous Dr. Johnson with the Freedom of the City while he was on his historical Northern Tour."

It was also interesting to us to learn that "Jopp's," which is the whisky we ourselves drink, is a blend of Northern whiskies concocted by one of the original partners long before northern whiskies had attained their present prosperity, which showed that he was "a judge, and a good judge too."

BROWN'S for BIBLES.
83—UNION STREET—85

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A. S. BOYD, R.S.W.	A. S. HARTRICK.	WALTER SICKERT.
A. CHASEMORE.	FRED. T. JANE.	E. J. SULLIVAN.
FRANK CRAIG.	HARRY PAYNE.	W. F. THOMAS.

The Articles are very Fully Illustrated with Portraits of the Artists and Specimens of their Work—most of the Drawings having been specially executed for publication in the Volume.

PRESS NOTICES—

Dundee Courier says :—

Cleverly written in a light, humorous vein.

These articles on the black and white brigade are of much value.

Full of attractive matter.

Perthshire Constitutional says :—

Is distinctly good, and is a vast credit to the enterprise of Bon-Accord.

Written in Mr. Reid's brightest style.

These "Notes on the Black and White Artists of To-Day" are of much interest and value.

Scots Pictorial says :—

Brown's Book-Stall, an interesting little Aberdeen monthly, is printing a series of freshly-written articles on the black and white artistes of to-day.

People's Journal says :—

Is thoroughly deserving of perusal, and is extremely interesting because of its illustrations.

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It is decidedly literary in style, and has a most refreshing air of independence about it.

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No. 16.—MR. JAMES AFFLECK SHEPHERD.

Heap on more wood! the wind is chill.
But let it whistle as it will
We'll keep our Christmas merry still.
Marmion, Canto vi.

NOW is the Winter of our Discontent made worse than ever by the Coloured Supplement. So might the Great Immortal have written had he lived in these days when the printed monstrosity popularly known as the "Presentation Plate," in one hundred and nine distinct tints, adds a gloom to every bookseller's window.

God rest you Merry Gentlemen,
Let nothing you dismay—

says the old carol, but how can we at a season which sees alike the heyday of the Christmas Number, the Christmas Card, the Coloured Supplement, the Mistletoe Bough, the Plum Pudding, and the Seidlitz Powder? That the Christmas Card ought to be (though unfortunately it isn't) as defunct as the Dodo, is financially obvious; that the Christmas Number, except in a rare instance which need not here be more particularly referred to—for our readers are a discerning race—is a delusion and a mockery, no one who has cumbered the house with these misnamed productions, replete with as much Christmas flavour as there are raisins in the Landlady's Christmas pudding, will deny; that the Mistletoe Bough is but a by-way to the Law Courts, and heavy damages awarded by a tender-hearted jury, is a conceit that would be happy had it an element of truth in it; and that the race of the Presentation Plate is run is an accepted fact which not even the limited intelligence of a Town Coun-

MR. J. A. SHEPHERD.

From an unpublished drawing by himself.

cillor could fail to appreciate. Reform, however, comes slowly, and, warned by the hapless fate of the young Emperor of China, we have decided to follow the advice of the great Erasmus—*festina lente*, for Public Opinion is an Empress-Dowager of the most bigoted type. Our motto then is, "One at a time," and therefore, having in a measure justified a further lease of life to the Christmas Number by the present issue, we have, for the moment, left the Christmas Card and the Mistletoe Bough for another occasion and briefed ourselves (at enormous expense) in the cause of the Coloured Supplement. That a time-honoured institution may not go altogether to the wall as if it were merely a Fisheries Exhibition, we have endeavoured to show how the thing *can* be done: *In witness whereof* we beg respectfully to call the attention of our readers and, incidentally also that of Messrs. Pears, the Proprietors of sundry illustrated papers, and such like minor firms who have attempted the Presentation Plate and only produced a rather poor substitute for a bathroom wall-paper, to the daintily coloured and really humorous bit of work, which, with characteristic kindness, Mr. J. A. Shepherd has specially executed for us, and which accompanies this number.

* * * * * * * * * *

Having got the foregoing lengthy preamble off my mind, it may not be amiss to write something about Mr. Shepherd himself, which, after all—if apology be needed—was the original and primary object of these notes. For the purpose I have, so to speak, bearded the Lion in his Den, or rather in his Menagerie, for Mr. Shepherd when at home is surrounded by about as "endless stocks" of animals of one sort or another as there were "beautiful frocks" in the mind's eye of the right-down reg'lar royal queen that was to be—the net result of which somewhat hazardous enterprise is hereafter truly set forth.

Bromley isn't at all a bad sort of place. Compared with Aberdeen it is, of course, poor, for as yet it has not seriously considered the advisability of erecting either a statue to Byron or a Public Slaughter-house, and it lacks the civilizing influences of Municipal Tramway Stations and City Lectures of the most enlightened type. Put in tabular form, its attractions may be summed up as follows:—

(*a*). 1 Bank.
(*b*). 3 Newspapers.
(*c*). A College for Clergymen's Widows.
(*d*). A Medicinal Spring "strongly impregnated with chalybeate."

It lies about eight miles S.E. of London by rail, its Market Day is Thursday, and, as the Crosby Hall legend puts it, "there you will find him"—the gentleman represented by the pronoun being, it is perhaps unnecessary to explain, Mr. James Affleck Shepherd and no other. My arrival passed off quietly. There were no Venetian Masts, and the population, numbering, according to the latest Returns, 15,154 souls all told, behaved with considerable self-restraint, and I was allowed to proceed to "Lomond," wherein Mr. Shepherd has his dwelling place and habitation, without being pressed to accept—"graciously" or otherwise—a bouquet of thistles or any other appropriate floral offering.

Mr. Shepherd was unfeignedly glad to see me for my own sake (which is not to be wondered at), but he shewed no enthusiasm when I suggested that he should, for the moment, imagine that he was M. Louis de Rougemont, *neé* Grin, and that I was the Editor of the *Daily Chronicle*. Thereafter ensued the following conversation transcribed, in the interests of Truth, from the original shorthand notes.

Scene: A DRAWING ROOM—of the Louis Quatorze period.

Dramatis Personæ:

MR. JAMES AFFLECK SHEPHERD: Artist, and Victim of Circumstances.

THE GRAND INQUISITOR: A Mere Journalist.

The Grand Inquisitor (*cheerily*)—I have come as a sort of Press Copy of our old friend Sandy McLaus, Mr. Shepherd, to wish you, in advance, a Merry Christmas, so that you, in turn, may—quite innocently—be the means of affording about the festive season a happy half-hour or so to the readers of *Brown's Book-Stall*.

Mr. J. A. Shepherd (*with an air of protest*)—But I have never heard of the rag I mean the publication you name, and—

The G. I.—The loss, I assure you, is yours. Allow me to hand you an advance copy containing our "interview." It may be helpful in showing you where you can, with advantage, make telling replies.

Mr. J. A. S.—Really, really! How enterprising! But (*referring to the "proof"*) what am I to say next?

The G. I.—There is rather a seasonable joke about my making mince-meat of you which I thought of working in hereabouts, but it would only be appreciated on this side of the Border, and would have to be expur-

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gated, as unintelligible, from the Scotch edition. But, merely as a matter of form, Mr. Shepherd, you might tell me something about yourself. You began life at quite an early age.

Mr. J. A. S.—Most people do, I believe. However, if you consult any reliable authority on the point, you will learn that I was born in London on or about the 29th November, 1867.

The G. I.—Just a few days before the Fenian Explosions at Clerkenwell prison.

[*Mr. Shepherd seemed surprised, but I did not mention that I had consulted my "Haydn" before starting.*]

Mr. J. A. S.—I remember them well. A few days afterwards, if my memory serves me, one hundred and thirteen thousand, six hundred and seventy-four special constables had been enrolled in the United Kingdom.

[*I only gave a pained look, but it caught Mr. Shepherd's eye.*]

Mr. J. A. S.—That is to say, of course, I have *heard* all about it.

The G. I. (*simply*)—Thank you *so* much. I was feeling uneasy about the accuracy of this interview. But, pray go on.

Mr. J. A. S.—I began my artistic training at the age of sixteen by being articled to Mr. Alfred Bryan, the very famous caricaturist, for a term of three years. Of Mr. Bryan I cannot speak too highly, for he is one of the best of men. I have always likened him to Charles Dickens, for he possesses the great master's humour and observation to a remarkable degree.

The G. I.—I may tell you in confidence, Mr. Shepherd, that he is a "marked man"—that is to say, he is the next victim on my list, and has promised something in the way of pictorial matter that ought to make our local Artists' Society and the National Gallery green with envy.

Mr. J. A. S.—Mr. Bryan is unequalled in his own line, and I find in him more genuine humour than in any other black and white man.

The G. I.—And at those tender years did you first make the acquaintance of the playful hippopotami?

Mr. J. A. S.—Yes; during this time we spent a day every week sketching hard at the Zoo.

The G. I.—And thus, by a process of evolution, from drawing men and animals alternately, you came to produce a sort of combination of both, as in that almost human Stork I see there, and which, by the way, would serve to illustrate in the pages of the *Book-Stall* in a very convincing manner your clever method of work.

[*Mr. Shepherd bowed pleasantly. That he rose nobly to the occasion, however, our full page illustration will testify. And here I might, in parenthesis, express my indebtedness, firstly to his charming wife for graciously lending the sketch of Mr. Shepherd by himself which*

GILLIE CALLUM.

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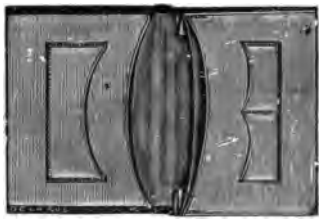

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we are fortunate in being able to reproduce; secondly, to Mr. Shepherd personally for the other original unpublished drawings which accompany these notes; and thirdly, to the kindly courtesy of Sir George Newnes and the Art Editor of the STRAND MAGAZINE *for permission to give some characteristic illustrations from one of Mr. Shepherd's most successful works, "Zig Zags at the Zoo," the drawings for which, with text "written up" to them by Mr. Arthur Morrison, subsequently famous as the author of "A Child of the Jago" and "Tales of Mean Streets," first appeared in the* STRAND, *and subsequently in book form.*]

The G. I. (*having duly returned thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd*)—And that was all the Art training you ever received?

Mr. J. A. S.—Yes, practically all. Having, as Mr. Gilbert puts it, "served a span," I started "on my own," working for a couple of years on the staff of *Moonshine*. I was also a frequent contributor to *Judy*, then belonging to Mr. Gilbert Dalziel, and a sort of nursery of "all the talents" in Black and White. Probably no paper has ever had at one time on its staff so brilliant an array of men, already famous or destined to become so. Just fancy!—there were Maurice Greiffenhagen, and that brilliant actor-artist, Bernard Partridge; William Parkinson, Alfred Bryan, Hal Ludlow, A. Chasemore, and the genial and kindly W. F. Thomas, all now on the staff of the *Half-Holiday*; poor Fred. Barnard; Charles Keene's only successor, Raven Hill; Fred. Pegram, most dainty of black and white men; H. R. Millar, so well known to the readers of the *Strand*; F. H. Townsend; and that inimitable artist, Leslie Willson. Some time afterwards, the *Strand Magazine* was launched, and I have been connected with it almost from the commencement. Beginning with some odd articles on animal life, I subsequently contributed the "Zig Zags at the Zoo" which ran through twenty-six numbers.

The G. I. (*partaking of refreshment*)—And helped not a little to win for the *Strand* a firm hold on the public favour during the days of its infancy.

[*Mr. Shepherd was too modest to permit of my saying this without protest; but I assured him it was not for publication, and he seemed satisfied.*]

From an unpublished drawing by Mr. J. A. Shepherd, specially done for "Brown's Book-Stall."

Mr. J. A. S.—The "Zig Zags," as you are doubtless aware, were subsequently published in book form, and were followed by "Zig Zag Fables," afterwards issued in colour by Messrs. Gardner, Darton & Co.

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Some Christmas Cards and a Moral.

"CHRISTMAS comes but once a Year" says the old rhyme, and, with an irony worthy of inclusion in Mr. Hardy's collection of Life's little ones, it add "And when it comes it brings Good Cheer." "Good Cheer" is one of those vague, uncertain sort of things—just like a Fisheries Exhibition Guarantee—which may mean anything ; had exigence of rhyme allowed of the substitution of "Christmas Cards," we would have understood it, for the festive season, if it does nothing else, generally brings through the prosaic medium of the Post Office a more or less extensive collection of the common or garden variety of pasteboard sentiments, while it invariably compels us, who are mere males, to devote a considerable portion of our time, and (unfortunately) our pen e, to the purchase of certain pictorial emblems which, for one brief moment in their inglorious career, will adorn the mantle-shelf of the Misses Brown, Jones, and Robinson, and thereafter form part of a parcel of such sent by them to some fatuous ward—the receipt of which will be duly chronicled in the local press.

* * * * * * * * * *

Such in brief is the story of the ordinary Christmas Card, the fate of which trembled in the balance. Then a notable thing happened. Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons, premier card-producers to the Queen, nobility, laity and clergy of all denominations, took the matter in hand, and, seeing that the bit of pasteboard with a hitherto unknown plant, a shivering Cupid, and a quatrain of verse calculated to land one in a Breach of Promise Case, as its sole adornment, was likely to share the untoward fate of St. Valentine, boldly stepped into the breach and produced a series of cards that are really worthy of preservation by the fortunate recipient. In short, thanks to the energy and enterprise of this firm, the Christmas Card is, like Richard, itself again, and, let the man who has not too much money and five and thirty expectant female cousins declare, an' he will, that the custom of sending cards at Christmas is now as obsolete as a Philippine Island postage stamp with the Infant King of Spain's head on it, the Post Office returns shew conclusively that the Christmas Card flourishes once more like the cedar in Lebanon. Nor need we marvel at this, for Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons have this year eclipsed themselves, and among Christmas Car makers stand in the front rank—the moral of which, to those in want of a good thing, is, of course, obvious

MESSRS. MORGAN, photographers, 393 Union Street, have on view in their show-cases a number of examples of portraits taken by the electric light, which for roundness, combined with softness and abundance of detail, will compare favourably with anything in the photographic line taken under the most favourable conditions of daylight. A personal call at Messrs. Morgan's studio resulted in our being shown the installation in working order. The light comes from four sets of carbons working in series, and is so arranged that while the direct light is quite concealed, the reflections from the arcs cover a large space, and throw a soft, diffused light round the sitter of great actinic power, and bearing a strong resemblance to diffused daylight. We found on trial that the light caused no eye strain, and that there were no perceptible heat rays. We have no doubt that this convenience to the public will be largely taken advantage of during the winter season.

William Smith,
Printer and Publisher,
The Bon-Accord Press,
18 Union Terrace,
Aberdeen.

The G. I. (*feeling that the season of goodwill towards men was approaching*]—A capital volume, containing, if I mistake not, some delightful pictures of cocks and hens which are worthy of Caldicott at his best.

Mr. J. A. S.—Waiving the point about Caldicott, your mention of cocks and hens reminds me of rather an amusing experience. As you can see (and hear) for yourself, I keep a small menagerie about the premises, including a fair supply of fowls. I am consumedly fond of hens, for I think they are extraordinary birds for expression. They seem to show the toils and tribulations connected with the production of eggs in a marvellous degree. Some, you will note, have their mouths curved upwards and appear to rise superior to the worries incidental to the incubating period, while others have the curve proceeding downwards and look most woe-be-gone and depressed.

The G. I.—Just as if they had spent their lives in interviewing black and white artists.

Mr. J. A. S.—Or being interviewed—which I should say was even a more painful and depressing experience. However, to go on with the story: I once bought several fowls of various breeds, one of which I was compelled to return.

The G. I.—Backward in the egg production business, I suppose.

Mr. J. A. S.—Oh dear no!—I don't keep fowls for profit—at least by means of their eggs. The truth is, I didn't like its expression.

[*I apologised at once, excusing myself by explaining that I had hitherto failed to realise that at Smithfield, as in the Matrimonial Market, History might repeat itself, and, as in the case of the "pretty maid" of the ballad, the face of a chicken might prove to be its only fortune.*]

Mr. J. A. S.—A similar difficulty seems to have presented itself to the worthy farmer who sold me the bird, for when I tried to explain my objections to him, he replied "*Expression?—I don't know anything about that, but she's the best of the lot, and lays a beautiful brown egg!*"

The G. I.—In 1893, I believe, you received your "call," Mr. Shepherd?

Mr. J. A. S.—Yes, Mr. Burnand invited me to draw for *Punch* in that year, and I made my *debût* in the "Almanack" for 1894. Some fifty drawings followed, including a series of "Animal Spirits," but a period of ill health intervening, all work was given up except that for the *Strand Magazine*. At present, as you will have seen, I am illustrating a series of "Animal Actualities" in its pages—these being perfectly authentic anecdotes of animal life (in many cases contributed by readers themselves), treated, however, with freedom and fancy, more with a view to an amusing commentary than to a mere representation of the occurrences.

The G. I. (*becoming, for once, poetical*)—

"He that courts Fortune boldly, makes her kind,'

says Dryden. Have you any plans for the future, Mr. Shepherd?

Mr. J. A. S.—I have received several requests to contribute to American publications, and have also been asked to cross the pond, but, so far as I am at present able to say, I mean, in the near future, to devote most of my time to painting.

The G. I.—As to your methods of work, Sir, I take it that in spite of the fact that you are, so to speak, "paid to be funny," you are a most serious student of animal life.

Mr. J. A. S.—My method, so far as I can define it, is most sincerely to draw the subject in every possible position before caricaturing it, and at times, I can assure you, it is hard to make the drawing grotesque and give up that which is true to Nature. As you can see from these Sketch Books (*numerous tomes were here tendered in evidence*), I have made studies in every possible corner of the Animal creation, from the fly to the rhinoceros, and endless notes zoological, ornithological, and anatomical, so that, simple though such a drawing as say, "Gillie Callum" may appear, a considerable amount of study of the animal kingdom is necessary before one can caricature and at the same time retain the natural appearance of the subject.

The G. I.—From a pictorial point of view you doubtless prefer certain animals to others.

Mr. J. A. S.—I have already confessed a predilection for the festive fowl. Ducks, on the other hand, are expressionless creatures—just a button for an eye, a curve of white for a head, and a dab of yellow for a bill. Ravens again are delightful—though most difficult to portray successfully. But what an eye—always brilliant, and capable of innumerable expressions. They are so deep, and like Joey Bagstock, "dev'lish sly." As a matter of fact, I have a theory that all black animals are mysterious. For instance, there is the black wolf at the Zoo, who never allows more than his hind quarters to be seen—slinking into his den at the approach of visitors. Then there is the

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